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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. **ROBERT N. SCOTT**, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. **REDFIELD PROCTOR**, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XXXII.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 1, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

I arrived here yesterday morning. Send forward all the supplies for General Foster with as little delay as possible, and clothing particularly. Keep a careful watch on the river between Chickamauga and the Hiwassee, to prevent interference with the steam-boats.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 1, 1864—11.45 p. m.

General FOSTER:

Your dispatch directing me to send a division to Dandridge just received. I have one brigade now with General Sturgis, the other of that division at work on redoubts on the other side of river. General Hascall's division is on this side. The only means of crossing is one frail ferry-boat, and by this means it will require at least three days to cross the division. When over the river, I am at a loss to know how to provision it, and when it reaches Dandridge the difficulty is as great, if not greater, as the Twenty-third Corps is as yet without supply train. My troops are now distributed from Buffalo Creek to this point, and reports come in to-night that no more forage or subsistence is to be had in the country. The roads are now almost impassable. I will, however, order Hascall's division to commence the movement to-morrow, but I should prefer waiting until we had a bridge of some kind constructed here, in order that its supplies might be secured to it. The division on the other side of the river now can be moved at once to Dandridge, provided they can be provisioned. The pontoons have arrived. I have no balks or chess. I expect to have a party at work to-morrow on the rope for lashings and cable.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. MANSON,
Commanding Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your communications relative to the suffering of the troops of your command are received, and have been forwarded to headquarters Forces in the Field with earnest indorsement.

The suffering consequent upon the present severity of the weather touches me to the heart, and I am full of the deepest regret that no clothing can be at present obtained and that the subsistence stores are so scanty.

As to the latter, we have reason to expect partial relief at least within forty-eight hours. Some pork is to-day received by Lieutenant Rankin, acting commissary of subsistence, and the share of your command is either already issued or will be at once. Every available wagon on this side of the river is out after corn or other grain to grind, and I suppose the same is the case with yours.

I am hopeful that your communication with my indorsement will come before General Grant, who is understood to be at Knoxville, and will have the effect of showing the necessity of using the Chattanooga line fully, or giving to this army a share of the supplies forwarded there, instead of relying upon the Kentucky road.

I should have been over to visit your headquarters before this but for the great delay at the ferry, and the apparent necessity of using it for wagon transportation to its full capacity.

Accept my assurances of the most heartfelt sympathy with all your troubles, and with the sufferings of the brave men who are enduring such hardships with noble patience and patriotism. Believe me that every exertion is being made to supply their wants speedily and that I am hopeful that an early day in the new year will see such improvement that we shall be justified in calling it a happy one.

With the compliments of the season, I am, general, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 1, 1864.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

I have the honor of transmitting the following information given by Thomas Smith, of division scouts, obtained by a scout up the north side of Holston River and between Morristown and Russellville:

At Turley's Ford, 15 miles from Mossy Creek, on north side, are 5 men at a mill grinding and serving as pickets. Between the ford and Jonathan Noe's mills are posted two regiments of cavalry and three pieces of artillery planted at easy range of the ford. At Major Noe's ferry is one regiment of South Carolina infantry and two battalions of cavalry. General Longstreet's headquarters are at Russellville, 5 miles above Morristown, and his whole force between Russellville and Morristown, the left resting on Holston

River, 4 miles from Morristown and 18 miles from Mossy Creek. His entire strength is 30,000 infantry and twenty-five pieces of artillery. They are under momentarily marching orders; intention, retreat through Bull's Gap. The army is in miserable condition, 50 per cent. barefooted; provisions very scarce; go three or four days on one day's rations.

General Buckner's command is at Rheatown, 1½ miles from Morristown, on the railroad; has thrown up temporary line of breastworks; has re-enforced the cavalry in our front with two brigades of infantry and battery of artillery.

Zollicoffer bridge is completed, and have just commenced the bridge at Carter's Depot. One brigade of infantry and battery of artillery sent to guard gap at Paint Rock.

The enemy's pickets can be seen from north side of Holston River.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. MILLER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

The information with regard to the position of the enemy's force along Holston River the scout gained by personal observation; the rest of the information was communicated by rebel pickets, who supposed him to be one of their soldiers.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

On the morning of your departure from Lookout you may remember a brief conversation we held in regard to Muscle Shoals. Subjoined is all the information I have on the subject, and which I believe you will find to be authentic:

> Muscle Shoals is an extensive series of rapids, the water on which rises 1 inch when it rises 1 foot at Bridgeport, and in that proportion 1 inch there to 1 foot here. The rapids are 20 miles long, fall 100 feet. In 1830 the citizens of Tuscumbia originated the old Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad, 45 miles long, around the shoals. This road was completed in 1834, and in 1852 was incorporated in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The head of, or rather foot of, navigation from here is Brown's Ferry, 12 miles below Decatur, which is 83 miles from Stevenson by railroad. A canal was once built around the shoals, but it has been abandoned, and has fallen into disuse, if, indeed, it ever was of much use.

From the foregoing it appears that the rapids are about 20 miles long, and that they have been turned by a canal on the north bank, which would indicate, in case it should not be deemed advisable to repair it, that its banks would admit of the ready construction of a railroad. The most detailed map I have examined, the official one of the State of Alabama, also warrants this conclusion. I can see no mountains or rivers of importance to cross. Probably one-half the labor already expended on either of the railroads leading from Nashville to Stevenson would make a good rail track along the canal. This, however, can be ascertained precisely by an examination of a day or two by a competent engineer. With a portage then over the shoals, why should not this be our line of communication? It has suggested itself to me that by the use of the river Chattanooga might be made to hold the relation to this army that Nashville now does, and certainly where we are, in a country traversed by guerrillas, it must be easier to hold and less liable to accidents. At all events it appears to me that it is well worthy of your consideration. The capacity of the Nashville and Chattanooga road is insufficient to supply our wants. It is therefore necessary to make use of the one, via Decatur, and it is certainly an easier task to protect the river than either one of them. The difference in the expense of transportation of our supplies must be enormous.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
January 1, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Major-General LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, Bridgeport:

When can you relieve General Crook's troops at Huntsville? Crook's men should join him immediately at Pulaski.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

STEVENSON, *January* 1, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. F. MORSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received at 2 p. m. Under orders from brigade headquarters I started five companies this morning. I have not been relieved by any forces, and have a very inadequate force for the duties here. Those five companies can be turned back by a telegram to that effect sent to Anderson forthwith if you desire.

WM. B. WOOSTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Connecticut.

MEMPHIS, *January* 1, 1864.

Col. E. PRINCE,
La Grange:

Colonel Trafton should have reached La Grange last night or early this morning. If he has not returned you will send out patrol and order him in. He was last heard from at Hudsonville. Answer.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 1, 1864.

Maj. D. E. COON,
Collierville, Tenn.:

You will send 100 men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, to start at early daylight to-morrow morning, south by the way of Olive Branch, toward Hernando, going as far as that point if practicable, sweeping round to Memphis. Send a good officer in command to obtain all possible information of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy, reporting promptly by courier if any force should be met.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 1, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

You will leave the First Alabama at Corinth, the Sixth Tennessee at Saulsbury, and select a good camping-ground for the rest of your brigade at La Grange. Trains have been ordered and will report to you for the purpose of making the changes. You will move the camp and garrison equipage of the Third Michigan, Third Illinois, and Seventh Kansas to La Grange.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 1, 1864.

Maj. C. W. WHITSIT,
Germantown:

Withdraw the force at Olive Branch this evening, sending me any information they may have obtained.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Scottsborough, Ala., January* 1, 1864.

The following changes and additions are hereby made on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be respected accordingly:

I. Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from active duty in the assistant adjutant-general's office, but will continue on duty as chief of staff.

II. Maj. Robert R. Townes, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as judge-advocate, and assigned to active duty in the assistant adjutant-general's office. All reports, returns, &c., required by existing orders and regulations, will in future be addressed to him.

III. Maj. Loyd Wheaton, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is hereby announced as senior aide-de-camp in the field, acting judge-advocate, and provost-marshal.

IV. Surg. Edward O. F. Roler, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, is hereby announced as medical inspector.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1*a*.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Camp Nelson, January 1, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry, U. S. Volunteers, is ordered to assume command of the following troops and place them in marching condition and march with them to Knoxville, East Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding Army of the Ohio, to wit:

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Titus; Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, Colonel Miller; Tenth Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, Colonel Foote; six companies First Ohio Heavy Artillery, Major Matthews; First East Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Colonel Crawford; Twenty-second Indiana Battery, Captain Denning.

II. Brigadier-General Fry is ordered to hasten the equipment and preparation of these forces for the march and move them at the earliest practicable moment, and report to Major-General Foster, at Knoxville, Tenn., with his command, at the earliest date. General Fry will march with as many day's rations as can be carried, not less than ten days, and with full supply of ammunition.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle:

A. C. SEMPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
January 2, 1864—9 a.

General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

Inclosed I send you a dispatch received last night.

I telegraphed that it would take three days to cross Hascall's division, but that Manson's could be moved at once to Dandridge, but I have received no reply. This telegram seems to indicate that General Hascall's division should go. I wish you to order the movement. I don't see how we can improve the crossing, and ferrying on this frail boat is a slow operation.

Let a regiment at a time be crossed and encamped until the division is over.

Probably General Hascall can make use of the pontoons in crossing his command.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

KNOXVILLE, *January* 1, 1864.

General PARKE:

General Sturgis desires that a division may be sent to Dandridge, with a good officer like General Hascall in command, to intrench itself there. Please to send it at once. I think also of sending the pontoon bridge there as soon as rope for rock lashings and cables can be obtained. Instruct the general in command to notify you if the rope can be obtained at Dandridge. We come up to-morrow morning.

JNO. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 2, 1864.
(Received 10 p. m.)

General FOSTER:

The following information is just received from General Elliott, result of scouting parties I sent out this morning and from other sources.

The telegram is not well punctuated, but I will give it nearly literally:

> Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, reports that rebel cavalry is on Long Creek picketing from Hays' Ferry to Coyle's, and at Kimbrough's Cross-Roads; with infantry at Hays' and from Kimbrough's to Chucky Bend. One of my scouts, in disguise as a rebel, from observation and rebel pickets, reports rebels running around at Turley's Ferry; two regiments of cavalry and three pieces between there and Noe's Ford; at Noe's Ford one regiment South Carolina infantry and two battalions cavalry. General Longstreet at Russellville; his force between there and Morristown; his strength 30,000 infantry and twenty-five pieces artillery, under marching orders to retreat through Bull's Gap. Half his army barefooted and provisions scarce. Buckner's command at Rheatown, with breast-works. The force in our front re-enforced by two brigades of infantry and a battery artillery. Zollicoffer bridge completed. Carter's command, one brigade infantry and battery artillery, gone to guard Paint Rock Gap. The scouts could see rebel pickets from north side of Holston. The scout toward Dandridge brings no information. Deserter from Fourth Tennessee Cavalry reports Armstrong's division at Panther Springs at 9 a. m. to-day.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 2, 1864—11 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I fear the enemy contemplates moving on the front, and at the same time moving cavalry round our right and turning into the rear of our cavalry by the roads leading toward Mossy Creek. Please have the roads toward the river and toward the Nola Chucky, as well as the road toward Dandridge, patrolled, and I think the cavalry should fall back to Mossy Creek at early dawn, unless you receive information rendering it necessary for you to do so earlier. That the enemy is after something of this kind I think there can be no doubt.

Please show this to Captain Rawolle.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Mount Pleasant, January 2, 1864.

Col. J. S. CASEMENT,
Commanding Second Brigade:

We shall turn off from the pike to the right at the Gordon road, about 4 miles from here. The forks are near a post-office called Sandy Hook. Have your commands a little ahead of time rather than behind it in the morning.

Yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 2, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON:

You will at once issue an order directing Brigadier-General Ammen to relieve Brigadier-General Boyle in command of the District of Kentucky, on or before the 15th instant, his headquarters to be at Camp Nelson. You will order Brigadier-General Boyle to proceed immediately to this place with his division, leaving a small but sufficient garrison, taking as far as possible from men who cannot take the field, to protect the prominent points in the district. Every available man that can be spared, and who is able to take the field, must be brought with General Boyle.

By command of General Foster:

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 2, 1864—2 p. m.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your telegram with reference to the retention of General Boyle was duly received and the subject referred to the honorable Secretary of War for decision. Not receiving an answer, I feel it due you to tell you that the reasons for the change of commanders in your State remain in full force, and induce me, for the good of my army, to carry out my original intention.

General Boyle's division is absolutely required for service in the field, and he should come to command it. While he remains in Kentucky he will not, as he has failed to do thus far, send forward his regiments in sufficient numbers or with sufficient rapidity. I propose to have his division replaced by the militia of the State in the defense of important posts, and have the honor to request that you have the arms-bearing population of the State enrolled as militia, ready to be called out whenever their services may be required to garrison those posts.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

From General Thomas' journal.

JANUARY 2, 1864.

B. Hendricks (scout) reports that the enemy has thrown up log breast-works on Tunnel Hill and mounted six or eight cannon, 6 and 12 pounders. Cleburne's division, 8,000 strong, is stationed there. Stewart's division, 5,000 strong, between Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Jackson's division, 3,000 strong, is camped at about 1 mile from Dalton, on the Spring Place road. Waltham's [Walthall's], Bate's, and Smith's brigades, about 3,500, encamped about 1 mile west of Dalton. Hardee's old corps, commanded by General Smith, is at Resaca; strength not known. Breckinridge's and Hindman's corps are scattered from Rome to Resaca by way of Kingston. Part of Hindman's troops are at Atlanta. These two corps have been moved in that direction during the Christmas holidays. Enemy reported to be strongly fortified at Rome. They are ready to move at any time from Dalton, but don't expect to do so till spring. If attacked they will fall back across the Oostenaula River at Resaca. I heard some of Hardee's staff officers say that was their plan. They have ordered all citizens from Dalton to the rear of their army. Buckner is chief of cavalry and John H. Morgan is to be second in command.

A new division is to be formed to be known as the First Division, Eleventh Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, organized as follows: First Brigade, Seventieth Indiana, Seventy-eighth Ohio, One hundred and second, One hundred and fifth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois; Second Brigade, Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, Twenty-second Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Michigan. Also a division to be reorganized, which, together with the posts within the District of Nashville, will be commanded by Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, and assigned to the Twelfth Army Corps, viz: First Brigade, General R. S. Granger, Tenth Tennessee, Thirteenth Wisconsin, Eighteenth Michigan, Seventy-third Indiana, One hundred and second Ohio; Second Brigade, General H. P. Van Cleve, Twenty-third Missouri, Thirty-first Wisconsin, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio, Fourth Tennessee; Third Brigade, General J. G. Spears, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Tennessee. The above troops are to remain in their present positions, but are to report through their new headquarters. Provost-marshal-general, Lieut. Col. W. M. Wiles, reports that from October 19 to December 31, 1863, 7,800 deserters from the rebel army had come within our lines.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 2, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The names, &c., of men murdered by guerrillas are Newell E. Orcutt, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery; John W. Drought, Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers; George W. Jacobs, Company D, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers. Wounded, James W. Foley, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery. Guerrillas suspected are William Tully and Thomas or Jacob Brown; neither of these men can be found. John Tully, a rich citizen, father of William Tully, Thomas Bailey, Philander Whittier, and Newton Whittier have been arrested and are in confinement for aiding and secreting guerrillas. George W. Richardson left here for the neighborhood of Tracy City before your dispatch was received.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *January* 2, 1864.

Major-General LOGAN:

Four bridges burned between this place and the intersection of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad: The Indian Creek bridge, 80 feet long, 8 miles out; Beaver Dam bridge, 7 miles, 200 feet long, trestles 40 feet high, not entirely burned; Limestone bridge, 4 miles farther, 150 feet long, and Caving [?] bridge, 2 miles farther, 75 feet long.

The enemy have one regiment picketing the south bank of the river from Decatur to a point near the mouth of Paint Rock.

I send patrols daily to the front. Will send a party down to Swan Lake to-morrow.

J. I. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, *January* 2, 1864.

Major SAWYER:

Your dispatch just received in reference to the road from Paint Rock to Flint River. My information was obtained from General Osterhaus and suppose that he was wrongly informed also. I have ordered Captain Pearce to Huntsville as you desired. Will send forward transportation to Colonel Alexander as soon as possible: also the balance of General J. E. Smith's division. I shall in a day or so make an expedition across the river to ascertain what I can obtain of forage; also steal mules, or press if the term is preferred. We must have more mules very soon.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 2, 1864.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding to the General-in-Chief statements of one of my agents just from Mobile. I think them accurate, and so submit them.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Force at Mobile, two regiments home-guard exempts, Cantey's brigade cavalry, one battalion light artillery, heavy artillerists to man the batteries, two battalions marines, wooden steam-vessels of war Gaines and Morgan (twelve guns each, 30-pounder smooth-bores); ram Baltic (unwieldy, one Blakely, two light columbiads, two brass pivot Parrotts); Huntsville and Tuscaloosa (four 30-pounders each on both sides, 11-inch Brooke on pivot in bow, and 11-inch Blakely on pivot astern, plated 4-inch slab-iron); two floating batteries (four square sides, plated railroad iron, armed like last two named vessels, but armament not all in); ram Tennessee (screw propeller, 11 knots, three thicknesses slab-iron, 9-inch oak, 14 of pine, armament to be two 10-inch columbiads on larboard and starboard; one large Brooke gun in bow on pivot, three ports and one in stern; very formidable craft afloat, and to take in armament outside the bar). No heavy guns mounted on north and few on west side of the city in the fortifications; eight batteries heavy artillery line the harbor entrance; a new fort being erected at Grant's Pass, under cover of gun-boats; shells of the fleet pass over Fort Morgan. Steam tug Boston to go on piratical cruise (one 3-inch Parrott and one 12-pounder howitzer). In case of attack re-enforcements to come down Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Enterprise and Meridian; at former place 3,000 paroled prisoners, French's division having gone to Georgia four weeks ago; at latter point decimated Missouri brigade, captured [at] Vicksburg. Polk's command consists of Loring's corps, in winter quarters at Canton, and Jackson's division of cavalry, out toward Big Black.

On 24th one brigade of cavalry started to march toward Grenada. Same day cavalry at Panola marched northward. Railroad bridge over Pearl River being reconstructed; trains on Meridian road run to Brandon and the river; on Mississippi Central, Grenada to 12 miles of Jackson. Bridge over Yallabusha not being rebuilt, and one locomotive north running between Panola and Grenada. Force under Polk probably be sent to Georgia; infantry, estimated, 5,000; Hardee's effective, 32,000; Johnston to assume command. Three or four light batteries, breech-loading 3-pounders, to fire incendiary shell, to operate along river about Austin. Steam-boat burners under J. W. Tucker, Mobile; agents all over the river; principal disbursing agent, Major Pleasants, at Senatobia. Drafts and checks to pay-agents paid in Memphis and Saint Louis. At latter point man named Hedenberg, in Homeyer's commission house, concerned somehow. Informer, an old dealer named Prescott, went out Christmas week to Elam's, 12 miles on Holly Ford road, probably on this business. Parties concerned frequently come near the lines of Memphis and return south. Cotton brought into Memphis to raise funds for secret agents. Gaines one of the burners, and probably Loudon. Forrest to be maintained north of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, if possible; if not, to operate on Mississippi River below. Headquarters Chalmers' brigade always to be Oxford; Ferguson's, Verona or Okolona. A regiment for picket kept at Coldwater depot and crossing. Detached commands and new organizations to form at Panola. Kentucky Faulkner has 1,200 men (three regiments), one-third only armed and equipped. Forrest's force, fairly estimated, 3,000, inclusive of Faulkner. Logan's cavalry, of Jackson's division, to operate on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. A large side-wheeler, the Nashville, at Mobile; has engines in and is being plated; wheels protected by compressed cotton; will be the finest of the fleet when completed.

MEMPHIS, *January* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Army and Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: You will before this reaches you have received my corps returns. I am wholly at a loss to know where to obtain the infantry force which you require. Forrest, having crossed from West Tennessee into Mississippi, has effected a junction with Chalmers and now lies along the Tallahatchie with about 6,000 men. With this force lying in my front and threatening a movement either on the city or the railroad, I can scarcely reduce the force while I am condemned to keeping up the road. My cavalry is wearing out from hard service and I cannot procure a remount, although the estimates were sent on in October. I have 1,800 men dismounted. I have not heard a word from A. J. Smith, and do not know where he is since December 21. He should have moved his cavalry down here, scattering the bands of guerrillas above. A regiment or two of infantry can be taken from Columbus, the Fifty-second Indiana from Fort Pillow, and the balance drawn from the railroad. I inclose you a copy of the telegram * from W. Sooy Smith and my reply.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Memphis, Tenn., January 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Columbia, Tenn.:

Forrest has been driven from West Tennessee and is now near Panola with about 5,000 men. My cavalry is short about 1,800 horses, drawn for three months since, but never forwarded. This cripples me exceedingly. My whole cavalry command is wearing down and I cannot get a remount. Sherman will be here on the 6th and wants me to give him infantry to the extent of 4,000 men. If he draws these away I must keep the cavalry. Your column should move on Okolona and thence west, to be joined by such force as I can send, clearing my front. Loring's division is at Canton, say 6,000 strong. French's division, at Meridian, has nearly all gone to Georgia. I wish you would consult with General Sherman before you move. I do not know what he may require. I have not heard from A. J. Smith or his troops since December 21. The enemy's total of cavalry north of Jackson is about 9,000; the bulk of them south of me at present.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
January 2, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

Three conscripts who escaped from Forrest left him camped 3 miles south of Buck Snort on night of 30th. Forrest crossed at Panola next day. Chalmers joined him near Wash. Taylor's, and all left there at 10 a. m. on 29th.

Forrest, after crossing Hatchie in night of 24th, remained all day Christmas at John Miller's, north of Somerville. He camped near Oakland night of 26th, and left there 1 a. m. 27th, not halting till 2 p. m. 28th at Taylor's. They had 30 wagons, 150 beef-cattle, and about 600 conscripts unarmed. He was going to Okolona. No troops or beef cattle left north of railroad.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 2, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

Patrol, just in by way of Quinn and Jackson's Mill, Olive Branch, Centre Hill, and Forest Hill, reports that nothing could be heard of the enemy except that it was the report that Forrest had crossed the Tallahatchie River and was still going south.

D. E. COON,
Major Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *January* 2, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Tri-monthly was made out and sent to Memphis on 28th ultimo. Monthly will be sent as soon as possible. First Alabama Cavalry left for Corinth by rail at 2 p. m. Transportation will be required for our wagons and garrison equipage in the morning. Can tents be provided for Seventh Kansas?

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *January* 2, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

Quite a number of my men have been frost-bitten and are suffering from the intense cold. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry are without a single tent and have been unable to get any. Until the weather moderates, I must at least have all the dismounted men and sick in their quarters at Corinth, quartering the others the best I can until tents can be furnished. The change will be attended with great difficulties at the present time.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.,
January 2, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

I was at depot at Collierville on arrival of train yesterday, ready. I left at 5 p. m. last night and have just arrived with my infantry. The battery will be here this p. m.

J. H. HOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 2, 1864.

Major COON,
Collierville:

Send a good battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry with camp equipage in wagons, to start early in the morning for this place. Send the rest of the regiment as soon after as possible by road; the camp equipage to be sent by rail. You had best come in by rail to-day and select a camp.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 2, 1864.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Has Lieutenant-Colonel Trafton, with detachment of Seventh Illinois Cavalry, returned from Hudsonville? Please ascertain. I have telegraphed Colonel Prince, but have received no answer.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., January 2, 1864.*

The following regulations for the organization of the ambulance corps and the management of the ambulance trains are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The ambulance corps for an army corps shall consist of a captain as commandant, one first lieutenant for each division, one second lieutenant and two sergeants for each brigade, two privates and one driver to each ambulance, and one driver to each medicine and each army wagon.

2. The allowance of ambulances and wagons will be apportioned as follows: Two ambulances to each regiment of cavalry, infantry, and each brigade of artillery reserve; two ambulances to the headquarters of each army corps, and one to each division and brigade headquarters, to remain permanently attached; two army wagons to each division, to be used for the transportation of forage, tools, and materials for repairs to ambulance train; one medicine wagon and two army wagons for transporting medical stores, camp and garrison equipage to brigade headquarters for the brigade hospital.

3. The captain, under the immediate direction of the medical director of the army corps to which the ambulance corps belongs, will be the commander of the ambulance corps and trains. He will be responsible that the ambulances, wagons, horses, harness, &c., are at all times in readiness for service; that the officers and men are properly instructed and attentive to their duties; that the water vessels are kept clean and filled with fresh water, and that the ambulances are not used for any other purpose than that for which they are designed. He will institute a drill in his corps to instruct his men in the proper service of the stretchers, and see that in all cases his men treat the sick and wounded with care and gentleness. Previous to a march he will receive from the medical director of the army corps his orders for the distribution of the ambulances, and for the disposition of the sick and wounded. He will give his personal attention to the removal of the wounded from the field in time of action, going from place to place to ascertain what may be wanted, and to see that his subordinates (for whose conduct he will be responsible) attend faithfully to their duties. He will cause to be placed at suitable points guide-boards, to indicate the routes to the various hospitals, and will see that the ambulances reach their destination. After every battle he will make a report in detail of the operations of his corps to the medical director of the army corps, who will transmit a copy, with such remarks as he may deem proper, to the medical director of this army. He will give his personal attention to the removal of sick when they are sent to the general hospital or to other points. He will make a personal inspection, at least once a month, of everything pertaining to the ambulance corps, a report of which will be made to the medical director of the corps, who will transmit a copy to the medical director of this army. This minute and careful inspection will not supersede the constant supervision which he must exercise at all times over his corps. He will also make a weekly report, according to the prescribed form, to the same officer, who will forward a copy to the medical director of this army.

4. The first lieutenant, under the captain and the medical director of the army corps, will have complete control over the ambulance corps and train of a division. He will be the acting assistant quartermas-

ter for that portion of the ambulance corps, and will receipt and be responsible for all the property belonging to it. He will have a carpenter, a blacksmith, and a saddler under his control to keep his train in order, and to perform such service as may be required of them at the division field hospital. He will also be provided with a traveling forge. His supplies will be drawn from the nearest depot quartermaster, upon requisitions approved by the captain of his corps and the commander of the army corps to which he is attached. He will exercise a constant supervision over his train, keeping it all times ready for service, and especially before a battle will be careful that everything is in order. He will make reports, upon the forms prescribed, to the captain of the corps every Saturday morning.

5. The second lieutenant will have command of the portion of the ambulance corps for a brigade. The requirements as to care and supervision prescribed for the first lieutenant are equally demanded of him in that portion under his command.

6. The sergeant will conduct the drills, inspections, &c., under the orders and supervision of the commander of the ambulances for a brigade, will enforce the orders he may receive from his superior officers, and will see that the men are attentive to their duties.

7. This corps will be designated, for sergeants, by a green band 1¼ inches broad, around the cap, and chevrons of the same material, with the point toward the shoulder, on each arm above the elbow; for privates, by a band the same as for sergeants, around the cap, and a half chevron, of the same material, on each arm above the elbow. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be mounted, the latter armed with revolvers.

8. When on the march one medical officer and one hospital steward will be detailed daily, according to roster, by the brigade surgeon, to accompany the ambulances for a brigade, whose duties will be to attend to the sick and wounded. Men will not be permitted by company officers to fall to the rear to ride in the ambulances, unless they have written permission from a medical officer of their regiment. These orders will be preserved by the medical officer accompanying the train, and at the close of the march be transmitted, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, to the brigade surgeon. These remarks will indicate whether the permission to ride in the ambulances was given for proper cause. No man who is sick or wounded will be denied admission to the ambulances, although he may not have the required permission; the surgeon of the regiment who has neglected to give the permission will be reported at the close of the march by the surgeon with the train to the brigade surgeon. When on a march one-half of the privates will accompany, on foot, the ambulances to which they belong, to render such assistance as may be necessary; the remainder will march in the rear of their respective commands, to conduct to the ambulances such men as may be incapable of taking care of themselves. When the case is of a serious nature, the surgeon of the regiment or his assistant will remain with the man until he can be placed in an ambulance. At all other times the privates will be with their respective trains. The medicine wagons will follow in their proper places, in the rear of the ambulances for a brigade. Upon ordinary marches the ambulances and wagons will follow immediately in the rear of the brigade to which they are assigned, but when a battle is imminent, in the rear

of the division. Officers connected with the corps must be with the train on the march, observing that no one rides in any of the ambulances except by the authority of the medical officer, and affording every necessary facility for taking care of the sick and wounded.

9. When the brigades composing a division are encamped near each other, the ambulance train will be parked at division headquarters, but otherwise at brigade headquarters. Roll-calls will be held at reveille, retreat, and tattoo, and stable duty at hours fixed by the captain of the corps, at which at least one commissioned officer will be present. During the hour of the stable duty, while the drivers are in attendance upon their animals, the privates will be employed in putting the ambulances to which they belong in order, in filling the water kegs, and in general police duties.

10. When a regimental medical officer requires an ambulance for transporting sick and wounded, he will make requisition upon the commander of ambulances for his brigade, who will comply with the requisition. In all cases when ambulances are used, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to them will accompany them; should one ambulance only be required, a non-commissioned officer or private placed in charge, as well as the men belonging to it, will accompany it. The non-commissioned officer or private in charge will report, on his return, to the commander of the brigade train, the use to which it was applied. The officers of the ambulance corps will see that ambulances are not used for any other purpose than that for which they are designed, viz, the transportation of sick and wounded. In urgent cases only can they be used for transporting medical supplies. All officers are expressly forbidden to use them for any other purpose.

11. When a brigade or division is unassigned to an army corps, it shall have an independent ambulance corps and train, arranged upon the same basis as herein prescribed for a brigade or division of an army corps, the details of officers and men to be made by the commander of the brigade or division, and the ambulances, wagons, &c., to be procured in the same way and subjected to the same rules and regulations as are laid down in this order. Regiments unassigned to brigades, at military posts, will be allowed one ambulance.

12. Good, serviceable mules will be used for the ambulances and medicine wagons, and will not be taken for any other purpose, except by orders from these headquarters.

13. If, after the distribution of ambulances under this order, there be any remaining over, they will be turned in to the post quartermaster.

14. No person, except the proper medical officers, or the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of this corps, will be permitted to take or to accompany sick and wounded to the rear, either on the march or on the field of battle.

15. No officers or men will be selected for this service except those who are active and efficient, and they will be detailed and relieved by corps commanders only, except in the case provided for in paragraph 11 of this order.

16. Commanders of corps, divisions, and brigades are charged with the execution of this order in so far as it relates to their respective commands.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN.,
January 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

Send forward clothing for this command as fast as it arrives at Chattanooga. If you have clothing on hand that can possibly be spared, send it forward and deduct the same amount from that coming forward for Foster. Troops here are in bad condition for clothing, and before making much advance must be supplied.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mossy Creek, January 3, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. D. STURGIS,
General Parke's Headquarters, Strawberry Plains:

I have withdrawn McCook, forming line on east side of creek, with Foster on left picketing and patrolling road to Dyer's Ford. Wolford covers mouth of Chucky road and to Hagood's Gap. We can hold the above line against a greater force than was against us on 29th. I know of no better line east of the hills, about 1 or 2 miles west of New Market.

No indications of an advance by the enemy. Where is our infantry force?

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 3, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Granger did not go to Knoxville. He is at Strawberry Plains, and will meet General Grant there to-day. In haste.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *January* 3, 1864.

General CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Pulaski:

General Logan relieved your troops at Huntsville several days ago.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *January* 3, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Mound City, Ill.:*

A portion of my command should have reached Savannah yesterday. A brigade leaves here to-day, and will reach Savannah day after to-morrow. Please let your boats be held there to ferry us over upon our arrival.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
January 3, 1864.

Captain HUDSON,
Aide to General Grant, Paducah, Ky.:

A portion of the command should have reached Savannah yesterday. It will be arriving for two or three days. Have ammunition and supplies gone up?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
January 3, 1864.

Captain RAY,
Aide-de-Camp, Nashville:

I leave for Savannah this morning. Take care of my horse that I send by escort this morning.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
January 3, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis:

Part of the cavalry on this side of the river was due at Savannah yesterday. Remainder starts to-day from this point and Pulaski. If too late to operate in West Tennessee we can aid you in Mississippi. Please communicate with me at Savannah by a scout from Corinth immediately.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLET,
Commanding Fleet:

GENERAL: You will immediately come up with your command and cruise between Milliken's Bend and a short distance above Greenville, to keep the river clear of guerrillas, and extend what protection you can to plantations along the bank.

It has for certain purposes been found necessary to break up and remove the posts at Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing, and Skipwith's, and the plantation lessees feel that they are left without any protection. You will reassure them as much as possible, and not let them become stampeded unnecessarily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
January 3, 1864.

General CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Pulaski:

The news from West Tennessee indicates that Forrest has escaped into Mississippi. I have delayed my departure, hoping to receive definite intelligence. I start now for Savannah. For fear no rations have gone up the river for us, send 4,000 rations if you can, under escort of one good regiment of cavalry, to Savannah. We have no wagons here, or I would take the rations with us. Continue to collect and fit up your command. I will not order you across the Tennessee unless I see an opportunity to strike an effective blow; but hold yourself in readiness.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 3, 1864.

Col. EDWARD PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will organize a force of 300 men of your command, with five days' light rations and a full supply of ammunition, to start at daylight on the morning of January 4, and proceed to Somerville, Tenn.; thence scour the country south of the Hatchie with a view of destroying or capturing any armed force which may be in that country. You will give some attention to the country between the Loosahatchie River and the railroad. You will subsist your command on the country as far as is necessary, giving receipts for anything which may be taken. Blanks for this purpose are herewith inclosed, and they will be indorsed not transferable. You will report your whereabouts and progress from time to time by courier to the nearest telegraph station, thence by telegraph to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Mossy Creek, January 4, 1864.

General FOSTER:

On yesterday a week ago about 100 wagons passed from near Warrensburg in the direction of Warm Springs, accompanied by about a brigade of infantry. About same time a good many passed toward Warm Springs from mouth of Nola Chucky. I have ordered Colonel Palmer with his command to cross the French Broad, and go up that stream as far as may be necessary to gain further information as to the movements of the enemy and his wagon trains.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Blain's Cross-Roads, January 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SPEARS,
Commanding, Buffalo Creek, East Tennessee:

GENERAL: You will cross your command over to the south side of the Holston River as soon as possible, join General Sturgis, and await further orders from department or these headquarters.

You will send to Hawkins' Ford all the available flat-boats not required for crossing your own troops as promptly as possible, to report to Major-General Sheridan.

Report at once what facilities you have for crossing the river, at what time you will be ready to commence the movement, and about how long a time it will take you to get over.

It is important that all our movements should be made with secrecy and dispatch, and that you should have a good supply of ammunition and rations on hand for every emergency.

In case you should not be able to cross the river readily in your present vicinity it may be deemed expedient to order you to one of the ferries below, at or near this point.

Report soon the means of crossing, the time required, &c., between Hawkins' Ford and your camp, so that all necessary instructions may be given with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Some days ago three steamers arrived with subsistence stores from Cincinnati for Carthage, under the orders of General Grant. I telegraphed for a naval gun-boat to convoy, and it was sent me. Two of the steamers went to Carthage and delivered their cargoes; the other steamer is here and two more to arrive, and I want to know what to do with them. I see no use in sending them to Carthage, as there are only 400 men there. Two steamers have also reported from Cincinnati with subsistence for Big South Fork of the Cumberland. Shall I send them forward also? Are these supplies for General Foster's command? I wait your answer.

J. L. DONALDSON.

SAVANNAH, TENN.,
January 4, 1864.

Captain RAY,
Aide-de-Camp, Nashville:

Telegraph General Grant in my name as follows:

> Forrest having escaped into Mississippi, I am crossing but about 2,000 men from this side the Tennessee, leaving Crook's division to fit up and prepare for the spring campaign. The force I take over, united to the cavalry of West Tennessee, will be ample. I expect to reach Corinth to-morrow. I have 32 guerrilla prisoners.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

JANUARY 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Pulaski:

I cannot determine definitely what to do with you until I can communicate with the forces in West Tennessee. I will inform you as soon as possible. Meanwhile, act as if you were going to join me. I appreciate your desire to prepare for the spring campaign. Make yourselves as comfortable as you can where you are, even if you do not remain.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR MOUNT PLEASANT,
January 4, 1864.

Colonel DEWEESE,
Nashville:

Yes; send the detachment as soon as you can mount and equip it. Telegraph General Crook at Pulaski.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Div. of the Miss., Chattanooga:

COLONEL: Finding it necessary to send an officer for rolls, blanks, &c., I have concluded to send my chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, who has been over the country a good deal and knows how affairs stand in the command and along the line of railroad.

The road is in good condition to Flint River, where the bridge is approaching completion, and will then be good to Huntsville; from that point to Decatur four bridges must be built (see inclosed dispatch* from Colonel Alexander, commanding brigade at Huntsville). An engineer regiment can do this work with more economy and expedition than by any other mode. The First Regiment Michigan Engineers are now at Bridgeport. The country roads are not in a condition to be used, and our mules are weak, so that wagons cannot do much. Some forage still remains in the country, and this we are bringing in as fast as circumstances will permit. It is, however, in limited quantities in this neighborhood, having been gathered from Stevenson, and, even if we get all, will be insufficient; farther west it is reported more abundant. I could get along very well if the railroad was managed with decency or good will. As things now are the road is almost a hinderance, because I cannot depend on it; two days sometimes pass without a train, and they are often five hours from Stevenson to this place. There is only one locomotive; we should have two by all means; we should also have double the number of cars now in use, but with what there are they could do four times as much if they tried. A few days since a conductor remained at Larkinsville (as reported to me by General J. E. Smith) over twelve hours, without any reason whatever, and everything at a stand-still here, and General Morgan L. Smith's division three days without rations, which had to be pushed up by hand, 6 miles, on a terribly cold night. Last night another conductor absolutely refused to take the rations and forage to Bellefonte, although he had only three empty cars on. The provost guard attempted to compel him to take them, for the men are suffering, but he outran the guard and escaped with the empty cars, leaving the rations on the track.

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*See p. 11.

This is a sample of the constant and injurious annoyances to which the command is subjected; each day they are repeated. My quartermaster can never get satisfaction, and sometimes not even an answer to his requests; indeed, the railroad men appear to do all in their power to embarrass.

In order to make this line useful they should be compelled to run regularly, or the road should be put under military control. To sum up, the railroad would be of little use were it not that we are able to push cars on the track by hand. I am willing to do anything I can to assist the railroad people if they will let me know what they require. So far they have never called on me for anything. Most of the stock has been driven out of the country. The mounted infantry stationed here secured about 500 animals. They are small and in poor condition, but can be made useful by feeding and care.

Provisions cannot be had in large quantities; we can get a small supply, and as we approach Huntsville I am assured that both corn and meat can be obtained from the country. A great deal has already been taken away by the different commanders that have been through, and mainly we must depend on the railroad. The health of the corps is excellent and the men in good spirits. They have been well supplied with clothes, shoes, &c.

Enlisting in the Veteran Corps progresses favorably, very. The bad weather at this time, and the irregularity of supplies, with the uncertainty about furloughs, no doubt exerted a bad influence. Much inconvenience has also arisen from the entire absence of rolls, blanks, &c., but if Congress makes further arrangements for re-enlisting, I think many more will come in.

General Sherman's headquarters are now at Huntsville, and I intend moving there as soon as the bridge over Flint River is completed. I will then move General M. L. Smith to Larkinsville, the country being better supplied as we go from Stevenson.

When this command has passed through, General Grant need have no fears of a rebel army following, unless on empty stomachs.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cairo, Ill., January 4, 1864.
(Received War Department, 10.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

Arrived last night. Mississippi above frozen over, but Ohio full and river below in good order. Railroad trains running very irregular, from the late intense cold weather. Have seen Admiral Porter. Boats navigating the Mississippi have not been disturbed of late, and no apprehensions need be felt on that score. Red River and Yazoo too low to admit of the expeditions to Shreveport and Grenada, but the season is otherwise favorable. I am satisfied we have troops enough to take Shreveport if we can get up Red River, which the admiral thinks impossible. I will inspect Paducah to-morrow, Columbus next day, then to Memphis. I will make preparations to strike inland when the blow will be most effectual. There is no doubt the whole case would be simplified if you had the command of all the Mississippi Valley below Cairo. I think if you were to name the subject to General Halleck that he would order it, for its propriety is better known to him than any other. Admiral Porter's command extends to below New Orleans, and ours should also. All is reported well and quiet below. Should you see cause to call for me at Huntsville or Stevenson, a dispatch sent to me via Cairo would bring me as soon as steamer could carry me.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy sent to Major-General Halleck.)

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
January 4, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

SIR: I had sent Lieutenant-Colonel Trafton at daylight and was awaiting orders with one company. Have dispatched Colonel Trafton to return. The traveling is awful and our horses not well shod; would not have been able to command over 220 men; are shoeing as fast as possible.

Respectfully,

EDWARD PRINCE,
Colonel Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 4, 1864.

Colonel PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

If the traveling is too severe upon horses, return and await further orders. Answer by telegraph.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 4, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

The following from Germantown:

> The scout sent out has returned: saw no enemy nor could hear of any in that direction.
>
> CHARLES W. WHITSIT,
> *Major, Commanding Sixth Illinois Cavalry.*

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry:

SIR: Hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Every officer and man must be kept at his post.

By command of Col. David Moore, commanding brigade:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROOMS WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
Saint Louis, January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

SIR: We have found the building occupied by us as a soldiers' home at Memphis so far from the river (being a mile or more back of the city) that it is a great inconvenience and drawback to the usefulness of the institution. The building known as the Union Hospital, as we learn from our superintendent, has been vacated, and being near the river and centrally located is admirably adapted for our home, being already furnished with many fixtures that would be useful to such an institution. Mr. O. E. Waters, our superintendent, has not been able to procure an order for it to be turned over to him from the authorities in charge of the property at Memphis, probably from an unwillingness on their part to take the responsibility. After consultation with Rev. Dr. Elliot (Mr. Yeatman having gone to Vicksburg), I respectfully solicit an order from you to the officers in charge of this property, lately occupied as the Union Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., to turn the same over to the Western Sanitary Commission for a soldiers' home, with such fixtures and furniture as are not needed for Government or hospital purposes elsewhere, taking the receipt of their agent for the same. I take the liberty of adding that we regard our soldiers' homes as doing a most useful and excellent work, and that we take pains to have them only temporary stopping-places for the soldiers in passing to and from duty, but at the same time saving them from imposition and expense. Nearly 100,000 have had meals and lodgings in them since they were established.

With great respect,

J. G. FORMAN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XVI. Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, commanding Forces in the Field, will, after the 6th instant, out of each brigade furlough one regiment re-enlisting as veteran volunteers, authorizing the several corps commanders to regulate the disposition of the regimental property and men not re-enlisting, and the details of the march. He will report his action herein to these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Mossy Creek, Tenn., January 4, 1864.

The general commanding regrets to say that he is forced to listen hourly to the complaints of loyal citizens of the cruel treatment they receive at the hands of many of the troops of this command. Soldiers, it appears, are permitted to wander away from their camps alone or in squads, with no intent but to plunder and rob helpless families, whose male members are bearing arms in the cause of their country. Soldiers whose feelings are so blunted to all the finer feelings of humanity are a disgrace to the organization to which they belong, and must be punished to the full extent of the law.

It is, therefore, ordered: Hereafter, any soldier found 1 mile from his camp without a pass in writing from the commander of his brigade, and not on duty, will be arrested and brought to these headquarters, in order that proceedings may be entered against him according to law. While it is the duty of all officers to arrest offenders against law or published orders, the commanders of regiments will be held especially responsible for the conduct of their men in disregarding them.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

W. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, A. D. C., Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Memphis, Tenn., January* 4, 1864.

I. The Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, having been transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps by Special Orders, No. 25, dated headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, Bridgeport, Ala., December 20, 1863, will be known and designated as the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Maynardville, Tenn., January 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: In conjunction with your move against Longstreet, when it is made, I think it will be advisable to send a cavalry expedition against Abingdon and Saltville. Such an expedition should fit up at some place in Southeast Kentucky, and be prepared to start so as to co-operate with you, moving by the roads north of and near to the Virginia line. The Tennessee troops now organizing in Kentucky I think will be sufficient for this move. They could furnish you more assistance in this way than if directly with you. Kautz will be a most excellent officer to intrust this expedition to, and if selected had better begin at once organizing it.

I find that Willcox has six batteries of artillery, besides the captured pieces at Cumberland Gap. To move this a large number of additional horses will be required. If horses are brought here at this season of the year, with the present scanty supply of forage, exposed in the open air, with the very little attention they can receive whilst they and the men are in such a comfortless condition, they would be mostly unfit for service by the time the roads are good in the spring. Under all the circumstances I think it advisable to get all the guns you can dispense with this winter into fortifications, and send the horses where they can be fed and recruited by spring. By selecting the best horses for the batteries you determine to keep in the field, enough might be got for any present movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tazewell, January 5, 1864.

Colonel LEMERT:

Having ordered a captain and 50 men this morning to scout on Clinch River, I just learn that a force of cavalry and infantry has crossed the Clinch River and advances against us. I have also sent a scouting party toward Mulberry Gap in different directions, and doubled all my pickets. It appears to me that a regular plan has been laid out, and that it is the intention of the enemy to attack Tazewell by force from a northern direction, and to draw my attention by a small force south toward Clinch River. I am, however, prepared and shall give them a warm reception. Lieutenant-Colonel Matson has not returned yet, and I am afraid my courier has not reached him.

Your dispatch to Colonel Bowman has been forwarded immediately, but I am afraid that it will not reach him safe. Most all the cavalry having been sent out on picket and scouting, I am at present unable to fill your detail as ordered, but shall do so as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Matson with his command returns.

THIELEMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MOSSY CREEK, TENN.,
January 5, 1864.

Col. O. H. LA GRANGE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you have part of your command in readiness to forthwith proceed on an expedition to capture a detachment of 100 rebels at Lawrence's Mill, 4 miles from this place.

* * * * * * *

I am, colonel, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Blain's Cross-Roads, January 5, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General Grant passed here this afternoon, on his way to Kentucky. From all that I could learn, we are to move camp to somewhere on the railroad between Strawberry Plains and Knoxville. You will therefore suspend all movements for crossing the river. I will be glad to have you meet me at Strawberry Plains at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

* * * * * * *

Truly, &c.,

G. GRANGER.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report a series of outrages committed by the rebels in Cocke County:

There is a company of cavalry under a Captain Rumbough, numbering about 100 men. They seem not to be subject to any command, calling themselves "freebooters," and are continually scouring the country, robbing loyal citizens of their horses, cattle, grain, clothing, bedding, and every other species of household furniture. In a number of instances they have set fire to the dwellings of Union men to force them to tell where their money was, to force them to deliver it; failing in this, they have taken them to trees and hanged them.

At another time they laid violent hands on a Mr. Kelley, minister in the M. E. Church, and after severing his ears from his head, beat him to death with their guns. They afterward arrested Robert Cody, and drove him some 300 or 400 yards from his house, and, refusing to let him pray, shot him down.

On last Wednesday, finding 2 paroled prisoners from the Federal army (John Benner and Christopher Blazer, Eighth Tennessee Infantry), shot them down and left them in the woods. The day following they went to the house of David Hamed, who has 2 sons in the Federal army, and robbed him of every bushel of corn, every piece of meat, every horse, cow, hog, and sheep; also stripped him of his own clothing, robbed his house of all manner of furniture, and then outraged his daughters in his presence. Passing on to his daughter who was sick upon her bed, with an infant four hours old, they stripped the covering off her, and left her exposed until she died.

The above is only a shadow of their real conduct, and under it all the people of Cocke County are stern and defiant, holding true faith and allegiance to the United States.

Longstreet's headquarters are about Russellville. His wagon trains are continually passing to and fro through the county gathering every particle of provision and forage. The guard is generally infantry and not numbering over 100 men. They seem much demoralized, being half-clad and always hungry. They say Longstreet is going into winter quarters and has not over 25,000 men.

There is no force of any consequence between Cocke County and North Carolina.

Above statement is made by Rev. Henry M. Sneed, of Parrottsville, Cocke County, Tenn.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 5, 1864.

Rev. Mr. Sneed, further questioned, says he knows of no ford or ferry above Dandridge, until you get to Newport. At that place there is a good ferry and ford, which is easily passed by cavalry; a good bottom of small rocks; the banks are very good; it is as good a ford as he knows of in the country: only one boat there, and that a large and good one. Seven miles above Newport, at Stephen Hough's, there is another good ford. No ferry-boat there. The road that crosses the ford intersects the Warm Springs road, leading into North Carolina. The bottom of the ford equally as good as that of ford at Newport. The banks at ford are graded, and very good. The road leading from Newport and Parrottsville in the direction of North Carolina is very good.

Five hundred cavalry can at any time capture all the rebel force in Cocke County, and also a train of about 100 wagons, which is moving about in the county, collecting supplies. The rebel force in the county consists of about 100 cavalry, which is mainly employed in holding nightly carousals in Newport, under the guidance of one Rumbough, and about 100 infantry. Some of Longstreet's men straggling through the country, pillaging and nominally acting as a guard of the wagon train. The train is drawn by mules, which are in bad condition.

There are not to exceed 600 rebels between Cocke County and Asheville, N. C. They are partly infantry and partly cavalry, and are under Brigadier-General Vance, and stationed at Marshall, N. C. They refuse to enter Tennessee, being a sort of home guard.

Mr. Sneed's information is that the bridges are completed over the Holston, at Union or Zollicoffer, and also over the Watauga, this side of there.

General Alexander Smith and Esquire James Swaggerty, citizens of Cocke County, living 2 miles from Newport, are the instigators of outrages committed by the rebels in that county.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 5, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Dispatch of 3d received. Orders have already been given to dispatch clothing as fast as it arrives. If contractors can be relied on, the railroad will be completed to Chattanooga by the middle of next week. I can then put more boats on the river between here and Knoxville. Colonel Donaldson telegraphs me that he has sent a large quantity of subsistence stores to Carthage for Foster, and is ready to send stores to the mouth of the Big South Fork. He asks orders; will you give them to him?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1864.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: After loading everything on the cars sent you which can possibly be dispensed with on the march, you will move forward with your brigade and Cogswell's battery to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock toward Huntsville. On arriving at Brownsborough you will select some suitable place in the immediate vicinity of that place and encamp until the balance of the division comes up.

The chests from the caissons of the artillery can be put on the cars, and all the small-arm ammunition, except 40 rounds to a man, and all the artillery ammunition, except a few rounds in the limbers. A guard will be left with the stores in the cars, and will remain with them and go through on the cars with them. The conductor will receive orders from here about taking the cars on.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT,
January 5, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MORSE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 12th Army Corps, Tullahoma:

General Geary and staff have arrived. His troops are expected this p. m., and hope to get part of my command off to-night.

A. L. McDOUGALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 5, 1864—4.40 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

General J. W. GEARY:

Retain a large regiment at Bridgeport and send the balance of your command to Stevenson.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

This message was left to be sent before his (Geary's) was received.

OPERATOR,
Tullahoma.

BRIDGEPORT,
January 5, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. F. MORSE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 12th Army Corps:

I arrived here about two hours ago. My command will reach here to-night. I have received orders from General Thomas since my arrival to send but one regiment to Stevenson, that one not to be eligible for re-enlistment. I therefore designate the One hundred and forty-ninth New York for that place. That will leave three regiments and some fragments at this place.

I will resume command to-morrow morning.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 5, 1864.
(Received 9.05 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY:

Your dispatch just received. Dispose of your troops as directed by General Thomas.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding Twelfth Corps.

STEVENSON, *January* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM:

Your dispatch received. I will move as directed.

WM. B. WOOSTER,
Lieut. Col. Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
January 5, 1864.

Lieut. H. W. PERKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:

CAPTAIN: I cannot think that it is absolutely necessary for us to live so completely from hand to mouth as we are now doing in this valley, so that every storm or other cause that intercepts the regularity of the boats occasions an entire want of rations and forage. We have suffered particularly for want of forage. Horses and mules are dying. Having no hay, an interruption in the supply of corn and oats, even reducing us to half rations only, results in the death of the animals. Our forage is not so very little, but is delivered to us with such irregularity that we are often without any. Everything can be remedied by allowing us an accumulation of eight or ten days' supply of both forage and rations.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Division:

Steam-boats are here with subsistence for Big South Fork. Are these stores for General Foster, and shall I send them on? If so, I must get a gun-boat as convoy. Two steamers have discharged their freight at Carthage; they remain here to go up. Shall I send them also? There are only 400 men at Carthage, and they do not know why supplies are sent there

J. L. DONALDSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., *January* 5, 1864.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES:

Major-General Foster has ordered all the organized forces in Kentucky to Knoxville. This will take the forces raised under act of Congress for defense of Kentucky and expose us to ruin.

The act reserved to you at once the power to remove these troops. It is due to us, to good faith, to honor, and to humanity that this order as to these troops be countermanded.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., *January* 5, 1864.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

On 23d December Major-General Foster ordered all the organized troops in Kentucky to be sent at once to Knoxville. This will take the forces organized under act of Congress for defense of Kentucky, and leave the State exposed to ruin by guerrillas. I wish to know if this order is to be enforced. Answer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 5, 1864.

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III. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding Second Division, will move on the morning of the 7th instant with his entire command (excepting one regiment), with camp and garrison equipage, to Larkinsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

IV. Upon arrival at Larkinsville, Brigadier-General Smith will take charge of all the saw and grist mills in the neighborhood and guard them and, as far as practicable, put them in running order for the use of the command. He is also hereby directed to examine Roseberg and Santa Creeks to know if the pontoons can be taken up either of said streams. The result of said examination will be reported at once to these headquarters.

V. The regiment excepted in paragraph III will be left with five days' rations, with instructions to guard the pontoon boats and the two bridges across Coon and Mud Creeks until relieved.

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By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is placed in command of the Department of Arkansas, which will consist of the State of Arkansas, except Fort Smith. The troops of Major-General Steele's command will constitute the Seventh Army Corps, and will be subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

By the order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 6, 1864.

General E. E. POTTER:

The following received:

MOSSY CREEK, *January* 6, 1864.

General PARKE:

The Georgia lieutenant was not disposed to answer questions. From privates I get the following: Georgia battalion cavalry, Giltner's brigade, Ransom's division, camped near Lawrence's Mill. Buckner's division, Bush. Johnson's command, at Russellville; Hood's division at Morristown.

A prisoner from Hampton Legion, of McLaws' division, was brought in a few days since; reports his division at Morristown.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, *Comdg. Forces in the Field:*

GENERAL: General Foster directs me to send you the following extracts from a letter received this morning from Joseph A. Cooper, colonel Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, by General Carter, provost-marshal-general. The commanding general desires you to have the matter investigated, and if found true, to take such measures as will prevent their recurrence. The political antecedents of a rebel should not be considered, and if privileges are granted any one, it should be to those who show their devotion to the Union:

Rebels here are treated better than Union men. The general commanding this brigade gives rebels guards and protection papers, even before they have taken the oath, while when Union men call for guards they are referred to regimental commanders, with the suggestion that if there are any barefooted or convalescent men that they be sent to guard such Union man's property until they become able for duty.

The men are ordered and peremptorily required to guard rebels, when they are almost barefooted and very thinly clad, when no guard in a single instance has been furnished a Union man, although they have been repeatedly called for.

In one instance a Union man applied for permission to have 2 bushels of corn ground for the use of his family, and was refused, arrested, and confined in the guard-house, and for aught I know still remains there; while one Sam Smith, an arch traitor, got permission from him, and an order to that effect, to have 10 bushels ground. He is hunting up frivolous complaints against officers and seeking to have them arrested. He also tells old Democratic rebel citizens that if the country is ever saved it must be done by the old Democratic party.

This is all known throughout the command, and is creating great dissatisfaction both among officers and men, and will, if persisted in, I fear, ruin the command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 6, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 1.50 a. m., 7th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram of 12.45 p. m. this date received. Orders will be given General John C. Starkweather to report as ordered.* Major-Generals Hooker, Rousseau, and Butterfield can be spared at this time for a court-martial.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* For court-martial duty.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *Comdg. Eleventh Corps:*

I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge your letter of yesterday concerning the irregularity and deficiency of supplies for your corps, and to add that he desires to make it the subject of a communication to the headquarters of the department in order to prevent its recurrence, if practicable. But before doing this he would like to be furnished with specific data in regard to clothing, forage, and rations, including fresh beef. He would like to be informed what forage your animals have been deficient in within the last week or ten days, and also what failure there has been in furnishing rations, or parts of rations, to your men during the same time. Complaints have reached him in regard to beef. If there has been an omission in the supply of this part of the ration, the general desires that he may be informed, and also what steps were taken to obtain it, and the reasons given for not furnishing it. When these facts are properly laid before the general commanding the department, it is believed that no further apprehensions need be felt for a continuation from delinquency. The general fully coincides with you in the opinion that a supply for a few days should be kept constantly on hand. If otherwise, a steam-boat accident or an adverse wind may cause destitution and suffering.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PULASKI, *January* 6, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER:

One of our scouts has just arrived from Johnston's army; says it is at Dalton, and [reported] not to exceed 25,000 effective men. One brigade of Martin's cavalry at Cave Springs. State militia at Rome, Coosaville, and Gadsden. All stores, hospitals, &c., that were at Rome have all been removed south. No fortifications near this army.

Wheeler and Wharton have been ordered back from East Tennessee, and Roddey is guarding north bank of Tennessee from Flint River to Bear Creek. There is great desertion in Tennessee, North Alabama, and Mississippi troops.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1864.

Col. J. BANBURY, *Comdg. Third Brigade:*

COLONEL: As one regiment of General Morgan L. Smith's division will arrive here this p. m., the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry can move with the rest of the command to-morrow morning.

You will detail from your command 25 men, under a commissioned officer, for guard duty, to remain with the stores on the cars and guard them to their destination.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cairo, Ill., January 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I leave for Columbus and Memphis at 4 p. m. to-day. General W. S. Smith is supposed to be crossing the Tennessee to-day. I will aim to re-enforce him with cavalry, and with infantry occupy the attention of the enemy, so as to enable him to reach Meridian and, if possible, Selma. The Yazoo and Red Rivers are reported as too low to admit of navigation. There is no interruption to the boats on the Mississippi at this time.

W. T SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.
Columbus, Ky., January 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. District of Columbus, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am not well informed of your present position, and therefore cannot order you clearly and positively. I want to be prepared to embark all the infantry that can be spared from this district and to move all the cavalry to some point on the Charleston road about La Fayette or Collierville. The infantry could embark here or at Memphis. You will, therefore, order the cavalry to move in good order to some point on the Charleston road west of Grand Junction; to report to me by telegraph and letter, or General Hurlbut at Memphis, and you may move the infantry of your army in the field back to Columbus or to Memphis, as you prefer. Report immediately by the most practicable way the route by which you move and the time when your troops will reach the Mississippi River. There is no need of haste, but punish the country well for permitting the guerrillas among them. Take freely the horses, mules, cattle, &c., of the hostile or indifferent inhabitants, and let them all understand that if from design or weakness they permit their country to be used by the public enemy they must bear the expense of the troops sent to expel them; also notify them that we will soon begin to banish all people who are deemed opposed to the re-establishment of civil order. I want your cavalry to feed high and have their horses in good order. This cold weather is hard on your men, and they should be allowed to use freely the houses and fuel of the country. The people must expect us to treat them as enemies, unless they assist us in our efforts to restore civil order. Jackson, Trenton, and Brownsville deserve no mercy at our hands, but in counties where the people have acted properly a broad distinction should be made. I attach no importance to oaths or opinions, but the people must be construed friends or enemies according to their general behavior. I want to hear from you about the 12th or 13th instant.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 6, 1864—2 p. m.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Yours of yesterday received. Nothing is known here about General Foster's order, of which you complain, beyond the fair presumption that it comes from General Grant, and that it has an object which, if you understood, you would be loth to frustrate. True, these troops are, in strict law, only to be removed by my order; but General Grant's judgment would be the highest incentive to me to make such order. Nor can I understand how doing so is bad faith and dishonor, nor yet how it so exposes Kentucky to ruin. Military men here do not perceive how it exposes Kentucky, and I am sure Grant would not permit it if it so appeared to him.

A. LINCOLN.

FRANKFORT, KY.,
January 6, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

General Boyle has been ordered, on 23d December, by Major-General Foster, to send all organized troops in Kentucky, except small garrison at depots, to Knoxville. This order takes the forces raised under special act for Kentucky defense, will expose the State to desolation by home rebels and guerrillas, kept down by their presence, and will occasion the destruction of your southern communications through Kentucky by guerrillas. The twelve months' troops were all raised under the act for State defense and to relieve other troops on that duty.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 6. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., January* 6, 1864.

It having been reported to these headquarters that, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d ultimo, within 1½ miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln County, Tenn., a wagon which had become detached from a foraging train belonging to the United States was attacked by guerrillas, and the officer in command of the foraging party, First Lieutenant Porter, Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, the teamster, wagon-master, and two other soldiers who had been sent to load the train (the latter four unarmed), captured. They were immediately mounted and hurried off, the guerrillas avoiding the roads until their party was halted, about 1 o'clock in the morning, on the bank of Elk River, where the rebels stated they were going into camp for the night. The hands of the prisoners were then tied behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line, about 5 paces in front of their captors, and one of the latter, who acted as leader, commanded, "ready," and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One of the prisoners was shot through the head and killed instantly and three were wounded. Lieutenant Porter was not hit. He immediately ran, was followed and fired upon three times by one of the party, and, finding that he was about to be overtaken, threw himself over a precipice into the river, and succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and, although pursued to that side and several times fired upon, he, after twenty-four hours of extraordinary exertions and great exposure, reached a house, whence he was taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others, after being shot, were immediately thrown into the river. Thus the murder of 3 men, Newell E. Orcutt, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery; John W. Drought, Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, and George W. Jacobs, Company D, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth, James W. Foley, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery, is now lying in hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water.

For these atrocious and cold-blooded murders, equaling in savage ferocity any ever committed by the most barbarous tribes on the continent, committed by rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all other rebel citizens living within a circuit of 10 miles of the place where these men were captured be assessed, each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up the sum of $30,000, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for support, as follows:

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of John W. Drought, of North Cape, Racine County, Wis., for the support of herself and two children.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of George W. Jacobs, of Delavan, Walworth County, Wis., for the support of herself and one child.

Ten thousand dollars to be divided between the aged mother and sister of Newell E. Orcutt, of Burton, Geauga County, Ohio.

Should the persons assessed fail, within one week after notice shall have been served upon them, to pay in the amount of their tax in money, sufficient of their personal property shall be seized and sold at public auction to make up the amount.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Twelfth Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

The men who committed these murders, if caught, will be summarily executed, and any persons executing them will be held guiltless and will receive the protection of this army; and all persons who are suspected of having aided, abetted, or harbored these guerrillas will be immediately arrested and tried by military commission.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

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II. Col. A. V. Kautz, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Nelson, Ky., and organize the regiments of East Tennessee mounted troops now at Camp Nelson and Camp Burnside.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS GILBERT'S BRIGADE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

I. Capt. Otis Whitney, Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers; Capt. James W. Cheney, Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. Herman C. Hemenway, Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, are appointed a board to investigate the matter pertaining to the taking of certain goods from the house of Mrs. Julia Baker by men of this brigade. They will ascertain as near as possible the kind, quantity, and quality of the goods taken, with their value, by whom taken, and how disposed of, identifying, if possible, the men. If not able to identify the men, ascertain the company or companies. If the companies cannot be ascertained, ascertain the regiment, reporting the facts as early as practicable to these headquarters.

By order of Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanding brigade.

C. T. GRANGER,
Capt. Co. K, 27th Iowa, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NEAR MAYNARDVILLE, TENN.,
January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Comdg. Forces in the Field, Strawberry Plains:

GENERAL: I have just received two reports from Tazewell. One of my lieutenants left there at 3 p. m., yesterday, and met Captain Strouse on the way back from a scout toward Bean's Station. No rebel force on the river except guerrillas.

The other is a dispatch from Colonel Thielemann to-day, who says there is no reliable information of Jones' whereabouts since Monday, when he fed his horses about 18 miles from Tazewell, toward Mulberry Gap, or between Mulberry and Cumberland Gaps. He also mentions reports of rebels at the fords, without crediting them.

The Sixth Indiana Cavalry are scouting in the vicinity of Tazewell.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
January 7, 1864.

Lieut. H. W. PERKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:

SIR: I wish to state, in addition to my letter of yesterday, that 800 axes were marked for this corps, and ordered to be kept at Kelley's Ferry. It was a long time before transportation could be obtained, and as soon as obtained they were carried past to Chattanooga. Now they are ordered back to Brown's Ferry. Precisely the same thing is true of a quantity of shoes waiting transportation on the boats. I wish the general would ask, in the statement which he makes to General Thomas, that this carelessness in delivery be corrected.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, TENN.,
January 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Pulaski:

The Fourth Regulars arrived with train this morning. Much obliged. Train will load with ammunition. The remainder of your ammunition will have to be left at Clifton, under guard of Major Murphy's command. Send for it as soon as you can. I will only take your Seventy-second Indiana, and return it as soon as possible. Send an energetic ordnance officer to Nashville, and get everything you need as rapidly as possible. I shall take Ingerton with me.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry

IN THE FIELD, HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Savannah, Tenn., January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Forrest having escaped into Mississippi, I will only take with me the Second, Third, and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, the Fifth Kentucky, and Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry. I would suggest that Crook go into winter quarters at Columbia, and prepare for the spring campaign. I expect to reach Corinth to-morrow.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Miss.

PULASKI, *January 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

General Dodge says that the railroad will be completed between Nashville and Decatur by February 1. General Smith has gone to Corinth to see whether it will be necessary for me to cross the river. I will start two regiments at once for Rossville.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: From the inclosed copy of a letter of instructions to Major-General Steele, and from the published orders* issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army, you will learn that General Steele's command in the Department of Arkansas has been placed under your orders.

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*See p. 33.

The main object of organizing the troops in the western theater of war into military departments and placing them under your orders is to give you the general military control and at the same time to relieve you from the burden of official correspondence and office duty. If the whole were organized into a single department under your immediate command, your time would be mostly taken up with the details of courts-martial, furloughs, discharges, &c., while the present arrangement enables you to give your full attention to military operations.

In regard to General Banks' campaign against Texas, it is proper to remark that it was undertaken less for military reasons than as a matter of State policy. As a military measure simply, it perhaps presented less advantages than a movement on Mobile and the Alabama River, so as to threaten the enemy's interior lines and effect a diversion in favor of our armies at Chattanooga and in East Tennessee. But, however this may have been, it was deemed necessary as a matter of political or State policy, connected with our foreign relations, and especially with France and Mexico, that our troops should occupy and hold at least a portion of Texas. The President so ordered, for reasons satisfactory to himself and his cabinet, and it was, therefore, unnecessary for us to inquire whether or not the troops could have been employed elsewhere with greater military advantage.

I allude to this matter here, as it may have an important influence on your projected operations during the present winter.

Keeping in mind the fact that General Banks' operations in Texas, either on the gulf coast or by the Louisiana frontier, must be continued during the winter, it is to be considered whether it will not be better to direct our efforts for the present to the entire breaking up of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi River, rather than to divide them by also operating against Mobile and Alabama. If the forces of Smith, Price, and Magruder could be so scattered or broken as to enable Steele and Banks to occupy Red River as a line of defense, a part of their armies would probably become available for operations elsewhere.

General Banks reports his present force as inadequate for the defense of his position and for operations in the interior, and General Steele is of opinion that he cannot advance beyond the Arkansas or Saline, unless he can be certain of co-operation and supplies on Red River.

Under these circumstances it is worth considering whether such forces as Sherman can move down the Mississippi River should not co-operate with the armies of Steele and Banks on the west side.

Of course operations by any of your troops in that direction must be subordinate and subsequent to those which you have proposed for East and West Tennessee. I therefore present these views at this time merely that they may receive your attention and consideration in determining upon your ulterior movement. If we can rely upon what we see in the rebel newspapers and hear from spies and refugees from Richmond, the enemy is directing his attention particularly to the defense of Georgia, in anticipation that your spring campaign will be directed on Atlanta. In order to compensate for the loss of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and for the possible capture by us of some point on their main Atlantic route by Weldon and Charleston, the rebel government is working with great diligence to complete the road from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, N. C., by which they will open a continuous interior line from Richmond to the southwest. This will enable them to transport troops and supplies from Virginia to Georgia, by a short and safe route.

It was hoped that when the season advanced so as to prevent further operations by the Army of the Potomac, a portion of it could be detached for service elsewhere. But so large a number have received furloughs for re-enlisting in the veteran regiments that it is hardly possible at present to make such detachments. Moreover, it is quite probable that a portion of the Potomac River will be frozen over, and a bridge of ice thus formed from Virginia to Maryland. If so, a large land force will be required to take the place of the Potomac flotilla in preventing raids and contraband trade.

As an interchange of views on the present condition of affairs and the coming campaign will be advantageous, I hope you will write me freely and fully your opinions on these matters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Orders were issued yesterday, by direction of the President, placing you in command of the new Department of Arkansas, and constituting your command the Seventh Army Corps. That clause which places you under the orders of General Grant is not intended to affect in any way your powers and authority as a commander of a military department. You will therefore make your returns and reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and communicate as usual with these headquarters. You will also communicate with General Grant in regard to all military movements, in order that there may be a complete understanding and co-operation of all the forces in the Mississippi Valley. It is quite possible that a combined movement of your corps and troops under Major-General Sherman may be determined on, and, if so, it is deemed proper that General Grant should direct it.

In regard to civil matters in your department, the President has prepared some instructions which will be sent to you through General Kimball.

I have just seen your letter of December 12, to General Schofield, in regard to an advance toward Red River.* It was at one time hoped that you might co-operate with General Banks in holding that line, and thus secure Arkansas and Missouri from further rebel raids, but when General Banks changed his plan of operations to the Gulf coast an advance on your part would have been extremely perilous, and you acted wisely in occupying the defensive position of the Arkansas. It is hoped that measures may hereafter be concerted between yourself and General Sherman and General Banks to drive the enemy entirely out of Arkansas, and then occupy the line of Red River, which is shorter and probably easier of defense. In the mean time I presume all your present forces will be required to hold your present line of defense and to prevent rebel raids north of the Arkansas.

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*See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 741.

You will please to communicate frequently with these headquarters, giving as full information as possible of the condition of affairs in your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., *January* 8, 1864.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Owing to the want of clothing, particularly shoes, in Foster's command, it is impossible to move more than 60 per cent. of his men until they are supplied. Clothing is now on the way, and it is hoped will be in Knoxville within one week from this time. I have directed Foster then to attack and drive Longstreet at least beyond Bull's Gap and Red Bridge. In the mean time I have directed the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps to be pushed on to Mossy Creek, the Fourth Corps to Strawberry Plains, and the cavalry to Dandridge, to scout and forage south of the French Broad and threaten Longstreet's flank.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 8, 1864—10.30 p. m.
(Received 1 a. m., 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have just seen Colonel McCallum, superintendent of military railroads in Virginia. He tells me he has engaged 1,200 men to come to this department to work on the railroads; but that Mr. J. B. Anderson, military director of railroads in this department, tells him he does not want them. Knowing that their services are needed badly, I have requested Colonel McCallum to send for them and set them to work on the Northwestern Railroad, and, when that is completed, to send them here to repair the railroad from this place to Knoxville. Unless we have these roads put in order very soon we shall fail. I have refrained heretofore from giving an opinion on the merits of the present system, but we have been on the verge of failure long enough, and now that there appears to be a chance of getting the roads in condition, I cannot afford to lose it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Squire Brimer's, on Muddy Creek, 5 miles from
Dandridge, on south side of French Broad River,
On Newport Road, January 8, 1864—10 a. m.

General ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Morgan's division of rebel cavalry is encamped on the north side of French Broad

River at Denton's Ford, 4 miles above Dandridge. I was on this side of the river immediately opposite their encampment with my command last evening, and was close enough to see their camps, hear their men talk, hear their bugle sound tattoo; in other words, I was within about 250 yards of their encampment. From the size of the encampment, as well as from information derived from loyal citizens and the statements of 8 prisoners whom we took at this point and at Turley's Ferry, I am positive that Morgan's division is encamped at the place stated.

The prisoners state that it came there from Panther Springs on the evening of January 5; also, that they intend crossing a force to this side of the river to-day.

I am pretty certain that there is no rebel infantry within a considerable distance of Denton's Ford or of Dandridge; also, that Armstrong's division of cavalry is yet in front of General Sturgis' cavalry.

The river is fordable at Kelley's house, just below Denton's Ford; also at Denton's Ford; also at Swann's Island, 2½ miles above Dandridge; also at Fain's Island, opposite Dandridge, at Jim Evans' Ford, 5 miles below Dandridge, and at Tom Evans' Ford, 7 miles below Dandridge.

I have all these roads picketed and have my men camped at Squire Brimer's, near mouth of Muddy Creek, and at a point opposite Dandridge, holding the Fain's Island ford.

Please communicate with me as soon as possible, letting me know when you will reach Dandridge. Some loyal citizens could bring the dispatch to me better than a soldier.

There are several companies of rebel cavalry in Cocke County, near Newport and Cosby Creek, on this side of the French Broad, who have been engaged in foraging.

If General Hascall, or the commanding officer of infantry column on road between Strawberry Plains and Dandridge, receives this first he will please send it on by a rapid courier to General Elliott, commanding Cavalry Corps at Mossy Creek.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Squire Brimer's, near mouth of Muddy Creek, on Newport Road, south side of French Broad, January 8, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at Beaver Dam (opposite Denton's Ford and Cowan's Ferry, 4 miles above Dandridge and on this side of the river):

LIEUTENANT: There are about 15,000 bushels of corn, mostly gathered and in pens, above and below Beaver Dam; there are within a few miles some 5,000 bushels more. Morgan's division of rebel cavalry is encamped immediately opposite Beaver Dam, on the river, and from the statements of prisoners as to the intention and the fact that 4 of the prisoners had come across the river after corn, I think it altogether probable that the rebels will cross with wagons to-morrow for the purpose of obtaining this corn, that on the north side of the river being nearly exhausted.

Three days before we reached here the rebels forded with wagons above Hays' Ferry and hauled away several thousand bushels of corn from this side.

I think Morgan's division occupies the position it does chiefly for the purpose of covering this foraging. If any force is to be sent to Dandridge it is to be hoped it will reach there in time to save this 20,000 bushels of corn, besides meat, flour, and cattle.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS.
Clinch Mountain, Tenn., January 8, 1864.

General WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the following copy of note just received from the headquarters of this division:

KNOXVILLE, *January* 6, 1864.

General WOOD,
Commanding Third Division, Fourth Corps:

The pontoon bridge at this place is gone and not a bushel of wheat is coming in, consequently the mills here have been stopped. I can send no fresh bread to your division for some days to come. The last boat up did not bring a pound of bread and there is not a pound of bread or flour in town. Hence the last stores that went out will have to be nicely economized for fear of the worst.

We should have at [least] three-quarter rations (300,000) per week, but not half that comes.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your humble servant,

D. REMICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

* * * * * * *

I would submit as follows: After the battle of Chickamauga, September 20 to November 28, the fortunes of war compelled the Army of the Cumberland to subsist on limited rations, their allowance much of the time being less than half that fixed as necessary for the soldier. From that time to about the 20th of December their subsistence was precarious, sometimes ample and at others scant, dependent upon the ability of the country to supply it, and since then from one-half to two-thirds rations have been supplied by the commissary of subsistence. The extent of the services of troops under my command, their losses in battle, and much of their hardship and exposure is known to the department commander. During this time the command has not been able to procure clothing necessary for its health and comfort. There have been many men during all this time shirtless and shoeless.

On the 20th of December it was expected in four days to form depots to be able to move on with the campaign, after twenty days the above dispatch shows with what success. The supplies of the country, which before military occupation were abundant, are exhausted, and forage is obtained only in limited quantities, after a journey of 30 miles. The transportation of the command, one team per regiment, weakened before leaving Chattanooga, has not rested a day since, and is no longer serviceable. Should the weather thaw the roads it could not haul rations for the brigade from the railroad (7 miles), and forage could not be obtained at all. With an impracticable line of supplies to the rear of this point, and one by rail via Chattanooga that does not promise completion under thirty days, places the possibility of sufficient comfort and nourishment for the command so remote that I am induced to yield to constant appeal of officers and men under my command, and make this representation of facts, believing that in no way can the best interests of the service be so greatly promoted as by putting a period to this nearly four months of want and constant military watchfulness in the presence of an enemy.

It is due my command in this connection to state that they have always been ready, and are so now, to fight the enemy. The troops have at all times evinced the greatest cheerfulness and devotion to duty; but for the last thirty days it has been under circumstances the most trying, and they are now kept from the frost in many cases by crouching around the fire the entire night, and as the pending nights of midwinter are upon us, nature requires an increase, not a diminution, of nourishment.

If consistent with the good of the service, I have to ask that my command be placed during the inaction of winter where it can be properly supplied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the officers in higher authority.

A more gallant and patriotic body of men has never borne arms in defense of their country. Cannot something be done to alleviate their condition? Cannot they at once be restored to the army to which they belong, and where they might be clothed and fed? They are willing to fight for their country, but they do ask to be taken care of. Since October they have been living on short rations. Is this to continue always?

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
East Tennessee, January 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

What General Hazen states in regard to the condition, wants, suffering, and destitution of his brigade, transportation, &c., is equally true of the entire command; in fact, Hazen's troops are better provided than most of the others. It does seem necessary that our troops should be put in winter quarters, well fed, and clothed, until the weather is favorable for active operations.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 8, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

Had you not best send out some of the Alabama rangers to find out whether there is any truth in report of intended rebel raid over Lookout Mountain to cut the railroad?

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT,
January 8, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Received your dispatch. Will start the Alabamians at daylight. They are so timid I fear they will not go far. I have warned all my posts and will keep a good lookout. Home guards are scouting the mountains everywhere, conscripting men. Twelve and 20 conscripts and deserters come in daily.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
January 8, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER:

The following information received:

Lloyd states that the rebels intend to make a raid across Lookout Mountain to cut the railroad. Home guards still scouting across the mountain. Their headquarters have been removed from Dirt Town in direction of Lookout Mountain; it is not known exactly where.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 8, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday the major-general commanding directs me to state that the negligence in the post-office and supply departments is of such long standing that any immediate improvement is almost hopeless, and therefore suggests that you detail two or three trustworthy men to take charge of your mails and stores from Bridgeport. In no other way can we expect relief from the irregularities to which we are subject. These men can see that your supplies are shipped at the proper time and also that they are properly delivered at the point due. The general therefore recommends that you keep one man at Bridgeport to receive your mails and supplies; that he be required to see them shipped, and to accompany them until they reach their destination. After the cars commence running the general recommends that these men be transferred to the railroad.

If this plan is adopted and enforced and requisitions are seasonably forwarded it is hoped that we will have no more delays in receiving our mails and stores.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 8, 1864.

Colonel BOONE,
Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry:

The general commanding directs that you prepare your regiment immediately for the march. You will march to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and will move to Rossville, before Chattanooga, by the nearest and best routes, and there take post and announce your arrival at that place to Brigadier-General Whipple, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, Department of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The commanding officer Fifth Iowa Cavalry will report to you and accompany your command. The quartermaster of this division will turn over to your regimental quartermaster eight wagons and teams. You will send drivers to these headquarters for the teams. Any quartermaster's stores needed by your command will be furnished by the division quartermaster.

By command of Brigadier-General Crook:

[ROBERT P. KENNEDY],
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 8, 1864.

[General U. S. GRANT:]

GENERAL: One of the scouts has got back from Savannah. Smith got in Tuesday night. Crossed the Seventy-second Indiana on Wednesday. The reports there seemed to be that a part of Forrest's command was still in West Tennessee, but nothing was known certain. My scouts crossed over to go to Jackson Monday night, but the country was full of guerrillas. I think Forrest has gone out of Tennessee, leaving Newsom, Wilson, and Norton's [?] regiments, which were raised in West Tennessee. Roddey started to Forrest, but got word from Forrest that he had got out, and he returned. Spent New Years' at Russellville. This is reliable. He has now 20 boats at Little Bear, and has 100 men detailed all the time building.

Respectfully,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

SAVANNAH, TENN.,
January 8, 1864.

Colonel HICKS,
Commanding, Paducah:

DEAR COLONEL: Before proceeding to business let me extend a kindly greeting to you, in memory of the dangers and trials we have shared. You have my best wishes wherever you may be, and my most earnest desire for your success in whatever you may undertake, for I know it will be laudable.

I send you a lot of prisoners whom I can by no means recommend. Some of them are desperate characters, and all of them will bear the closest kind of watching. They are genuine guerrillas, most of them captured with arms in hands. Captain Biffles and one Hinson are especially guilty, and to be strictly guarded. I do not myself know just what the Government does with such prisoners. Please inquire and act accordingly.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

General W. S. Smith telegraphs that a part of his cavalry are crossing at Savannah. Send the following order by mounted force to Savannah:

OFFICER COMMANDING CAVALRY,
Savannah, Tenn.:

West Tennessee is clear. Move your force down to Corinth, and report from there.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, TENN.,
January 8, 1864.

Captain SMITH,
Aide-de-Camp, Nashville:

Telegraph General Grant in my name as follows:

I am crossing the Tennessee with six regiments. The last will be over to-day. We will reach Corinth to-morrow. I will communicate further movements from that point.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

SAVANNAH, TENN., *January* 8, 1864.
(Received 10th.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

SIR: The information contained in a communication just received from General Hurlbut renders it necessary for me to take as large a force with me as possible. Instead of sending the Fourth Regulars back as I intended yesterday, I will take them with me and send your ammunition to Clifton, to be guarded by Major Murphy's command until you can send for it. The Fourth Regulars will draw such ammunition as they require from your supply that is here. I have recommended to General Thomas that you go into winter quarters in the neighborhood of Columbia to prepare for the spring campaign. There is an abundance of forage in that region, and in the possession of those who were the most prominent leaders among the rebels of this State. You would also be so near Nashville that you can readily procure horses, equipments, and ordnance stores of every kind. You can also collect a great deal of the finest kind of stock, which will cost the Government nothing. I will return in two or three weeks and aid all I can in procuring supplies of every kind for you and in getting your division together once more. I will make an arrangement with the gun-boats here before leaving to ferry your two regiments back across the Tennessee as soon as they can be spared from the other side. It will take about fifteen wagons to haul your ammunition to Clifton. *Labor omnia vincit.*

Yours truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., January 8, 1864. (Received 10th.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I arrived last night with a portion of my cavalry force at U[nion] City. The infantry will arrive to-day. I reached Jackson with the cavalry, and remained there three days, leaving the infantry and artillery at Huntingdon, to find that Forrest had left; crossed the Hatchie and the railroad by the 28th. The country in the vicinity of Jackson was thoroughly searched, and I returned to Huntingdon on the 3d.

On the 4th I received your telegram of the 26th [ultimo], but as the object of my search was then in Mississippi I did not return, as I had had no previous intimation from you other than to rid, if possible, West Tennessee of Forrest, Faulkner, Bell, and others. I left one regiment of cavalry and one of infantry at Paris, with Hawkins at Huntingdon. The remainder of the troops are at Union City. I go immediately to work preparing all for the field, and request further instructions. I will send my report on the first steamer. My horses are in a very bad condition; quite all barefooted. Found the road in a very bad condition. Please pardon this hasty note.

Very respectfully,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, [*January* 8,] 1864—1.15 p. m.
(Received Memphis, January 8.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

My scout, just from Loring's headquarters, returned this morning. Loring's headquarters are at Canton. He has his division of infantry, 9,000 strong, and Jackson's cavalry, about 4,000 strong. All of his division, with the exception of one brigade, is at Canton; the other brigade is distributed on railroad north of Canton, at Way's Bluff and stations above Jackson. Cavalry is operating between Bolton and Canton. Forrest's command is at Oxford and Holly Springs; about 2,500 at Oxford, remainder between there and at Holly Springs. Loring has with him four batteries; Forrest several batteries, could not ascertain number. They are operating railroad as far up as Abbeville, from Abbeville to Oxford with horses, from Grenada to Oxford with engines. It requires nearly all day to make trips, 40 miles. The bridge at Grenada is down and have to change cars below. Road is operating without difficulty; the road above is in bad condition, and operated with great difficulty on account of scarcity of water and wood. Great abundance of corn. Troops are in winter quarters and generally well clad. Cavalry and artillery in fine condition. He says there is a general despondence prevailing, both officers and men, they considering that the rebellion is bound to be a failure. Had great difficulty in securing a late paper; represent that they are not to be had. I will send you latest he could secure by morning train—Mobile News, December 24. Loring came up with him on train on last Monday as far as Oxford. He was making preparations for distribution of his force to prevent raids on road. Rebels are repairing Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Okolona; pushing work with all speed. This embraces all news.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 8, 1864.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I address you direct in relation to the cavalry of this corps. They have been constantly engaged in active service and hard service, covering the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, repeatedly penetrating far into Mississippi and Alabama, and frequently short of forage. Estimates of a remount, calling for 2,000 horses by January 1, were regularly forwarded in October. Nothing has been heard from them. I now have 1,800 trained cavalrymen dismounted, and the number is increasing with the severity of the weather. Below me there are about 8,000 Confederate cavalry, under Forrest and Lee. In this state of affairs I earnestly request that the quota of horses called for heretofore may be furnished at as early a date as practicable.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
January 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

Intelligent citizen from Montgomery, Ala., via Brandon and Canton, arrived this evening; came by railroad to Oxford; no troops at Oxford, but cavalry passing from Okolona to Panola, where Forrest appears to be collecting all the cavalry. Citizens from Columbus, Miss., via Aberdeen, Pontotoc, and Hudsonville, report cavalry moving west from Okolona, and heard that Ferguson was at New Albany. Neither party encountered pickets at the Tallahatchie or saw any soldiers north of there, except 15 or 20 at Holly Springs. The party from Montgomery left Oxford Tuesday morning.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 8, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Send patrols toward Holly Springs and Ripley.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 9, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The Quartermaster-General will give orders to send on the men to work on the railroads as you desire. I deem the opening of the road from Chattanooga to Knoxville of vital importance.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 9, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Your telegram regarding small rations received. Will do all I can to help you out, but you must remember that I have but five small steam-boats to bring supplies for my troops from Bridgeport to this place. We have to stint ourselves to send you what we do. When the railroad is completed I will have more boats for the upper part of the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
New Market, January 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding Troops in Field, Strawberry Plains:

GENERAL: From information received to-day, Martin's division is encamped 4 miles above Dandridge on north side the river. Dibrell's brigade at mouth of Nola Chucky, and I believe Armstrong's division, or part of it, near Panther Springs. The rebels have accumulated supplies of various kinds along the south side the French Broad, and are only waiting an opportunity of getting it away. The river is fordable at various points, and Colonel Palmer is on the south side. The question of forage is becoming a very serious one with us. We now send 10 and 12 miles for it and have difficulty in obtaining sufficient even then. Besides, it is ruining our horses, for when they return to camp they have traveled some 20 or more miles over bad roads and their backs and the saddles are ruined by the packing of the load. To improve our condition and deprive the enemy of his accumulated supply, I am anxious to drive him away from the vicinity of the French Broad. The only question with me is as to the importance of holding Mossy Creek.

If I leave it with all the cavalry, the infantry now there will not be strong enough and will have to be sent to this place. If I leave sufficient cavalry to aid in holding it, I will not have force enough to drive the enemy from the French Broad. I know of no special reason for holding Mossy Creek, beyond the fact that I have two saw-mills running getting out lumber for the bridge at Strawberry Plains. The infantry force can, of course, occupy it when it arrives, but in the mean time the lumber might be lost.

I write this for the purpose of advising with you as to what is our best course in the premises. If you can inform me as to when we may expect a division to reach this vicinity I will be greatly obliged to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your report on the Northwestern Railroad received. Colonel McCallum will have 700 of his construction corps in Nashville in a week ready to go to work on the Northwestern Road. I wish you to see that Innes uses them to the best advantage. That road should be in running order in one month. We have an abundance of work to do out here, and to enable us to accomplish it we must have every railroad convenience that it is possible to get.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel WATTS,
Commanding Second Kentucky Cavalry:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will dispatch about 40 men up the valley for purposes of reconnaissance. He directs that the officer in charge be instructed, on reaching Trenton, to detach a portion of his command to cross the mountain in the direction of La Fayette, and another to go down it toward Valley Head, and for each to make inquiries of the Union residents concerning the movements of any portion of the rebel forces. It is reported that a force left its camp at Dirt Town to make a descent on the railroad. It is very important to ascertain what this force is and what direction it took, and, if practicable, where it now is. The general desires that the officer in command be instructed to be vigilant, and that he is sent out more for the purpose of collecting information than for fighting the enemy. It is reported that rebel spies frequently visit Trenton. If possible, he desires that these persons be apprehended and brought in.

There is good reason to believe that a number of the residents in the district which is to be visited are favorable to our cause. All such persons should be communicated with by the officer in command and let them understand that they will be rewarded for any information they may give of the movements and designs of the enemy.

The party should go prepared to be out two days, and will send in information of value as soon as received.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BRIDGEPORT, *January* 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

One lieutenant and 30 men, Captain Long's Alabama Rangers, made a scout to-day to Deer Head Cove. Heard nothing of rebels. The last heard of rebels, those in Will's Valley had moved off toward the Coosa; unreliable report that three days ago a regiment of rebel cavalry stayed over night near Caperton's and left Stevenson and Bellefonte. Know nothing about the rebels being there. Have not heard yet from scouts sent from Shellmound and Whiteside's. Will report.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS, *Athens:*

Major Falconnet has got a system of couriers from our lines or has spies who report our army mails from different posts to Decatur. It is possible you may ascertain who they are by getting some good men to visit the rebels along the river.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS, *Athens:*

I have pretty reliable information that Major Falconnet is to be married to Miss Mary Burtwell, at Florence, on the 16th instant.

No doubt several officers may be there, and if you want to try to catch them I can perhaps give you two squadrons from here, if you have not men enough.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Woodville, Ala., January 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. ROBERTS,
Thirtieth Iowa, Commanding Detail at Claysville:

COLONEL: Before returning to camp you will make a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Guntersville, crossing to ascertain the force of the enemy there, what they are doing, &c.: in a word, get all the information possible.

It is reported here that there is a large force on the other side of the river, and they are fortifying strongly at Guntersville, and also at Roe's Island. Make as thorough a reconnaissance on this side of the river as possible, and then return. Seventy-five mounted are ordered to Claysville and will remain in the vicinity until further order. Keep the two men of the mounted infantry until you finish your reconnaissance and then send them in advance with your report.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods:

C. H. KIBLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The enemy having moved in and threatened to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River at some point between Greenville and Bolivar, you will immediately embark the Third Brigade (General Maltby) and one battery on board transports, to proceed up the river to this point and disperse the enemy, and if possible give them such a lesson that they will not be disposed to trouble the river in that quarter again. The command will go provided with eight days' rations of hard bread and small-stores, and five days' rations of meat, 40 rounds of ammunition to the man, and twelve wagons. You will, on your arrival at Skipwith's Landing, see and consult with Captain Owen, U. S. Navy, commanding District of the Mississippi River, and Colonel Osband, commanding post, who will be able to give you much valuable information in relation to the position and movements of the enemy, roads, &c. The former has been requested to co-operate with you, and the latter will join you with his available cavalry force. I wish you to impress on the command the importance of protecting the families and property of all persons well disposed toward the United States, and where it is necessary to take property, forage, &c., for military purposes, have it taken regularly and proper receipts given. You are going into a section of country where the citizens have manifested their good will toward our Government, recognized the freedom of our negroes, hired them, and are making arrangements to work their plantations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 9, 1864.

Captain OWEN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding District of the Mississippi River:

CAPTAIN: In consequence of threatening demonstrations by the enemy on the river in the vicinity of Greenville, I have sent up a brigade under General Leggett to try to clear them out. Will you co-operate with him as far as you can, and give him all the information you have of their strength, plans, movements, &c.?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 9, 1864.

Captain OWEN, U. S. NAVY,
Skipwith's Landing:

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier-General Hawkins, commanding Goodrich's Landing:

> A deserter from Harrison's cavalry reports that Harrison with 1,200 men and artillery has gone to the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of Grand Lake, traveling northeast from Monroe through Bastrop. They had forty empty wagons, and intended to get them across the river. This statement is corroborated by a deserter who came in a day or two ago.

I have had information during the past week from other sources that Harrison's cavalry were moving into South Arkansas, and I think it is the intention to try and get arms and ammunition across from the east to the west side. They attempted [it] in the vicinity of Rodney, but were unable to accomplish it. Will you endeavor to put a stop to any operations of the kind, and report any information you may learn of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *January* 9, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I arrived here about noon to-day. All my command (about 2,500 men) will arrive here to-day. From the information derived from General Stevenson it would seem advisable to move my command to La Grange to unite with your cavalry at that point. If this accords with your views, I will commence the movement immediately and come to Memphis myself to-morrow to confer with you and General Sherman.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General W. S. SMITH, *Corinth:*

Let your cavalry move down on this side of Hatchie at least. Start them down as soon as practicable, considering the roads, and run down yourself to Memphis. The weather is such that for a few days it will be impossible to keep a force out. Sherman is expected hourly.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., *January* 9, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Patrols in from Olive Branch, Quinn's Mill, and Doty's Mill, and report nothing.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., January 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: General Adams is at Liberty with a force estimated at 2,500 men. He has some artillery, but I cannot say how many pieces. I will know more about his strength and intentions in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 9. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., January* 9, 1864.

The following-named officers are announced as composing the general staff of this department:

Brig. Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff.

Maj. William McMichael, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. Volunteers, chief of artillery.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Easton, quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Porter, commissary, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal-general.

Surg. G. Perin, U. S. Army, medical director.

Maj. Oscar A. Mack, aide-de-camp.

Maj. Ralston Skinner, U. S. Volunteers, judge-advocate.

Capt. T. G. Baylor, ordnance department, U. S. Army, chief of ordnance.

Capt. William E. Merrill, engineers, U. S. Army, topographical engineer.

Capt. John P. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Capt. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Jesse Merrill, signal officer, U. S. Army, chief of signal corps.

Capt. John H. Young, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters.

First Lieut. Henry M. Cist, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. William L. Porter, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. James K. Reynolds, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. M. J. Kelly, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, chief of couriers.

ON DUTY AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, quartermaster, U. S. Army, senior and supervising quartermaster.

Surg. William Clendenin, U. S. Volunteers, assistant medical director.

Capt. J. Bates Dickson, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. R. M. Goodwin, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, assistant provost-marshal-general.

First Lieut. George K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 10, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I am authorized to say to you that just as soon as you deem everything to be safe in East Tennessee you are authorized to move with such troops as you think necessary, either against Mobile or any other place south of your present lines that you may think it advisable to attack. The question of safety in East Tennessee is, as you will observe, left to your judgment, and it is for you to determine whether that safety is best obtained by wholly expelling Longstreet, or by leaving an army to observe and operate against him while you send or take the main body of your command elsewhere. If you do not think General Foster can be trusted to complete what is begun, say so to me, and I presume any change you may deem needful will be made, though I am not authorized to promise anything on that head. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, as that will avoid the necessity of repeating it by a special messenger.

C. A. DANA.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
James Evans' Ford, 5 miles from Dandridge,
South side French Broad, on Newport Road,
January 10, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Cavalry Corps.

I have the honor to report that 2 deserters belonging to Twenty-first and Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, Humphreys' (formerly Barksdale's) brigade, and McLaws' division, who left Russellville on night of 6th instant, came into my lines this morning. They crossed the French Broad at mouth of Nola Chucky night before last, and met no troops between Russellville and this point except some straggling cavalry near mouth of Nola Chucky, on opposite side of French Broad. They are both remarkably intelligent men, and their stories coincide entirely on a separate examination. I believe their statements to be reliable in every respect. They state that Longstreet's army consists of four divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. The divisions of infantry are:

First. Jenkins' (formerly Hood's), five brigades, commanded by Generals Robertson, Benning, Law, Anderson, and Jenkins' old brigade. Estimated number of muskets, 6,000; artillery, sixteen pieces.

Second. McLaws' division (now commanded by Kershaw), four brigades, commanded by Humphreys (Barksdale's old brigade), Bryan, Wofford, and Kershaw's old brigade (Colonel Kennedy). Estimated number of muskets, 5,000; known amount of artillery, sixteen pieces, of which one battery of four guns, commanded by Captain Moody, are 20-pounder rifled Parrotts; the rest are 6 and 12 pounders (most of 12-pounders are smooth-bore). Major Alexander, formerly chief of artillery of this division, is now Longstreet's chief of artillery. Humphreys' brigade has 800 muskets for duty (known). This is the smallest brigade in the division. The Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, in this brigade, has 220 men for duty, and there are four regiments in the brigade. McLaws was relieved by Longstreet after the battle at Bean's Station, for not crossing a creek in time, and sent to Richmond. On arriving there he reported his division unfit for duty, being "naked and starving," and it was currently reported throughout the division when these deserters left that it was to be sent to Virginia and Pickett's division was to be sent from Richmond to replace it.

Third. Bushrod Johnson's division (formerly Buckner's). Only two brigades of the division are with Longstreet (the rest having returned from Loudon to Chattanooga, having been cut off), commanded by Gracie and Bushrod Johnson. Estimated number of muskets, 3,000; artillery, very little or none.

Fourth. Ransom's division. A full division, with full regiments in all four brigades. Estimated number of muskets, 10,000 to 12,000; artillery, 16 pieces.

Cavalry: Three divisions, commanded by Armstrong, John T. Morgan, and Jones. Armstrong supposed to have three brigades; Morgan, known to have but two, and Jones two (one of which is commanded by Williams). Jones' cavalry estimated at 2,500 or 3,000. General Martin commands all the cavalry. (My own estimate of his entire force is: First, Armstrong, 3,000; second, Morgan, 2,000; third, Jones, 2,000; total, 7,000, which is probably above rather than below the truth.)

Position of the army: On night of 6th instant, when these men left, McLaws' division (to which they belong) was stationed at and around Russellville; Jenkins' division was at Morristown; Ransom's division was at Rogersville (south of it); Bushrod Johnson's division, position unknown, probably at Widow Kimbrough's Cross-Roads. (My own opinion.)

Cavalry: Jones' division near Rogersville; Morgan's division near Dandridge at Denton's Ford; Armstrong's division, position unknown, probably at Panther Springs. (My own opinion.) All the infantry had built huts and were in winter quarters. General Longstreet's headquarters were at Russellville.

Supplies: Latterly the men were getting plenty of flour and fresh beef. Brown and Cox's Mill on Holston, 4½ miles from Russellville. Rader's steam-mill, 18 miles from Russellville and 9 miles from Bull's Gap, near Howard's Gap, and other mills were being run for the army. Most of the cattle were brought from Cocke County, between French Broad and Nola Chucky. Forage was hauled from this side of Nola Chucky and French Broad; it was exhausted on other side of Nola Chucky. Wagon trains were run from Zollicoffer bridge with salt and expected to bring clothing. No clothing had arrived yet. Rations of salt were still very limited. Bridge at Zollicoffer and over Watauga were not yet finished.

One of these deserters has his stockings on the ground and says two-thirds of the men of his regiment are worse off than himself, and that his regiment is no worse off than the rest of the brigades, divisions, or the army. The men flock to the cattle-pens to get moccasins of the hides whenever the butchers kill, and the hides are not allowed to get cold. They think, however, that it will not be long before the army is pretty well shod, as they have all the tanneries at work throughout the country, and two wagons from each brigade were started to Zollicoffer last Saturday after clothing and shoes.

General information: These men say that the universal talk among officers, from colonel down, and the men, was that they would have to fall back to Bristol. The major commanding Eighteenth Mississippi would not build winter quarters for himself, and told one of these deserters that he did not think it worth while, as he did not believe they would stay there a week. This was also the general impression among the troops. There was no talk about retreating by the Warm Springs road to North Carolina. Bristol was the contemplated direction. These men say they do not consider their division to be fit for duty, nor the rest of Longstreet's army, and that if they are energetically pressed they can be ruined.

The President's proclamation was published in Raleigh Register and in Richmond Enquirer, and was well known to all their men. Ammunition was abundant. When Longstreet's army recrossed the Holston, retiring from Bean's Station, they crossed in one ferry-boat, occupying a week. One wagon and 30 men crossed at a time. This was at Long's Ferry. Some of the wagons forded at about 6 miles above Brown and Cox's Mill.

A citizen named Kaufman, who left Jonesborough last Wednesday morning, also came to my camp this morning. He had placed a substitute in the army, for whom he paid $4,000, and had run away to avoid conscription under the new law. He says a large number of both loyal and disloyal citizens in that vicinity are talking about running away to our lines by the mountain route to avoid conscription. He crossed the Nola Chucky at the "new bridge" and forded the French Broad at Newport yesterday morning. There was a provost-marshal at Jonesborough and about a dozen men. No troops at Greeneville; 60 cavalry at Newport and 75 at "Jacks'" (3 miles this side of N.). He met a few wagons coming from Parrottsville with flour toward Russellville. Zollicoffer and Watauga bridges not finished. Longstreet's army in winter quarters at Morristown and Russellville.

Forage all exhausted on other side of Nola Chucky. President's proclamation well known about Jonesborough; had been published in newspapers.

Information, in short, corroborates that previously sent you from same quarter. French Broad is to-day full of floating ice and is almost impassable either for boats or by fording.

Reported through the army that Longstreet issues 40,000 rations.

Yours, &c.,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *January* 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Bennett, at Whiteside's, sent 30 infantry, mounted, within 2 miles of Trenton; saw no rebels; met a man who reported rebels at the Alabama State line; did not know the force. Colonel Barnes sent infantry scout from Shellmound over Nickajack Trace; found nothing. Met a woman who stated that she had heard of a rebel force, said to be Wheeler's men, in Will's Valley, 18 miles from Trenton. Have you heard anything further from the contemplated raid?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS, *Athens:*

Take stock any place where you can find it, using your own judgment as to the proper persons to take from. Prefer not to take it in the counties mentioned in my order.

Roddey keeps his teams, that forage on this side of river, at Foster's Mills, 9 miles below Florence.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *January* 10, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

A deserter from Faulkner's regiment of Forrest's command reports that on Sunday last Forrest had his headquarters at Como, 15 miles north of Panola, and that his command was camped in that vicinity, with Chalmers at Panola. The men sent from Jackson to Okolona for arms had joined Forrest, who is now in chief command, Lee having gone south. Nothing is said of Ferguson. Patrols toward Holly Springs and Ripley come in. Nothing of importance.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Gayoso House, Memphis, January 10, 1864.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding, Vicksburg, Miss.:

DEAR GENERAL: I am just arrived; four days from Cairo. Ice heavy and gorging all the way down. Now is the time to strike inland at Meridian and Selma. I think Vicksburg is the point of departure from the river. I will probably re-enforce you from this point and man your works with negroes from Hawkins' command, and make up a force of 20,000 and push straight for Meridian. Keep this to yourself and make preparations. There are boats enough here in port. I will be down myself in a few days.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
January 10, 1864—10.30 a. m.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

My superior officers have shown distrust of me. I cannot, therefore, with proper regard to the public interest and my own character, serve the public under their command. Some one else must go in command. I have issued all the orders preparatory to movement. I ask to be relieved and that my resignation be accepted. I can take this course with true devotion to the Government and consistently with good of the service.

I respectfully request the acceptance of my resignation.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 10. } *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 10, 1864.

I. Major-General Parke, commanding Forces in the Field, will furlough no regiments re-enlisting as veteran volunteers, and which have not been able to muster in as such for want of the necessary blanks, &c., until the officers and men have forwarded to these headquarters an agreement in writing signed by them sufficient to hold them to said re-enlistment.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a question bearing upon the welfare of the troops in this department.

For some time past, owing to the condition of the roads and the deficiency of transportation, only scanty rations have been issued to the soldiers in East Tennessee. Constantly on half rations of flour, frequently without sugar or coffee, and deprived entirely of the other parts of the ration, they are without any compensation for this loss of much-needed food.

In other departments, where the soldier has to undergo no hardships, where he is well clothed and sheltered, rations are issued in such abundance that considerable sums accrue from the company savings. It would seem but just that troops who suffer from hunger, cold, and exposure should receive the amount fairly due them on account of their diminished rations.

In view of these considerations I have the honor to request that authority may be given me to order the chief commissary of the department to pay the troops the value in money of the rations to which they have been entitled, but which they have not received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following disposition be made of the forces under your command:

First. One army corps, either the Ninth or the Twenty-third, as you may select, will be stationed at Strawberry Plains, and will entrench that position. Sufficient detachments will be made from this corps to guard the fords above Strawberry Plains on the Holston, and between that point and Knoxville.

Second. The Fourth Army Corps and the remaining corps of your command will move to Dandridge, to forage on the French Broad River. Such supplies of wheat, corn, and hay as they may be able to obtain in excess of their own wants will be sent down in boats to Knoxville.

Third. The Cavalry Corps will remain in its present position until the supply of forage shall be exhausted. It will then move to the neighborhood of Dandridge and take up a position in front of the infantry force at that place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 11, 1864.
(Received 1 p. m., 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The necessity for promptly putting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in efficient running order, particularly since there are so many demands made upon it from Knoxville, is so urgent, and the present condition of this railroad, with its management, is so lamentable that I urgently request that Colonel McCallum may be called to Washington to fully explain the whole situation to the Secretary of War, and, if necessary, to take orders to place the road in an efficient condition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
January 11, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

My division has been on less than half rations for some days, and are suffering from hunger. We have no forage for the animals, and none can be procured. Colonel Harker started for Bean's Station or vicinity yesterday to try and get some, and without anything to eat for his officers and men. I desire to make you acquainted with these facts, and ask that my division be removed to some other locality where I can better help my troops. I also respectfully report that 8 bales of blankets sent to me by my quartermaster were taken at the depot at Knoxville. These were very much needed, as many of the men have no blankets.

Is there no "God in Israel?"

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

MOSSY CREEK, TENN.,
January 11, 1864.

Lieut. W. L. SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Command:

I have the honor to report that the scouts who brought the two prisoners from Dandridge report that the enemy have a division of cavalry near that place, and a battery planted about one-half mile the other side, commanding the road.

I am, respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding First Division.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, January 11, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Nashville:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose dispatch received yesterday from General Thomas, and will make it convenient to call upon you to-morrow.

A. JOHNSON,
Governor.

[Inclosure.]

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 10, 1864.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON:

I believe you can re-establish civil authority throughout Tennessee, and it is my earnest advice that you do so. Confidence will be restored and many people brought under the Constitution who are afraid at this time to exhibit their real sentiments.

I ordered Colonel Stokes to Nashville some time since to reorganize his regiment; and when his regiment was completely reorganized it was my intention to send it to Sparta to operate against Ferguson and other guerrillas. Please to let me know when the reorganization is completed. If you can do so I would advise a separation between Stokes and Galbraith, making two regiments. They will be more efficient than they are at present.

I understand that General Rousseau has ordered Galbraith to McMinnville. He had no authority for doing so, the order for him to go to Nashville expressly stating that it was for the purpose of reorganization. Please show General Rousseau this telegram and say to him that I desire he will countermand his order.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on receiving the information that the rebel force at Dirt Town had removed its camp, with designs to cross Lookout Mountain, with a view to making a descent on the railroad, I detached a portion of the Second Kentucky Cavalry with instructions to make a reconnaissance up the valley and also on the mountain as far as Valley Head. They returned last night, and report that a few men of the Alabama Home Guard came down the valley as far as Johnson's Crook a few days since, and returned. They saw and could hear of no force on the mountain. The captain further reports that there is a body of home guards camped about 35 miles from Trenton, in Alabama, commanded by Colonel Davenport. The number he could not ascertain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

Maj. E. W. GUINDON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Corps:

MAJOR: In obedience to circular, Department of the Cumberland, September 5, 1863, I have the honor to report the state of defenses on my line as follows:

Third Brigade: The redoubt, 1 mile south of Bell Buckle, and also redoubt at Tank, 2½ miles north from Wartrace, are completed. The former is garrisoned by two companies, and the latter by one company of the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers. The small fort at Wartrace bridge is completed, except bomb-proof, which is nearly completed. Garrison, four companies One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers.

The stockade at Wartrace is not finished, the garrison at that point being small for the duty required. Nothing has been done on the stockade since last report; the other defenses at that point are completed. Garrison, detachment of 80 men Third Wisconsin Volunteers, one company One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers. Rations, water, and fuel on hand at all the above-mentioned points, seven days.

At bridges, 1 mile south of Wartrace, the defenses are completed. Ten days' rations, seven days' water and fuel on hand. Garrison, two companies One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers.

At Tank, 2 miles south of Duck River, and at Duck River, in defenses. Rations, wood, and water on hand, ten days. No change. Garrison, at former point, one company, and at latter point, nine companies of Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

The defenses at Normandy (a stockade), and at Tank, 2 miles south of that point (a block-house), are completed. Rations on hand, ten days, and seven days' supply of wood and water. Garrison at Normandy, seven companies, and at Tank, one company One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers.

No change in defenses at Tullahoma and at trestle bridge, 2 miles south of that point. The garrisons at these points are supplied with rations, wood, and water sufficient for seven days. There is a large supply of rations in commissary depot at Tullahoma.

Since last report, five companies of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers have left the post at Elk River and Tank, 1 mile north of that point, on furlough as veteran volunteers, leaving a detachment of about 160 men as garrisons for those points. No change in defenses. Rations, wood, and water on hand, seven days.

Report of First Brigade as follows: At Decherd and Cowan no changes have been made since last report. The garrison at Tantalon has been changed by substituting the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers for the One hundred and forty-fifth New York, the latter regiment having been broken up.

The infantry forces at Stevenson and Bridgeport have been relieved by troops of the Second Division of this corps, but the artillery still remains at both the posts named.

The commanding officer of the First Brigade reports no further changes on his line since last report.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

Colonel HURST:

COLONEL: You will proceed with your entire command, camp and garrison equipage, by the most direct route, to Purdy, where you will establish your camp and proceed to the destruction of all armed enemies to the United States Government. You will subsist your command upon the country, and take all serviceable animals which may be found, mounting your own command, and turn the balance over to the nearest post quartermaster, in every case giving receipts (not transferable) for whatever may be taken. Peaceable and loyal citizens will be kindly treated and protected, and your whole energy will be given to the destruction of guerrilla bands which now infest the country. You are particularly warned against allowing your men to straggle from camp or go to their homes. No foraging parties will be sent out except in charge of commissioned officers, who will be held responsible for the actions of the men. You will send your tri-monthly and monthly reports as heretofore by special messenger to Col. J. K. Mizner, commanding First Brigade, and will report your whereabouts and progress from time to time by telegraph, via the nearest telegraph station, to these headquarters. This order is not intended to confine you to any particular locality, but you will move your command in any part of West Tennessee where, in your judgment, it can be used most effectively. All loyal home guards will come under your control, and will be organized so that they can be used effectively if needed.

By order of Brigadier-General Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. District of Columbus, Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding department, orders that two divisions, of at least 5,000 each, of infantry, and a division of cavalry of the same number, be forwarded at once from this corps for a special expedition. You will receive herewith your orders. I need not say to you that rapidity of execution is necessary. Both General Sherman and myself rely upon promptness on your part. I desire that you will procure and bring with you as much of the Spencer rifle ammunition as practicable, as we have another regiment just coming in armed with that weapon. There is at Saint Louis a battery of Napoleon guns in hands of the quartermaster for transportation. They are for the Second Iowa Battery, with General Tuttle, and will be much needed. You will oblige me by telegraphing in my name for that battery to be sent at once by rail to Cairo, and thence hurry it forward as soon as practicable. General Sherman desires that you will send the regiments forward that have been longest in garrison, and that you will come down yourself, either with the infantry or cavalry force, as you prefer. Three wagons will be allowed to a regiment. All baggage to be reduced to a minimum and superfluities thrown away without remorse. Send forward all spare transportation for brigade and division trains. Twelve boats are ordered down. If you have at Cairo or Columbus any quantity of stockings and army shoes, bring them down; also, all the horse and mule shoes and nails you can lay your hands on, as we are almost out. Require strict inspection and report of the state of your command as to clothing, especially drawers, shirts, stockings, and shoes. We have a heavy march before us, and the command must be fully prepared. It is the intention of General Sherman to move with the artillery and infantry and such troops as he can get from Vicksburg direct on Demopolis and Selma, the cavalry moving down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to meet us near Meridian, thus forcing the enemy to let go of their hold on Dalton or endangering the loss of Selma, and perhaps Mobile. Close attention is therefore necessary to the fitting out of the individual soldier and will be impressed upon field and line officers. You will notify the citizens of Paducah and Columbus of the necessity of their standing upon their own defense, and give such instructions as will bring about this result.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA FAYETTE, TENN.,
January 11, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

A negro came to camp this morning; says Forrest is building bridges across Coldwater at three different places to attack this line in two or three days at least; says Forrest, Lee, and Chalmers are this side of Tallahatchie. Negro says that Mitchell's company is encamped at Jim House's plantation, near Moscow. Confederate soldiers were in Mount Pleasant yesterday conscripting. I am stationed here with only 20 men. If I only had sufficient number of men I would constantly patrol the roads south.

Respectfully,

ANTHONY R. MOCK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

CORINTH, *January* 11, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I learn from a citizen that Ferguson with his brigade has moved to the southeast corner of Pontotoc County, near Bentonville. Forrest has sent part of his force to Panola, on railroad. You doubtless are advised of this move if it has taken place. My advices are that there is no force at Okolona at present.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
January 11, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

Lieutenant-Colonel Dodds, First Alabama, learns from a citizen from Carrollville, just in, that Ferguson, Lowry, and Ham are encamped 18 miles southwest of Fulton, near Holliday's old ferry on Tombigbee. Patrols toward Holly Springs and Salem discovered nothing. They met patrols of Seventh Illinois on guard duty. The Third Michigan are hard at work building quarters and stables. They have as yet no means of shoeing horses and fitting them for ice roads.

I would like to have the Seventh Illinois to scout to Coldwater until Third Michigan gets settled.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 11, 1864.

Lieutenant BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville:

The rebels are reported bridging Coldwater at Lockhart's Mill and half mile below at Rhoads' farm, and at some point between Lockhart's Mill and Hudsonville. You will send patrols to all points on the Coldwater west of Lockhart's Mill and obtain all possible information of the movements of the enemy. Also send patrols to Olive Branch and well toward Hernando.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Since I made application for the building known as the Union Hospital (now vacated), I am informed by the quartermaster (Captain Eddy) that a portion of the lower part of the building is leased to private parties. This, however, will not interfere with its use for a soldiers' home, provided one of the large rooms on the ground floor, together with the wing on Court street and the upper part of the main building, can be obtained. If this building cannot be turned over, I am informed by the rental agent there are others soon to be vacated, which will answer the purpose, although not quite so centrally and conveniently located.

The building we now occupy is situated distant from the steamboat landing about 1¼ miles. Only 100 men can be comfortably quartered; we frequently have from 200 to 300, and often compelled to send men away. Owing to the distance from the river the Sanitary Commission found it necessary to build a temporary lodge near the landing to accommodate those who stop over only for a few hours. By having the home nearer the river this additional expense will be saved, and the number of soldiers detailed in this service.

The home has now been in existence eleven months, during which time we have entertained over 16,000 soldiers, furnished nearly 40,000 meals, and 13,000 lodgings. It gives me great pleasure to mention that during that time, with but one instance, soldiers have conducted themselves in a most respectful and gentlemanly manner.

We require no guard; soldiers come and go as quietly as if they were entertained at a hotel, never remaining longer than to obtain orders, transportation, or attend to such business as brings them to the city. I have trespassed upon your time, trusting, however, that the few simple facts may be interesting to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. WATERS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 14, 1864.

These papers are referred to commanding officer of Memphis, through General Hurlbut.

Soldiers' homes are only necessary at a point where soldiers discharged, going on furlough, and returning are liable to delays Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg are such places, but all must be watched lest they become receptacles of idlers and loiterers. If the quartermaster has a suitable building not in public use I approve the application of it to the Sanitary Commission as a soldiers' home.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 11. } *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 11, 1864.

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XV. Brig. Gen. T. T. Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the District of the Clinch. Brigadier-General Willcox at once will turn over the command of that district to the senior officer remaining, who will assume temporary command until the arrival of Brigadier-General Garrard. Brigadier-General Willcox will report to Major-General Parke, commanding Forces in the Field, for duty in the Ninth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11.
HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IX.—1. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding District of Columbus, will immediately upon the receipt of this order move all the available cavalry in his command, except the Tennessee regiments, to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, reaching the railroad at the nearest practicable point to Memphis. Three wagons to a regiment will be allowed for transportation.

2. The infantry force of his command will be moved by river to Memphis, except following garrisons: For Paducah, three companies; for Cairo, seven companies; for Columbus, one white regiment and the Second Tennessee Heavy Artillery, of African descent. The regiments at Fort Pillow will be sent forward to Memphis and that post abandoned. He will also send forward to Memphis the two best of his three batteries of light artillery. All public property at Fort Pillow to be sent to Cairo or Memphis.

3. Provisions, forage, and ordnance at Columbus will be shipped to Memphis, except such as will be required by the garrison proper and the troops dependent on Columbus for supplies.

4. The infantry will bring with them 120 rounds of ammunition; the artillery with full limbers and caissons. The reserve, for supply for the cavalry to bring them up to 120 rounds, to be sent by steamer.

5. Transportation trains, except such as are strictly necessary for post use, will be sent forward by steamer to Memphis.

X.—1. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, commanding District of Corinth, will proceed, immediately upon receipt of this order, to dismount and send to Memphis the heavy guns and ordnance stores at Corinth preparatory to evacuating that post. He will send in by trains first the guns and ordnance of every description, except so much as will be requisite for his command in cartridge-boxes. The battalion of siege artillery will accompany the guns, reporting to Colonel Kappner at Fort Pickering, Memphis.

2. He will send forward all public property of any value, and especially provisions and quartermaster's stores. As far as practicable he will cause all lumber used for building, &c., to be sent forward by trains, and will at or before abandoning the place destroy thoroughly what cannot be moved.

3. Sick in hospitals and hospital stores must be removed to Memphis, first due notice being sent, that they may be provided for.

4. When ready to evacuate. General Stevenson will march his command, or move them by rail as transportation may be obtained, to the city of Memphis.

5. This movement must be executed with the greatest promptitude, so that it may be completed at the earliest moment.

6. When this movement shall have been completed, Brigadier-General Stevenson will report in person to these headquarters for assignment to command.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. | HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 11, 1864.

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II. Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, commanding Fourth Division, is charged with guarding the railroad and telegraph line from Scottsborough to Stevenson, Ala.

III. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding Second Division, is charged with guarding the railroad and telegraph line from picket-line of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, on the line of said railroad west of Scottsborough, to the plantation of Mr. Dodson, about midway between Larkinsville and Woodville.

IV. The commanding officer of the First Division is charged with guarding the railroad and telegraph line from Dodson's plantation to Hurricane Creek bridge.

V. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division, is charged with guarding the railroad and telegraph line from Huntsville to and including Hurricane Creek bridge.

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By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The cold weather and high rivers have made things worse; many animals are dying daily; the pontoon bridge at this place has been broken twice since you left by high water and floating ice. As soon as the bridge at Strawberry Plains is done and weather moderates I shall move two corps to Dandridge to obtain forage and corn and wheat. Everything is eaten out north of Holston River, also nearly everything is eaten up at Mossy Creek. My move to French Broad River is therefore rendered imperative. Some quartermaster stores have arrived, but not in sufficient quantity. No rations by last boats. Am entirely destitute of bread, coffee, and sugar. Have telegraphed this to General Thomas. Trust you may be able to raise the amount of supplies by river. The weather is intensely cold, with one inch of snow on the ground.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Two deserters from Barksdale's old brigade have come in and given us full details of the enemy's position, strength, and condition.

Longstreet's main body is between Morristown and Russellville, with cavalry in front at Kimbrough's Cross-Roads. His strength is, as I gave you when here, 26,000 men, and 40,000 rations are issued daily. No re-enforcements from Virginia.

The bridge at Union nearly completed; that at Carter's Station, over the Watauga River, is commenced. The condition is every way bad. They lack clothing, especially shoes, rations, and forage. The country in their vicinity for nearly 20 miles is nearly exhausted. They have now to cross to the south side of the French Broad for forage. The talk among the officers and men is that they will soon have to retreat to Bristol. Some regimental commanders have not drawn tents, expecting to move back in a week.

Our own condition is worse by far than when you were here; animals dying; some clothing arrived; no forage by the last three boats. We are now entirely destitute of bread.

Bridges at Strawberry Plains crossed by train to-day. Will be able to cross wagons on Thursday. Shall move nearly all the force over to Dandridge to enable us to live. The movement is now in progress. Hope to get the pontoon bridges at this place done to-day. Shall go to Loudon to-morrow to hurry up the supplies of bread.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 12, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

The high water of the rivers and the rapid destruction of our teams by death of animals from starvation has rapidly diminished our supplies from the country, and we are now destitute of bread, coffee, and sugar. Please order forward some of these and see that the boats run as rapidly as possible.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Jim Evans' Ford, January 12, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant SHAW,
A. A. A. G., General Elliott's Cav. Corps Hdqrs.:

LIEUTENANT: I have had a careful estimate made by Mr. N. B. Swann and Captain Sharp, responsible citizens of this district, of the amount of corn remaining on the south side of French Broad, from Tom Evans' Ford (7 miles below Dandridge) to Brimer's, at mouth of Big Pigeon (4 miles above mouth of Chucky). The estimate only includes the large plantations of corn. It is as follows:

	Bushels.
At D. M. Fain's quarters	1,000
Fain's Island	4,000
Jim Evans' and Fox's	4,000

	Bushels.
Swann's Island	3,000
Cowan's, mouth Indian Creek	500
Beaver Dam	12,000
Nolan's	3,000
William Evans'	3,000
Hedrick's	3,000
Dutch Bottom	10,000
Irish Bottom	20,000
Total	63,500

This does not include any corn except that lying immediately on the French Broad River, and it does not include that on Tom Evans' Island, 7 miles below Dandridge.

A brigade of infantry on this side could prevent any crossing at the fords or ferries by the rebels to get this corn.

The rebel cavalry has now no other dependence for forage.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *January* 12, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your telegram of yesterday was shown to the Secretary of War, who says that Colonel McCallum has full authority to immediately adopt any measures he may deem necessary to put the railroad in efficient running order. He has authority to make any changes he may deem proper in its management. It is not necessary that he should make any previous explanations to the War Department. Tell him to go right ahead, and he will be sustained by the Secretary.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Knoxville:*

Your dispatch received. Stores will be forwarded you as fast as possible, but unless great care is exercised both armies will be suffering. The boats are run from here as fast as possible, but the Paint Rock has now been up the river for six days.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 12, 1864—10.25 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER, *Knoxville:*

Your telegram of this date just received. Two of our largest steamers are up the river, with all the subsistence stores we can spare from here until they are returned. One, the Paint Rock, has been absent now six days, the Dunbar three days. Neither boat should ever be detained longer than four days in making the trip.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, *January* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SMITH:

A torpedo was exploded under the track on the railroad to-day. without, however, doing any damage, save to the cross-ties. It, however, shows the necessity of a well-organized patrol guard being established as directed in previous orders. You will therefore at once cause the guard to be put on that part of the road assigned to you. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Major-General Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Everything along my lines is quiet. All my regiments have re-enlisted that could do so under the orders; and eight of them, with three batteries, have gone home. Seven more are now ready to go, and have been for some time, but the blockade north of Nashville has stopped all transportation of our troops. I hope it will be so we can begin to move them in a few days. Duck River bridge is all that we are waiting for to have our railroad running. Boomer is at work on it, but cold, stormy weather makes hard and slow work. The latest reliable news from south of the Tennessee is that Johnston is at Dalton, with not to exceed 25,000 or 30,000 effective men.

Wheeler's and Morgan's divisions of cavalry have been ordered back from East Tennessee. Martin's division lies at Cave Spring. Rome is occupied by State militia; also at Coosaville and Gadsden. Roddey is in the Tuscumbia and Russellville Valley, with not to exceed 1,600 effective men. We picked up a good many prisoners. Our stock is in excellent condition and we continue to live off of the country.

General Crook's cavalry division is here; a part has gone to West Tennessee. Some 600 head of stock that I had got together to send to General Logan I had to turn over to him. He came here with 1,500 dismounted men. What extra stock I get now, if any, I will send to General Logan. As my working parties finish up I will move them over to the Huntsville road so as to get communication by cars this way to that point as soon as possible. If we could make a lodgment at Decatur it would give an outlet to a large number of Union people who are seeking our lines and who would join our Alabama regiments, and if Colonel Spencer's First Alabama Cavalry could be ordered to me, it would form a nucleus that would soon give us another mounted regiment.

I fear that there will be a disposition to keep our veterans north longer than the thirty days. I already see the efforts to have them remain there to recruit, &c. I trust General Grant will see that they are ordered back as soon as the thirty days expire, as my position will not be secure unless they commence to return by February 15. My long lines with weak force will be discovered, and if I should have to concentrate suddenly, our heavy works on the railroad would be left exposed, unguarded, and no doubt would be destroyed.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—General Crook's division of cavalry returned to-day from Huntsville. Some seven regiments re-enlisted and went home, and two went to West Tennessee with General Smith.

G. M. DODGE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 12, 1864.
(Via Cairo, 14th. Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I think by the 24th I can make up a force of 20,000 men to strike Meridian, and it may be Selma. Infantry will move via Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon; cavalry down the Mobile and Ohio Road from La Grange, they meeting about Chunky River. If you think we hazard too much you will have time to notify me by telegraph. I shall aim to reach Meridian by February 8, at the furthest. The attention of the enemy in front of Chattanooga should be occupied by a seeming move toward Rome by Thomas and Logan.

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General.

(Same to Grant.)

GAYOSO [HOUSE], *January* 12, 1864.

DEAR HURLBUT: Yesterday I was husky; to-day I am dumb: a cold house has silenced me. I wanted to come to your house to-day to see Mrs. Hurlbut. I find no boat in port for Vicksburg, and will go to-morrow about 4 p. m. for Vicksburg, touching at Helena and Skipwith's to see Generals Buford and Hawkins. I can take down any order for the former. I can go down and back in a week, and by that time you will have matters in fair progress. We ought to be off by the 24th at furthest, but better 22d. I think Tuttle's division should be two brigades. I am sorry Veatch is sick. If I do not come up early to your office to-morrow send me a minute of your proposed command, that I may show it to McPherson.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 12, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: I arrived at Corinth on the 9th instant with five regiments of cavalry and one of mounted infantry, numbering in all about 2,500 men for duty. Notwithstanding the severe weather we made creditable marches and brought our stock through in good order. On the way we took up about 300 horses and mules, 33 armed guerrillas, and 5 deserters from the rebel army. I am now collecting all the cavalry we can get hold of in West Tennessee for a movement in concert with the one which General Sherman proposes. He is organizing for it with his characteristic energy, and wishes the co-operation of our whole cavalry force. After Forrest had escaped from West Tennessee I did not think it necessary or advisable to bring Crook's division across the Tennessee River, except two regiments which reached Savannah before we crossed over. By seizing all the serviceable horses and mules within our reach we can mount and put into the field 4,000 of the cavalry of this district, and this, with the 2,500 I brought with me, will be ample. We are seizing animals here just as we did in Nashville, and will get about 300 fine horses by the operation. Forrest, Lee, and Chalmers are reported to be along the Tallahatchie and in the country between that and the Coldwater, with an effective force of 5,000 or 6,000 men. I have been anxious to attack him at once, but General Sherman thinks I had better await his movement, and in the mean time collect, organize, and supply my command. Crook can collect and reorganize his division and complete his mounting and equipment in preparation for the spring campaign. I must at once adopt some reformatory measures to secure better care of horses, and I am inclined to think that we will have to muster out of service a great many cavalry officers who are neglecting existing orders on that subject before the stupendous evil can be reached and corrected. By my own personal attention to the stock on our march I have secured good care for it, and it is in as serviceable condition as when we started. Every effort should be made between this and spring to get our cavalry thoroughly mounted, armed, equipped, and organized. I will communicate with the ordnance and cavalry bureaus and make known our wants and endeavor to get them supplied.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

CORINTH, *January* 12, 1864—9.10 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

In order to promptly execute your order I should not be embarrassed by Colonel Mizner and command encumbering the road with trains of old shanties torn to pieces. In addition, he has ordered First Alabama Cavalry to move to Memphis. This order should be countermanded until such time as I indicate that it should be made. Camp Davies is an important outpost to me and should be under my sole control for the time being. With prompt co-operation on part of General Webster your order can be speedily complied with: without it, then it will be a work of time. I have at least 600 wives and children of Federal soldiers that require to be cared for, and also about the same number or more contrabands, for whom Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips should immediately provide. What about traders with Treasury permits, and their stocks? We should dispose of them.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 12, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Patrols have returned from Olive Branch; saw 3 rebels and heard of a force south of Coldwater, but could not ascertain the number. Nothing was heard of at Quinn's Mill. Patrols to Mount Pleasant and south of there saw 1 rebel scout, but learned nothing of the presence of the enemy; saw several men who stated that there was no force of the enemy north of the Tallahatchie. Will send scouts out in morning.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *January* 12, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD:

CAPTAIN: The scout ordered by you has returned. They report the number of rebels at about 40 men. They had placed a shell under the track, which exploded as the last car was passing over. No damage done, except breaking a rail. They then left in the direction of Coldwater, but our men could not come up to them. I have a scout out toward Olive Branch at this time.

J. COKER,
Captain Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Germantown:

Send 200 men immediately toward Collierville and ascertain the cause of the breaking of the telegraph and firing into the train. Pursue any enemy you find.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 12, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Comdg. First Cavalry Brigade, La Grange, Tenn.:

Move the balance of your command, with all camp and garrison equipage, from Corinth and other points east to La Grange. Commence with Corinth.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 12, 1864.

Maj. D. E. COON,
Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry:

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, you will detail a full company of your command, with five commissioned officers (about 75 men, a captain, and 4 lieutenants), well mounted, armed, and equipped, with four days' rations and forage in wagon, to report to headquarters Major-General Hurlbut promptly at 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, January 13.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth:

You will receive important orders to-day. Set the movement going before you come in.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 12, 1864.

[Col. A. G. BRACKETT ?]:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will fit your whole command for active service as speedily as possible. Colonel Morgan has been ordered to turn over to your quartermaster the horses and mules upon which a portion of his command are now mounted; also, some pontoons now in his possession. You will make immediate requisition for any ordnance stores you may need upon Lieut. J. M. Caldwell, acting ordnance officer, at these headquarters. We are still unable to supply sufficient horses to mount your command. Keep your patrols moving south and guard well the line of the Coldwater.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: No telegram of the 9th December from the Secretary of War, calling for report of veterans mustered, has been received at these headquarters.

I have twenty-four regiments of veterans, over three-fourths of each regiment having enrolled themselves, and they are being mustered in as fast as rolls can be procured. Five regiments are already mustered.

I am satisfied that I will have twenty-six or twenty-eight regiments in my command of veterans. All of the regiments that have served two years and upwards will re-enlist, with two or three exceptions.

The muster-in rolls forwarded from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, during the last three months, on requisitions from these headquarters, have never been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 17. } *Washington, January* 12, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Volunteers, is placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 12. } *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, commanding Forces in the Field, will order home for furlough one-third of those regiments yet remaining in his command that have re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. He will report his action to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 12. } *Memphis, Tenn., January* 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding Cavalry Division, will detail one full company of cavalry, with 5 commissioned officers, well armed, mounted, and equipped, with four days' rations and forage in wagon, to report at these headquarters January 13, at 8.30 a. m.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 13, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If General Foster is relieved General McPherson or General Schofield would suit me to fill his place, but both are ranked by generals already in the Department of the Ohio. I would recommend, therefore, the appointment of General W. F. Smith to major-general, and rank dated back to his first appointment, and he be given the command. If it is in contemplation to give General Smith a higher command, either of the officers named or General Parke will suit me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

I have just received your telegram, recommending the appointment of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith to a major-generalcy. Your former recommendation was submitted to the Secretary of War, and I think the appointment will be made as soon as there is a vacancy. Not only is there no vacancy now, but by some error more than the number authorized by law were made last summer, and some major-generals now in service must be dropped. Their names cannot be sent to the Senate.

I hope it may not be necessary to relieve General Foster, as he is a good officer and a live man. There are some doubts about General Schofield's confirmation. If ordered to your command I think you will find him an able officer for any position. No change of commands will probably be made till the Senate acts upon his case.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant is before me. From the condition of our supplies here I do not know how you can be supplied from this place with anything like half rations. It takes all the means we have to supply the troops here. The railroad management is entirely unequal to the emergency, and as that management is not under my control, I cannot say how we shall succeed after the road is opened to this point. All I can do is to promise you all the aid I can give after supplying our absolute necessities here. My animals are dying from starvation, too. And seeing this inevitable state of affairs, I have concluded to starve with them until we can better their condition as well as our own. My only hope is that we can stand it longer than the enemy.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Jim Evans' Ford, January 13, 1864.

Lieutenant SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cavalry Corps:

LIEUTENANT: The enemy are foraging extensively on this side of the river with wagons, keeping close to the shore up in the Dutch and Irish Bottoms, and in the fork of Big Pigeon and French Broad Rivers; also, still more extensively with wagons in the fork between French Broad and Chucky. All these rivers are now fordable, and there is no ice running in them. The guards sent along with the wagons are light, but in consequence of the river being fordable at various places between Dandridge and the mouth of Pigeon, and Morgan's and part of Armstrong's cavalry divisions lying within a short distance of the river bank at Denton's Ford and Dr. Boyd's, it is risking rather too much for my small command to go so far up. There are also 150 cavalry at Gorman's, near Newport, on this side of both French Broad and Pigeon. I earnestly recommend that one brigade of cavalry be sent here to-night, crossing at this ford, which is now in good order. If artillery be sent, we have a ferry-boat here to cross it. They should come down the Mutton Hollow road to Shady Grove (from Flat Gap), thence 2 miles across the river to this camp; total distance from Mossy Creek to my camp, 12 miles. They should not leave Flat Gap till about dark, so that information of the movement may not reach the enemy above Dandridge: Two or three roads, including the Maryville road (from Shady Grove to Dandridge), lead off from the Mutton Hollow road toward Dandridge, and small picket posts should be placed on each of these to prevent any citizens from carrying information of the movement. There are also three or four houses on the way that should be guarded. These will be pointed out by the guides, of whom I send you 6 herewith, to be used with the column if it is decided to send it.

These guides also know the ford well, and there will be no danger in night fording. The ford is 30 yards wide and with a smooth bottom. The force can get a good feed here of both corn and hay, and start to-morrow with my command for the wagons and foraging parties. All the fords can be guarded as we go up, although if the Cavalry Corps makes its movement toward the French Broad to-morrow the attention of the rebels will be so much engaged that they will hardly attempt to cross to this side, even if they hear of our going up, which is doubtful. If they should cross a large force to menace us, it will be all the better for your command on the other side of the river; they can never catch us in these woods and mountains, as we have the whole population to guide and picket for us. If the plan is accepted I think we can take many prisoners and wagons and bring them off, thus crippling their facilities for foraging permanently. If they should cross the river at about Denton's Ford to intercept us they will probably send a smaller force than ours, as they will deem it improbable that a brigade has got on the south side of French Broad without their knowledge. We would in that event have the smaller force at our mercy. There would be no risk to your main force in sparing this brigade, as our force of cavalry is certainly that much larger than the enemy's, while theirs is scattered from mouth of Chucky to Denton's Ford.

If the general movement to-morrow is prompt, some large foraging parties with wagons can probably be caught in the bend of the river at Swann's Island above Dandridge, by taking the Ellett's Ferry road; they are foraging there to-day with one regiment of cavalry.

You had probably better retain Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant McGuire, of Ninth Tennessee, who accompany this, as guides, to come with the main body when it starts; they are acquainted thoroughly with all the country, trails, &c., in the vicinity of Dandridge below and above to the mouth of the Chucky.

I have arranged to have here at daylight to-morrow the latest information from up the French Broad, as far as mouth of Chucky on this side.

Please send me some of the President's proclamations; the rebel pickets at Swann's Island are asking for them.

I am, lieutenant, yours, very respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

In accordance with instructions just received from Major-General Foster, General Parke directs that you move your corps to the vicinity of Dandridge, leaving one brigade at Mossy Creek. The general commanding suggests that you allow the brigade now at Mossy Creek to remain there.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
January 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that, in accordance with instructions from Major-General Foster for the disposition of this command, you will move your entire command (except a sufficient force to furnish Colonel Chandler the necessary details for completing the work on the railroad bridge at this place) to the vicinity of Dandridge on the French Broad, where you will take such position as you can best subsist your men and animals and maintain your communication with this place. You will at once construct such ferries for crossing the French Broad as you may need. You will also collect all possible subsistence and forage more than for need of your own command, this excess of supplies to be sent in boats to Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., January 13, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions just received from headquarters Forces in the Field, the general commanding directs that you move your division from this place to vicinity of Dandridge, Tenn., starting early to-morrow morning. Upon your arrival at that place you will put your command in camp, and construct such ferries as may be necessary to cross the French Broad River, for the purpose of procuring commissary supplies and forage on the other side thereof.

The wagons, artillery, and horses of your command, save the horses of the general staff and field officers, will cross the Holston River at McKinney's Ferry, while the infantry and the horses above excepted will cross on the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. HAPPEL,
Comdg. 10th Missouri and 56th Illinois Infantry Volunteers:

COLONEL: In compliance with the inclosed Special Orders, No. 11, paragraphs 5 and 6, headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, of date January 11, 1864, you will also have the railroad and telegraph line guarded and patrolled daily, from and including the covered bridge at Hurricane Creek to Brownsborough, and for 2 miles this side of Brownsborough. Any damage which may be done, either to the railroad or telegraph line assigned to you to guard, you will have repaired immediately. You will keep a sufficient quantity of wood prepared and on hand at the depot at Brownsborough for railroad purposes. You will also repair and keep in repair the water-tanks, if any, upon your part of the line.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 13, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, Collierville:

You will keep your patrols well out south toward Coldwater. In case the road should be attacked, and communication with Memphis cut off, you will concentrate and attack the enemy vigorously wherever you may find him. Colonel Mizner, commanding the First Brigade, is at La Grange, and will be ordered to co-operate with you.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 13, 1864.

His Excellency THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated Frankfort, and have repeated my previous orders on the subject of the citizens of Kentucky impressed into the military service of the United States, to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding District of Columbus, at the same time instructing the commanding officer at Island 10 to at once release any such persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 13, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Keep your patrols well out along the line of the Coldwater and toward Ripley. In case the road should be attacked and communication with Memphis cut off, you will co-operate with Col. A. G. Brackett, commanding Second Brigade Cavalry, at Collierville, and attack the enemy vigorously wherever he may be found.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

The railroad transportation from Corinth is under your orders. Hold the First Alabama. Regulate all matters to your own will. Traders will be the very last thing considered.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 13, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

The First Alabama must remain at Corinth to cover Stevenson's movement. They will move in when he does.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.,
January 13, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

A citizen just in reports that 14 rebel soldiers passed Dr. Prewell's farm near here on their way to Jackson; the soldiers reported Forrest on Tallahatchie River ready to move, and said he was going there also.

J. H. HOWE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 13, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Scouts just in, sent from Germantown to Olive Branch this morning, report that they have reliable information that the enemy is moving east. Will telegraph any further information we can get.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 13, 1864.

T. E. B. CAMERON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours of November 26 did not come to hand till I was en route for Memphis, so I left the matter to be attended to here. Of course, it is not to be expected that I have time to read, much less attend to, such long communications.

General Veatch was justified, as commander of a city in time of war, to destroy a gambling house, as it is the cause of crime and disorder. His right to destroy involves the minor right to fine and exact bond. He was not bound to inquire who owned the house.

If a Union man rents his property to an enemy or to rascals, he incurs the risk of losing it, as treason and crime taint all they touch.

As to the property used by Colonel Hatch, and now used by General Grierson, I will instruct the quartermaster to recognize the rights of property of all peaceable people, of course, to Union men, and either to vacate the premises or pay rent. I will refer by letter to Captain Eddy to inquire and act.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 13, 1864.

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

I found your dispatch of January 6 at my headquarters on my arrival here last night, and in reply have the honor to inform you that General Foster's orders to General Boyle do not contemplate the abandonment of Kentucky to the enemy, either in organized or guerrilla bands, but specially require a sufficient number of the troops now on duty in the State to be retained for the purpose of securing the safety of all important parts, as well as the security of our lines of communications. Kentucky is a portion of my command, and shall receive hereafter as heretofore all the protection that my forces are capable of giving. In all the dispositions of troops that I may make the importance of protecting her territory and securing her citizens from danger of internal disturbances will be kept steadily in view.

But, while busy with so many other matters of equal importance, I am well aware that I may not be able to obtain a full understanding of all that concerns her interests, and have therefore to request that you will communicate frankly with me at all times upon any subject you may deem sufficiently important to demand my attention.

I regret exceedingly not having seen you as I passed through Frankfort, but I expect to be in Louisville next week, and, if possible, will visit you at Frankfort. I desire to see you in person for the purpose of conferring more fully than is possible by letter upon the questions alluded to herein.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *January* 13, 1864.

General TUTTLE:

I have the honor to submit the following scout report: Leaving La Grange, Tenn., Friday morning, the 8th instant, proceeded south by the Holly Springs road, crossed the Central Railroad at Lamar, Miss.; Saturday, the 9th, passed (6 miles south of Holly Springs) 60 rebel soldiers, armed with muskets only, but well mounted, who reported themselves as Captain Craft's command, raised in Marshall and Tippah Counties, for border service, but who had been ordered to report to General Chalmers at Oxford, at which they expressed great dissatisfaction.

Found no force of the enemy at Waterford, on the Central Railroad. Met at this place a private of the Forty-third Mississippi, who left Canton on the 1st. General Loring's division is still at the latter place, on short rations of beef of a very inferior quality.

There is at present no rebel force north of the Tallahatchie, owing to the scarcity of forage. On Thursday, the 7th instant, General Forrest was at Panola with about 3,000 men, Chalmers at Oxford with 1,500, and Richardson at Harrisburg, in Pontotoc County, with 1,500 more.

Corn not being permitted to pass the Tallahatchie causes great destitution north of that river. There is thought to be sufficient in the border counties to prevent suffering, but the great trouble is a proper distribution of it.

General Forrest proposes to appoint a number of citizens, giving them passes to the Federal lines with cotton for the purchase of supplies, which shall be sold for "greenbacks," or if for Confederate money, at a price of which an exchange can be effected without loss.

Rebels still talk of success, and claim that they never can be conquered, but that being starved into subjection is among the probabilities, and are not so sanguine as thirty days since. Want of confidence in Confederate money, with which alone corn can scarcely be obtained, and only at ruinous prices, has developed something of a Union feeling, ten dollars in Confederate being gladly exchanged for one "Yankee dollar." There is still some cotton in the country, half of which is in the field. Planters will raise but little corn the coming season, but will turn their attention almost exclusively to cotton.

LA GRANGE, *January* 14, 1864.

General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

I send you inclosed [above] report of one of my scouts; he is one of my most reliable men. Some things I suppose you will want to take notice of.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January* 13, 1864.

I. The Second Division, Brigadier-General Manson commanding, will immediately go into position on the left bank of Mossy Creek, and will make huts for quarters, laying the same out with regularity, those of a regiment being similar in form and size and arranged with a view to securing the most thorough policing and proper camping grounds for company parade and drill in the manual, &c. The brigade of said division now remaining at Strawberry Plains will march to-morrow morning, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, and the position of the camps will be located at Mossy Creek by the acting assistant inspector-general of the corps, with reference to proper position for the Third Division when ordered up.

II. The portion of the Third Division not re-enlisted in the Veteran Corps will be concentrated by Brigadier-General Hascall, commanding, upon the left bank of the Holston River near Strawberry Plains, and await further orders. The Wilder Battery will, however, as soon as possible turn over its guns and equipments to the Elgin Battery, of the Second Division, in accordance with former orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN., *January* 13, 1864—11 p. m.

Paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, is, in compliance with orders from department headquarters, hereby countermanded. Brigadier-General Manson, commanding Second Division, will get his command in readiness to move to Dandridge and will await orders to march. The brigade of Colonel Mott will be left at Mossy Creek.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DIST. OF KY., 1ST DIV., 23D A. C., *Louisville, January* 13, 1864.

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VI. The commanders of the forces named below will report to General E. H. Hobson, at Lebanon, Ky., and receive orders from him:

Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Brown, Lexington.

Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Maxwell, Bowling Green.

Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel McManomy, Lebanon.

Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Holeman, Camp Hall.

Phillips' Illinois battery, Lieut. G. W. Reed, Camp Nelson.

By command of Brigadier-General Boyle:

A. C. SEMPLE
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Dr. Kittoe has been promoted as you requested. Orders were issued some time since that Brig. Gen. George Crook report for duty to General Kelley, Department of West Virginia. As he may have never received it, please give him such order.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 14, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

I am assured by the engineer of the Running Water bridge that the road will be completed to this place to-day by 2 p. m. Day before yesterday I telegraphed Colonel Donaldson to have trains loaded for this place and started from Nashville yesterday. We are to-day entirely out of forage and short of rations, the result of endeavoring to supply General Foster and ourselves by steam-boat. Now that the railroad is finished, Mr. Anderson should be required to have as many trains running as can be put on the road. So far, instead of getting ahead, our supplies are decreasing. With the railroad operated to its full capacity we certainly ought to accumulate supplies here and be able to give two or three steam-boats to Foster. I will write you at length to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The engineers on the Running Water bridge have assured me that the railroad will be completed and in running order to this place to-day at 2 p. m.

General Crook reports that the Nashville and Decatur Road will be completed by the 15th February. In anticipation of the completion of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, I telegraphed Colonel Donaldson to have all the trains to come from Nashville to Bridgeport loaded for this place, the first two with forage, as our animals were entirely without food, the next with provisions, so that we could send some to General Foster.

In this connection I must say that I cannot possibly supply General Foster's demands and this command, too, unless Mr. Anderson does his share of the work. He ought to have had by this time something like 200 or 250 freight cars at Nashville, with a corresponding number of motive power to put to work as soon as the road was open, yet the department at Bridgeport has never been properly supplied, but always out of or short in subsistence stores or forage. I have repeatedly urged him to exert himself; his excuse is that the cars are not unloaded properly on their arrival at Bridgeport and at way-stations. In reply to inquiry on the subject of unloading cars, Captain Le Duc asserts positively that with every obstacle thrown in his way by the railroad employés, compelling him to move every train from the main track and back by man or mule power, he has managed to unload all the trains which have reached Bridgeport, and day before yesterday, when he made his report, there were upwards of 30 empty freight cars lying on the track, and had been there for several days. I have not heard yet that Mr. Anderson has secured a sufficient construction and repair corps to keep his road in order. His track-master, who has charge from Bridgeport here, called on me two weeks since for assistance to place the road in condition, to commence as soon as the Running Water bridge was completed. I had previously ordered a large detail of soldiers to work along the road from here to Nashville, so as to help Anderson and put the road in order at once. General Slocum says he does not call on him for assistance, nor say what he would like to have done.

The officer intrusted with the cutting of wood for the road between this and Bridgeport reports that he has over 4,000 cords cut, and that he can supply the road with wood until a corps of wood-cutters is hired by Mr. Anderson. As yet I do not see that any steps have been taken either to get section-hands or wood-cutters for this part of the road; therefore, infer from the unusual delay in putting the road between Bridgeport and Nashville in order that but little has been done for that. But for the timely arrival of Colonel McCallum, with something over 200 of his men, from Virginia (Army of the Potomac), I doubt if the bridge over Running Water would have been completed for ten days to come.

Colonel McCallum informed me on his arrival that on the receipt of General Meigs' dispatch ordering him out here he inferred from the nature of the order that a strong corps of workmen was much needed. He therefore hired 1,200, and was expecting their arrival early this week, but that Mr. Anderson with reluctance consented to take 500 of them. I ordered him to put the other 700 to work on the Northwestern Road and complete it as rapidly as possible, and after repairing thoroughly this road as far to the rear as Nashville, with the remaining 500 and the bridge party of 200 which have been at work on the Running Water bridge to commence work on the road from here to Knoxville.

After hearing Colonel McCallum's report I determined to telegraph to General Halleck the state of affairs, and received in reply the accompanying telegram,* which will explain to you his position. I will direct him to call on you in Nashville, and I feel confident that if anybody can help us out of this railroad difficulty he can. He is thoroughly practicable and willing to obey orders and receive suggestions. Besides, he fully comprehends all the difficulties in the way, as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, to supply by railroad the force we are compelled to have at this point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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*See p. 73.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following written report of my inspection of a portion of the artillery in this department, between the 25th of December, 1863, and 9th of January, 1864; in addition to which I submit a regular inspection report:

FORT DONELSON.

The fort is in good condition, except the curtain on the river side, the scarp and exterior slope of which are giving way, but it is being repaired by the garrison. The magazine is large and in good condition, frequently aired, and the ammunition well looked to and in good order.

The fort is armed with four 22-pounder sea-coast and two 12-pounder iron guns, and one 8-inch siege howitzer. There is one old 6-pounder iron gun, on a broken carriage, lying near the fort.

The men understand the drill very well, and the guns and implements are well taken care of; military appearance, discipline, and police, good. The men are in comfortable huts.

Battery C, Second Illinois Artillery, stationed here, has four James rifles. This battery is in very good condition, everything neat and well cared for; horses in excellent condition; stables not very good, but expect to make new ones soon. Men are in comfortable huts. Garrison consists of left wing of Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brott.

CLARKSVILLE.

The fort is in very nice order. The magazine is slightly damp overhead, but the ammunition is in good condition, being frequently examined and aired.

The fort is armed with two 24-pounder siege guns, which are kept in good order, and the men drill very well. There are two 6-pounder field guns in the fort belonging to Battery C, Second Illinois (with carriages, limbers, and caissons complete), and also one iron 6-pounder taken out of the river and not mounted.

Battery H, Second Illinois, stationed here, has two 6-pounder guns and four James rifles: drill at manual pretty well. Battery well taken care of; very comfortable stables, and horses in fine condition. Military appearance and police very good. Men in comfortable huts. The garrison consists of the right wing Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, Colonel Smith commanding.

GALLATIN.

The fort is in good condition and the magazine in good order.

The Thirteenth Indiana Battery, having one 6-pounder, one 12-pounder howitzer, and four 3-inch guns, are at the fort (the guns inside). There are also three rebel field guns, with carriages, limbers, and caissons, in the fort, viz: One 6-pounder bronze, one 3-inch (not U. S.), and one howitzer, iron, probably a 12-pounder. Drill at manual very good; military appearance, discipline, police, care of guns and battery very good. The horses are in very good condition, in a good stable, well stacked with fodder. Men in comfortable quarters.

A lieutenant and 13 men from this battery are at

CARTHAGE,

in charge of two 3-inch guns. The guns do not belong to any particular battery. Garrison at Gallatin, Seventy-first and One hundred and sixth Ohio, General Paine commanding.

FRANKLIN.

Fort is in very good condition. The magazine is large and leaks badly, but a shed was being put over it to try to keep it dry. The ammunition did not seem to be damaged from dampness, it being frequently taken out and aired. The magazine is used for a commissary store-house as well as to keep ammunition.

The fort is armed with one 30-pounder Parrott, two rifled 24-pounders, and three 8-inch siege howitzers; another 8-inch howitzer is in a small work a few hundred yards northwest of the main work. The men are in comfortable huts inside the fort; they drill well. Military appearance, care of guns and implements, and police very good. The garrison, consisting of two companies of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, are also quartered inside the fort. The lieutenant-colonel commands the post.

COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant Gifford, with a detachment from the Fourteenth Michigan, has charge of a section, one 6-pounder gun and one 12-pounder Wiard gun, with limbers, caissons, horses, and implements completed. Garrison, Fourteenth Michigan, Colonel Mizner commanding.

NASHVILLE.

Fort Negley seems to be in good condition. The magazines (of which there are two) are in good order, and the ammunition is well looked to. The fort is armed with one 30-pounder, rifled (on a barbette carriage with a circular platform); three 24-pounder siege guns, two 24-pounder howitzers (field), and two 6-pounder field guns, manned by the Twelfth Indiana Battery. The guns and implements are well taken care of, and the men drill very well indeed. The men's quarters are not first rate. Tents are old and lumber very scarce. Military appearance, discipline, and police very good.

The Seventy-third Indiana Infantry has charge of all the other guns that are in position at Nashville. At the capitol there are four 30-pounder and two 20-pounder Parrotts. At Fort Houston one 24-pounder siege gun and four 6-pounder field guns (this work is unfinished). At Fort Morton one 30-pounder Parrott, one 32-pounder sea-coast, and one 24-pounder siege gun (the last two are mounted on carriages like casemate carriages without the chassis). There is a 24-pounder siege gun at the termination of Broad street, one 100-pounder Parrott, between termination of Broad street and officers' hospital (in the camp of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment), one 100-pounder Parrott near officers' hospital, one 24-

pounder siege gun near Lebanon pike, one 100-pounder Parrott at water-works, and one 24-pounder siege on river bank. These isolated guns are mounted like the two before mentioned at Fort Morton, carriage of casemate gun without chassis.

At the capitol the magazine is a portion of the basement. The ammunition keeps well, though complaint has been made that it is too damp. Such is perhaps the case in summer rather than in winter. The magazines at Forts Morton and Houston are in good order. At each isolated gun there is a small magazine capable of holding about 100 rounds of ammunition. They are very indifferent, but so far the powder has kept pretty well by being taken out and aired as often as the weather would permit. There were from 80 to 100 rounds with each gun, and in one or two, ammunition belonging to other guns. I directed Captain White, chief of artillery, to leave 50 rounds per gun and send the balance to one of the large magazines. The men are generally very comfortable, some in tents and some in huts. A squad of about 10 men are with each isolated gun. The military appearance, police, and discipline very fair; drill, good; guard duty seemingly well performed.

Battery E, First Michigan, belongs to the artillery of the post. Battery drill, general appearance of the battery, care of guns and carriages, packing ammunition, &c., very good; camp not in first-rate order, and police horses not in good condition as they should be, having been at Nashville since August; no stable for animals. I told Captain White that he must see that Captain Ely had stables built, even if he had to get out the material with his men.

Captain White is a young, energetic officer; he also has charge of the Twentieth Indiana Battery, which is stationed, one section at Stockade No. 1, 6 miles from Nashville, one section at La Vergne, and one section at Stewart's Creek. This battery has two 6-pounder guns and four James rifles. Captain White reports this battery to be in first-rate condition. I did not inspect it.

Col. James Barnett is at Nashville with six batteries of the reserve artillery. His men are comfortably hutted in a nice camp, and their stables were about half completed on the 31st December. The men got posts, rafters, &c., and timber, which they split into boards, from the woods. He had drawn no horses yet, he was waiting till the stables were finished. Four of his batteries had drawn their guns. Captain Stokes has four reserve batteries and three batteries belonging to the Eleventh Corps under his command; the latter are in good condition, horses in good order, and ready for the field if necessary. Captain Stokes had not yet established his camp for the winter. One of his reserve batteries had drawn guns and two of them had drawn horses. He expected to get lumber from the quartermaster in a few days to build his stables.

Captain Stokes has drawn no mules for his caissons yet, and does not like the idea of using them in the place of horses.

Colonel Barnett also very much dislikes to draw mules for his caissons, and while speaking upon the subject he called my attention to the fact that a great number of Government wagons in Nashville were drawn by fine horses, which would be excellent for the artillery, and at the time a Government wagon was passing drawn by as fine horses as I nearly ever saw, and while I was at Nashville I saw quite a number of Government wagons drawn by fine horses.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

The fort is manned by the First Kentucky Battery and about 800 convalescent officers and soldiers, all under the command of Major Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery.

The guns are divided into batteries of from three to nine guns each, under the charge of a commissioned officer, and from 60 to 108 enlisted men present.

Battery Mitchell is commanded by Lieutenant Irwin, of the First Kentucky Battery, and is armed with one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder field gun, and two 8-inch siege howitzers.

Battery at Lunette Palmer, by First Lieutenant Jones, Seventy-Ninth Indiana Volunteers, armed with four 6-pounder Parrott field guns and one 8-inch siege howitzer.

Battery at Lunette McCook, by Capt. J. R. Fiscus, Seventeenth Indiana, armed with one 24-pounder, rifled, four 6-pounder Parrott field guns, and two 8-inch siege howitzers.

Battery at Lunette Negley, by Capt. D. M. Roberts, Seventy-fifth Illinois, armed with two 6-pounders, one 3-inch, one 6-pounder James rifle field-guns, and one 8-inch siege howitzer.

Battery at Lunettes Rousseau, Sheridan, and Reynolds, by Capt. W. A. Gregory, Twenty-second Illinois, armed with three 6-pounder field guns, one 24-pounder, rifled, and one 8-inch siege howitzer.

Battery at Lunettes Granger and Crittenden, by Capt. W. N. Doughty, Thirty-seventh Indiana, armed with one 6-pounder and one 3-inch gun, and one 12-pounder field howitzer.

Battery at Redoubt Johnson, by Lieut. William Pool, Eighty-seventh Indiana, armed with four 24-pounders, rifled.

Battery at Redoubt Schofield, by First Lieut. William H. Leamy, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, armed with one 30-pounder Parrott, four 24-pounders, siege, and one 6-pounder, field guns.

Battery at Redoubt Wood, armed with four 24-pounders, rifled.

Battery at Redoubt Brannan, by Second Lieut. J. D. Williams, Ninth Michigan, armed with three 30-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounder field guns, and one 8-inch siege howitzer.

The First Kentucky Battery (Captain Thomasson), besides its own guns, two 6-pounders, one 3-inch and two 6-pounder James rifled field guns, has charge of one 24-pounder, rifled, and three 8-inch siege howitzers. Each battery, except the one at Lunettes Granger and Crittenden, has a magazine, all of which are in good condition. A little dampness can be seen in three or four of them after a long, heavy rain. At Redoubt Schofield the magazine leaked slightly, but will be fixed as soon as the weather will permit. Major Houghtaling told me that this magazine had heretofore been considered the best in the fort.

I could not get into the large magazine, the man who had the key could not be found. General Van Cleve and Major Houghtaling, who were in it a few days before, said that it was in a very good condition, but that there was slight dampness after long rains. The gallery around this magazine has fallen in in two places, but can be easily repaired.

The military appearance, discipline, drill, police, care of guns and implements, very good. The men are in comfortable huts. Mess arrangements good.

The First Kentucky Battery, 54 horses, some of which are convalescent horses, and the others are such as could be bought in the country around Murfreesborough. They are not in good condition, and are generally too light for artillery. The battery is kept in good order and the horses have a very good stable.

The scarps of the redoubts are giving way badly where galleries were to have been made. Some of the traverses are also falling down; one of them has been almost entirely rebuilt by the garrison.

The block-houses all leak badly, and are therefore little used even for store-houses.

Garrison, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio and Twenty-second and Thirty-first Wisconsin.

TULLAHOMA.

The Ninth Ohio Battery is at the fort, and has four 12-pounders (light) and two 3-inch guns. There are two 24-pounders (rifled) on barbette carriages, one 24-pounder (smooth-bore) not mounted, and one 3-inch rebel gun with carriage and caisson, also under charge of Ninth Ohio Battery.

The magazine is reported to be in good condition; the lock was filled within and it could not be unlocked.

Military appearance, discipline, and police only tolerable; men in comfortable huts and tents; guns and harness well cared for; horses in very fair condition and under good shelter.

The work seemed to be in good condition. Garrison, Twenty-seventh Indiana and four detached companies, division and corps headquarters.

ELK RIVER AND DECHERD.

The Second Kentucky Battery has two 3-inch guns in the fort at Elk River and two 3-inch guns in a little redoubt at Decherd.

The magazine at Elk River is in good condition (no magazine at Decherd). The horses, most of which are with the section at Decherd, are not in good condition. They have very good stables. Military appearance, drill, discipline, and police fair. Care of guns, harness, and ammunition good. Men in comfortable huts.

The work at Elk River is in good condition; that at Decherd small and falling to pieces. Garrison at Elk River, Second Massachusetts Regiment, seven companies of which were to start home on furlough next day (the 8th instant); at Decherd, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment.

STEVENSON.

Battery F, Fourth Artillery, six Napoleon guns; horses in bad condition for want of rough forage, otherwise the battery is in very good condition. Military appearance, discipline, police, very good. Care of guns, implements, and harness good. Men in comfortable log-huts. Horses under good shelter. Garrison, Colonel Ireland's brigade, Brigadier-General Geary's division.

BRIDGEPORT.

Battery K, Fifth Artillery, four Napoleon guns in very good condition. Horses in pretty good order. No stables, but will have soon. Guns, implements, and harness well cared for. Men in comfortable huts. Military appearance, discipline, and police very good.

Battery M, First New York, four 10-pounder Parrotts, in fair condition. Horses in pretty good order; building stables. Guns and harness well cared for. Men in comfortable huts. Police, &c., not first-rate. The guns are in a small work near the river. Magazine dry and small, nothing in it. This battery has charge of two 3-inch guns and one 12-pounder howitzer, which were shipped down from Murfreesborough about the 1st of October. Four guns were shipped but only three are at Bridgeport; the missing one is a 3-inch ordnance.

Major Lawrence is at Bridgeport with two batteries of reserve artillery. He has the men in comfortable huts, and they are building stables for the horses. Garrison, General Geary's division, two brigades.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Assistant Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Jim Evans' Ford, 12 Miles from Sevierville,
January 14, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Elliott's Headquarters,
Cavalry Corps, Mossy Creek:

A force of rebel cavalry entered Sevierville this afternoon, coming from the direction of the Great Smoky Mountain on the Gatlinburg road at 2 p. m.

The provost-marshal of the place who sent me word stated that he was in the court-house and saw them pass by, and that he estimated their number at 300. It appears that they immediately started out on the Newport road after two small wagon trains, of thirty wagons in all, which had gone out after wheat. One of these has with little doubt been captured; the other I have just heard of as being 5 miles from here making the utmost speed for Tom Evans' Ford.

Some rebels have also crossed the river to this side above here, near Hays' Ferry, to-day. I could attend to the case of the Sevierville party, but do not like to be between two fires. Please send the brigade at once, and we will capture more game. The 300 may capture other wagon trains, unless some assistance comes. I have but about 200 men. Please send me word at a gallop what will be done.

Yours,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—There are about 200 rebel infantry encamped on south side of French Broad at Hays' Ferry. A scouting party of rebel cavalry came down the road on this side, as far as Nick Swann's, 10 miles from here, this morning.

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOSSY CREEK, TENN.,
January 14, 1864.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

The Second Brigade will move in advance. Have your trains pulled out on the road ready to move. The entire division train will move in advance of the division. Colonels Wolford and Garrard's divisions precede us. Have your brigade in readiness to move, and await orders. You will have a strong rear guard and protect your rear with flankers. We move on the Dandridge road.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a copy of a telegram just received. Will you be here to-morrow? I also inform you that General Foster says the regiments of your corps at Loudon and Knoxville shall be ordered to you as soon as regiments arrive from Kentucky.

GENERAL PARKE:

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I have decided to come up to-morrow to see you and Granger upon a certain point which is important.

* * * * * * *

J. G. FOSTER.

Very respectfully,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

The bridges south of Duck River are mostly completed. Duck River bridge will probably be done in three weeks, and by that time all the bridges will be completed to the junction. I am pushing the work under my command as fast as possible.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Pocahontas, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

GENERAL: A scout who left my lines has returned. He reports that General Forrest has recrossed the Tallahatchie with a large force and twenty-two pieces of artillery, some heavy guns. The force consisting of the following commands had crossed the river on the 11th instant: Richardson, three regiments cavalry; General McCulloch, six regiments cavalry, Kentucky; Forrest, two regiments mounted infantry and three regiments from Loring's division; Ferguson, five regiments State troops.

Orders were issued for ten days' cooked rations on the 11th; intend attacking Memphis, Collierville, and Pocahontas. Ferguson, Pocahontas; Chalmers, Collierville; Forrest, Memphis. Forrest's headquarters, Panola; building railroad bridge across Tallahatchie. I will send scout to corps headquarters by to-morrow's train.

JAS. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding Pocahontas.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
In Charge of Cavalry Bureau, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: As our cavalry in West Tennessee and North Mississippi will be called upon for very active service within a few days, I am very anxious to complete their mounting and equipment as rapidly as possible. To that end I have ordered Captain Hudson, of General Grant's staff, temporarily assigned to duty with me, to proceed to Saint Louis and ask you to hurry forward horses and equipments designed for this department as rapidly as possible. Please give this department the preference for the present as far as you can consistently do so. Time is everything.

Yours, most truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

CORINTH, *January* 14, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Lieutenant-Colonel Dodds, First Alabama Cavalry, reports that a recruiting party—Sergeant Mayfield, Company H, and 9 men—on 2d instant surprised five wagons loaded with arms 7 miles south of Decatur and burned them and contents.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Collierville, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Div., Memphis, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I consider it of the utmost importance, if not necessity, that a regiment of cavalry be stationed at La Fayette; the small force at this place and the amount of work to be done render it impossible to send an adequate force from here to that place. We have one company there now, which in case of attack can make but feeble resistance and is really not safe. There is quite a force of cavalry at La Grange, I am informed, and I think the Seventh Illinois Cavalry could well be spared from there and that it should be sent to La Fayette. Stationed at that place it would be in better position both for defensive and aggressive operations.

Nothing but what I consider an actual necessity induces me to suggest and urge the removal of a regiment at this time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,
Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Permit me most respectfully and earnestly to recommend to your consideration Col. Edward Hatch, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, for promotion to brigadier-general. He has been under my command for the past twelve months, and for the last eight months has commanded a brigade of cavalry. He has proved himself to be an efficient and skillful officer, and has rendered invaluable services to the country. I consider his promotion not only due to himself but to the best interests of the service. He is now slowly recovering from a wound through his lungs received in a recent engagement at Moscow, Tenn.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON.
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Cav. Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., January 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. ENGLISH,
Provost-Marshal:

COLONEL: General Grant's Orders, No. 57, prohibiting all trading or bartering in cotton, either directly or indirectly, has never been revoked.

That order provides that planters who are well disposed toward the Government of the United States may ship their cotton to New Orleans or Memphis, and also provides that all persons found engaged in buying cotton shall be sent beyond the lines of the department.

When you have reasonable grounds to suspect that a man is here to barter in cotton, you will arrest him and send him beyond the lines.

If there is any cotton now in Natchez that has been bought or offered for sale, in violation of General Grant's Orders, No. 57, you will seize the same and hold it subject to orders from these headquarters.

The agents of the Treasury Department have no power to license men to trade at this post in violation of General Grant's orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham:

GEORGE S. BABBITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January* 14, 1864.

I. Chapin's brigade, Second Division, will move at once to Dandridge, where it will go into camp in such position as may be selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, acting assistant inspector-general of the corps.

II. Mott's brigade, Second Division, will remain at Mossy Creek till further orders. It will occupy the strongest available position, keep close watch of all movements of the enemy, and if attacked by very superior forces of the enemy will retire slowly toward New Market and Strawberry Plains, giving full and timely notice of such movement.

III. The batteries now belonging to the brigades respectively will move with them under the above orders.

IV. Brigadier-General Manson, commanding Second Division, will establish his headquarters at such point as may be most convenient for transacting the business of the division.

V. The portions of the Third Division not already ordered elsewhere will also immediately move to Dandridge, where Brigadier-General Hascall will establish his headquarters, putting his men in camp in positions indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, acting assistant inspector-general of the corps.

VI. On and after to-morrow, 15th instant, corps headquarters will be established at Dandridge.

VII. Lieut. M. S. Root, One hundred and third regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having reported at these headquarters as assistant commissary of musters of the corps, and his appointment not having been recognized by the War Department, he is hereby relieved and ordered to report to his regiment for duty.

VIII. The division quartermasters will at once turn over to the post quartermaster all the surplus clothing in their possession for which they have no transportation.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

ED. D. SAUNDERS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I reached here the evening of the 12th on my return from East Tennessee. I felt a particular anxiety to have Longstreet driven from East Tennessee, and went there with the intention of taking such steps as would secure this end. I found, however, a large part of Foster's command suffering for want of clothing, especially shoes, so that in any advance not to exceed two-thirds of his men could be taken. The difficulties of supplying these are such that to send re-enforcements at present would be to put the whole on insufficient rations for their support. Under these circumstances I only made such changes of position of troops as would place Foster nearer the enemy when he did get in a condition to move, and would open to us new foraging grounds and diminish those held by the enemy. Having done this, and seen the move across the Holston at Strawberry Plains commenced, I started on my return, via Cumberland Gap, Barboursville, London, and Richmond, to Lexington, Ky. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer standing a portion of the time below zero; but being desirous of seeing what portion of our supplies might be depended upon over that route, and it causing no loss of time, I determined to make the trip. From the personal inspection made, I am satisfied that no portion of our supplies can be hauled by teams from Camp Nelson. While forage could be got from the country to supply teams at the different stations on the road, some supplies could be got through in this way; but the time is nearly at an end when this can be done. On the first rise of the Cumberland 1,200,000 rations will be sent to the mouth of the Big South Fork. There I hope teams will be able to take [them]. The distance to haul is materially shortened, the road is said to be better than that by Cumberland Gap, and it is a new route and will furnish forage for a time.

In the mean time troops in East Tennessee must depend for subsistence on what they can get from the country and the little we can send them from Chattanooga. The railroad is now complete into Chattanooga, and in a short time (say three weeks) the road by Decatur and Huntsville will be complete. Steamers then can be spared to supply the present force in East Tennessee well, and to accumulate a store to support a large army for a short time if it should become necessary to send one there in the spring. This contingency, however, I will do everything in my power to avert. Two steamers ply now tolerably regular between Chattanooga and Loudon. From the latter place to Mossy Creek we have railroad. Some clothing has already reached Knoxville since my departure. A good supply will be got there with all dispatch. Then, if necessary, and subsistence can by possibility be obtained, I will send force enough to secure Longstreet's expulsion.

Sherman has gone down the Mississippi to collect at Vicksburg all the force that can be spared for a separate movement from the Mississippi. He will probably have ready by the 24th of this month a force of 20,000 men that could be used east of the river; but to go west so large a force could not be spared.

The Red River and all the streams west of the Mississippi are now too low for navigation. I shall direct Sherman, therefore, to move out to Meridian with his spare force (the cavalry going from Corinth) and destroy the roads east and south of these so effectually that the enemy will not attempt to rebuild them during the rebellion. He will then return unless the opportunity of going into Mobile with the force he has appears perfectly plain. Owing to the large number of veterans furloughed I will not be able to do more at Chattanooga than to threaten an advance and try to detain the force now in Thomas' front. Sherman will be instructed, while left with large discretionary powers, to take no extra hazard of losing his army or of getting it crippled too much for efficient service in the spring.

I look upon the next line for me to secure to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta being the important intermediate points. To do this large supplies must be secured on the Tennessee River, so as to be independent of the railroads from here to the Tennessee for a considerable length of time. Mobile would be a second base. The destruction which Sherman will do to the roads around Meridian will be of material importance to us in preventing the enemy from drawing supplies from Mississippi and in clearing that section of all large bodies of rebel troops. I do not look upon any points except Mobile, in the south, and the Tennessee, in the north, as presenting practicable starting-points from which to operate against Atlanta and Montgomery. They are objectionable as starting-points to be all under one command, from the fact that the time it will take to communicate from one to the other will be so great; but Sherman or McPherson, one of whom would be intrusted with the distant command, are officers of such experience and reliability that all objection on this score, except that of enabling the two armies to act as a unit, would be removed. The same objection will exist—probably not to so great an extent, however—if a movement is made in more than one column. This will have to be with an army of the size we will be compelled to use.

Heretofore I have abstained from suggesting what might be done in other commands than my own in co-operation with it, or even to think much over the matter; but as you have kindly asked me in your letter of January 8, only just received, for an interchange of views on our present situation, I will write you again in a day or two, going outside of my own operations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The Strawberry Plains bridge is completed; also the pontoon bridge at this place, so that it will stand, I think. I am about commencing the bridge at this place on the piers of the railroad bridge. A regiment is ordered to Loudon to work on the railroad bridge at that place. No supplies have arrived for a week by river. The bread rations are entirely exhausted. I am forced to abandon all idea of active operations for the present, and to place the army where it can live by foraging. The Fourth Corps are now moving for Dandridge, and the Twenty-third Corps for Mossy Creek. General Sturgis, with all the cavalry, is in front of Dandridge, near Kimbrough's Cross-Roads. I propose to hold all the country and the forage in it on the south and east of French Broad, as Longstreet has exhausted all the supplies in his vicinity, and is now forced to send across the river for forage and grain. I presume some portions of our forces will be in almost constant collision if we succeed in holding, as I expect Longstreet cannot long remain where he is. He is now building a pontoon bridge across the Nola Chucky, near Warrensburg.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Suspend your order for the movements of twelve-months' Kentucky men until I can see Governor Bramlette, which will be within a few days. This is not to affect the change you have made in the commander of the District of Kentucky. Over 1,000,000 rations will be sent to Big South Fork on first rise.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

It is reported that the Dunbar is aground on White Shoals, about 30 miles below Kingston, and it may be that the Paint Rock is stopping to aid her, as she has not yet arrived at Loudon. I fear the pilots of these boats are not expert; if so, good pilots can be obtained from Colonel Byrd's command at Kingston. My necessities are so great that I am forced to distribute my army to forage, and abandon for the present all idea of active operations. Many thanks for your kind efforts in my behalf.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 15, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

As soon as you deem your position secure, order the Fourth Corps to return to Chattanooga. They will return the earliest and most practicable route, taking as much time for the march as the condition of the roads, men, and animals may be necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Strawberry Plains, January 15, 1864.

General SHERIDAN:

General Granger and I will be detained here to meet General Foster to-morrow. On reaching Dandridge you will please assume command of all the troops there and make such disposition as you deem best. General Cox moves to Dandridge with a portion of the Twenty-third Corps, and you will please make such disposition and distribution of the mills as will best enable the whole command to supply itself with meal and flour and prevent anything tending toward clashing between subordinate commanders. General Sturgis is now in front of Dandridge and one brigade of Twenty-third Corps is at Mossy Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 15, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

The railroad is now completed to this place and there is a prospect of getting some forage here. I would therefore like to have Elliott's cavalry, now in East Tennessee, moved down to Charleston on the

Hiwassee, where he can procure some forage, and with what he can get from here his horses can be kept in condition to demonstrate on the enemy's position at Dalton and completely occupy his attention. As soon as Granger's command can be sent back other movements can be so made as to withdraw the enemy's attention from operations from the direction of Memphis or Vicksburg, should you contemplate making any from either.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Can you not order General Paine to the command of a brigade in the front? He is entirely unfit to command a post. General Rousseau will send you by mail some statements of his administration of affairs. If nothing better can be done, I advise that you send a staff officer to investigate fully and report upon his administration, and if then found advisable I will relieve him.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 15, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

I do not think it advisable for General Paine to come to the front. His rank will entitle him to a division, and if not placed in command according to rank, I should have constant trouble with him. I think it better to have his conduct inquired into and his position fixed according to deserts.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

There are abundant rations here for one hundred days. You can use, therefore, transportation for forage to the exclusion of rations until the rivers are navigable.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., January 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

General Crook with his cavalry has arrived at this place and they are stationed in and around town. Will you please inform me if they are to remain here long. The difficulty of procuring supplies and forage prompts this inquiry. We have been attempting to supply the Fifteenth Corps with forage from this neighborhood, and the condition of our stock will not at present allow us to send a great distance from this point, but we have hauled forage from the immediate country and ship it back to the other divisions by railroad. If a force of cavalry is placed here to forage the country near by, also, we should soon be in want. This cavalry belongs to another command and do not appear to be subject to orders from this post, and difficulty unpleasantly arises in this respect also.

Respectfully,

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *January* 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I established a picket-post at Crow Creek bridge, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to-day, of 1 commissioned officer and a company of men. All quiet at this post. No enemy have been reported in the vicinity during the past twenty-four hours.

DAVID IRELAND,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I sent to Capt. Arthur Edwards, in charge of steamboats building at Bridgeport, a copy of a pamphlet by Mr. Norman Wiard, descriptive of an armed transport for shallow water, which he has devised and of which one or two have been purchased by the quartermaster's department for service in the shallow bays and sounds and rivers of our eastern coast. General Grant was very desirous of having some gun-boats on the upper Tennessee River. The chance of those waiting at the Muscle Shoals getting over them within any short period is small. I wish therefore that two of the steam-boats being constructed at Bridgeport, say one stern-wheel and one side-wheel, may be finished on the general plan of those described by Mr. Wiard; the hulls to be built after the style of the Lookout and of the side-wheel steamer now on the stocks, but the cabins, the yawls, the derricks, and other accessories to be prepared for the reception of an armament and of a crew, according to Wiard's plan. Upon consulting the Navy Department this morning, I am informed that, if desired by General Grant, Admiral Porter will furnish armament and a crew for these armed steamers. I ordered whilst in Louisville contracts to be made for six more engines, two side-wheel and four stern-wheel, of the same size as those heretofore ordered. Contracts were made accordingly. The small engine ordered for the Missionary, ready to launch about the 2d of January, was nearly completed. Captain Edwards expected to launch the Missionary about the 2d of January. We had a large part of the frame of a side-wheel boat, 27 feet beam and 170 feet long, up, and was to lay down immediately four other boats. In Louisville I saw Captain Clements, sent from Kingston to procure tools and materials for construction at Kingston by General Foster of three steam-boat hulls, which, when finished, will be sent to Bridgeport to receive their engines. He had shipped all his materials and tools. I wish you therefore to instruct Captain Edwards to build the yawls and provide the fittings necessary to prepare not less than two of the large class steam-boats for such an armament as is described in Mr. Wiard's pamphlets. The Navy Department will advise Admiral Porter to supply the armament and the crew if desired by General Grant, to whom I write by this mail.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, April 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, with the request that he will notify Admiral Porter that there are now four gun-boats nearly ready for the reception of their armaments, and with the request that he will supply the same and provide crews, according to the understanding with the Navy Department referred to within.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers. Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

Inclosed I send you copy of a letter just received from General Halleck,* one from him to Steele,* and my letter of this date to Halleck.* The latter contains all the instructions I deem necessary to you in your present move.

Your dispatch suggesting the move on Meridian is received and approved. Nearly all the troops in Thomas' and Dodge's commands having less than one year to serve have re-enlisted, and many of them have been furloughed. This, with the fact that Longstreet's presence in East Tennessee makes it necessary for me to keep always ready a force to meet them, will prevent me doing much more than is indicated in my letter to General Halleck. I will have, however, both Thomas and Logan ready, so that if the enemy should weaken himself much in front they can advance. I see no special reason now for keeping up the force from Memphis to Corinth any longer. If you think proper, therefore, you may advance the whole of that line. Should you do so order all the locomotives and cars on the road shipped to this place at once.

Whilst you are at Vicksburg, order the shipment of all cars that can be spared from that road also. One locomotive and ten cars are sufficient to keep there.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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* See pp. 40, 42, and 99.

WASHINGTON,
January 15, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have just received a telegram from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in regard to his proposed movement and the co-operations of Generals Thomas and Logan. I have directed him to telegraph directly to you on the subject.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON,
January 15, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Your telegram of the 12th received. The policy of your proposed movements depends upon General Grant's general plan in regard to co-operation, and must be decided on by him. It is very different from what he last proposed. He is now at Nashville. Communicate directly with him on the subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

POCAHONTAS, TENN.,
January 15, 1864.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

They crossed at Panola and Rocky Ford; I do not know the name of the other point. The main body under Forrest at Panola. This information was got from a lieutenant-colonel of Ferguson's command.

JAS. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Pocahontas, Tenn., January 15, 1864.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

My scouts report this morning that the enemy have crossed the Tallahatchie in force at three points on the 11th instant, Ferguson moving on Ripley with five regiments of State troops. Can you give me any further information?

JAS. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Arkansas Expedition:

GENERAL: I am ordered by Major-General Sherman to strip my entire line of nearly all its available force and proceed on an expedition south toward and probably to Selma. This will be done by river from here to Vicksburg, so far as infantry is concerned. The cavalry will go down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, joining at Meridian. The programme of this movement reduces the garrison of Memphis to two light regiments of white infantry, three black, and 1,400 negro artillery in the fort, and two light regiments of native cavalry. This is wholly inadequate, but is done under peremptory and specific orders. Forrest is at Panola with 8,000 or 10,000 men, and, unless he follows off our cavalry, will ride into Memphis. If it be possible, I request that you will send over two regiments of infantry and Vaughn's battery, the balance of True's brigade, to report to Memphis. This, of course, is dependent upon your situation. I again strongly recommend to you a cavalry movement to the Mississippi, on the south side of Arkansas River.

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* Copy of Sherman's dispatch of January 12 sent with this to Grant.

Yours, very truly,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY.,
January 15, 1864.

Col. I. R. HAWKINS,
Comg. Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Huntingdon, Tenn.:

You will immediately march your regiment to Dresden, Tenn., at which point you will find further instructions from me; also rations for your command. Bring everything with you. I hope you will reach Dresden Sunday evening. Bring the Sixth Tennessee with you.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY.,
January 15, 1864.

Col. J. K. MILLS,
Commanding at Paris, Tenn.:

You will immediately march your whole command to Dresden, Tenn., at which point you will find further instructions from me; also rations for your command. Bring everything with you. I hope you will reach Dresden Sunday evening.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black Bridge, Miss., January 15, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
A. A. G., 3d Division, 17th Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that according to statements of deserters and refugees, the cars have been running from Brandon to Pearl River about a fortnight; the trestle is built to the river, but high water has prevented the rebuilding of the bridge, and that ten days ago there were no signs of an attempt to repair the gap of 10 miles, from Jackson toward Canton, in the railroad.

Six days ago the baggage of McNair's brigade was sent east from

Brandon by rail, and the men ordered to have three days' rations. The men behind say they were going to Chattanooga to re-enforce Johnston; some supposed they were going to Charleston. A negro from Mobile reports our troops landing in the neighborhood and rebel re-enforcements pouring in. He met troops on cars on their way there.

Ector's (I don't know the spelling) brigade remains at Brandon, a provost guard at Jackson, and Jackson's body guard at Clinton. Starke's and Pinson's regiments (of Cosby's old brigade) are near Brownsville, and some detachment, I don't know what, at Raymond. I have no definite information of other troops in front. Wirt Adams still at Liberty and Logan at Gallatin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS;
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1864.

[Col. J. K. MIZNER:]

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from Major-General Hurlbut, the Seventh Kansas will prepare immediately to go north. Their horses and equipments are ordered to be turned over to your quartermaster for issue. The general commanding wishes you to use them in mounting the rest of your command. Several regiments of cavalry have been ordered from Union City, Tenn., and upon their arrival here a portion of them will be assigned to your command. The Third Illinois has been assigned to a new brigade by order of General W. S. Smith, the brigade to be commanded by Colonel McCrillis. It will probably be ordered to Collierville in a few days. The general desires you to bring your whole command to La Grange as speedily as possible and fit it for active service. In moving your command into La Grange you will have in view the protection of such points as you are now guarding until the troops and stores shall have all been drawn in. Have you heard anything from Hurst since his departure for Purdy?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLINS DEPOT, MISS.,
January 15, 1864—2.30 p. m.

HON. A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

DEAR SIR: I have but recently arrived from Central Mississippi (near Jackson), and send you this note to give you an item of information that may be of service to the country.

I learned from Maj. John S. Mellon, chief commissary at Grenada, Miss., that he was the author of the plan to burn all the steam-boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and that his plan had been approved of by the authorities at Richmond. There is a regularly organized band of boat-burners at Memphis, Saint Louis, and other places. The plan of operations is to go on board the steamboats as deck-hands or passengers, and, as soon as opportunity affords, set fire to the boat and then escape. The boat being destroyed, the individual proceeds to Richmond and there receives his reward. I could give other information of the civil and military status of the South, but I forbear.

S. W. SPEER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
January 16, 1864—1 p. m. (Received 6.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Longstreet is said to be moving toward Knoxville by the main Virginia road, re-enforced by one division from Ewell's corps; another division expected. I have advised General Foster to keep between Longstreet and Thomas, and the latter to use every exertion to forward supplies. The question of supplies makes it impossible to re-enforce Foster where he now is, and will, I think, defeat the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
January 16, 1864. (Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have directed General Thomas to relieve General Crook, and order him to report to General Kelley. I would respectfully ask that General Ransom, now in the Department of the Gulf, be ordered here to take his place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
January 16, 1864—2 p. m. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of ordering such new troops as have been organized in the Western States to report to me for orders at once. I could replace veterans with them, and enable all re-enlisted troops to take their furlough and return by spring. They would also have better opportunities for drilling during the winter season in the South, and would be improved by contact with old troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

I am advised that Longstreet has been re-enforced by a division of Ewell's corps, and that another division is expected. Longstreet is said to be moving toward Knoxville by the main Virginia road. I could send you re-enforcements, but they cannot be subsisted. I think if this is true you had better keep your forces between Longstreet and Thomas. I will telegraph Thomas to make extra exertions to feed you.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 16, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Longstreet is said to be marching toward Knoxville, re-enforced by one division from Ewell's corps, with another expected. I have advised Foster to keep his force between Longstreet and you. Should he be forced back south of the Tennessee it may become necessary for you to re-enforce him from your command. In that case I would fill the place by troops taken from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's command. Send Foster all the provisions you can. The question of provisions alone may decide the fate of East Tennessee.

GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

It is impossible to spare Granger or Elliott from East Tennessee until Longstreet is driven out. It may be necessary even to send additional troops there. I will write you more fully.

Orders are again received directing Crook to report to Kelley. Relieve him at once. Crook's cavalry cannot be foraged about Huntsville. It had better, therefore, be ordered to some point where they can get forage.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 16, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 12 m. to-day received. Will send all the provisions I can possibly spare without starving my own men. Will increase number of boats as soon as railroad is in full operation. Have given directions about repairing the Hiwassee and Loudon bridges.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 16, 1864.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The steamer Dunbar is aground on White Shoals, 25 miles below Kingston. Think too great draught for the up-river navigation. I earnestly request that you will send a light-draught boat to take off a portion of her load, and then allow the Dunbar to return to Chattanooga and the light-draught to bring up what she can. General Grant promised to turn over two light-draught boats to me. Please inform me if he has done so, and what are they named.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Strawberry Plains, January 16, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your communication is just at hand. I do not understand the matter, for I know of no orders directing you to take command, &c. General Parke is at Knoxville. Will be back this a. m., when I will show him your communication. In the mean time your own judgment of military right and wrong will guide you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 16, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Mr. Anderson arrived here last night. I have had a conversation with him in which he has assured me that he has things as far advanced as is possible. I have told Colonel McCallum to call and see you as soon as he can get affairs in order here. He appears to me to be a practical railroad man. Since forwarding my report to you on the prospects of the road, General Halleck has directed that a report be made to him before making any change.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have just returned from examination of work on bridges from here to Decatur. All south of here will be done by February 1, if weather holds good. Duck River is in Boomer's hands. I put in two spans; he is putting in two more. Have finished all bridges, including the seven north of Duck River to Elk River. No work is being done west of Huntsville, and there are four pretty large bridges to build.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 16, 1864.

Capt. J. C. CRANE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville:

The Fiftieth Illinois will be at Columbia to-morrow, the Sixty-sixth Illinois the day after. I have two more regiments and one battery ready to start, and would like to send them as soon as possible.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Crook's cavalry has been ordered away from Huntsville.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POCAHONTAS, TENN.,
January 16, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT and
Brigadier-General TUTTLE:

Scouts have just returned from Ripley. Were at that place last night. They report thirteen brigades of the enemy 6 miles southwest of Ripley and moving toward Oxford. Faulkner has a regiment of State troops north of Ripley.

JAS. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1864.

Col. J. L. GEDDES,
Pocahontas, Tenn.:

The report of the scouts this morning is an exaggeration. The enemy has no such force in this section.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 16, 1864—1.41 p. m.

Colonel MORGAN,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Grand Junction:

Prepare your whole command, camp and garrison, for immediate movement to La Fayette. Train has been ordered and, if possible, will report at 4 p. m. to-day.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 16, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Collierville, Tenn.:

A force is reported moving from the east toward Holly Springs. Send a patrol from Seventh Illinois Cavalry at La Grange to ascertain the truth of this and watch their movements.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General,

GRAND JUNCTION,
January 16, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

If the train arrives in time we will endeavor to get off to-night or early in the morning.

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 16, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Colonel Morgan's brigade has been ordered from Grand Junction to La Fayette; as soon as it arrives you will withdraw your cavalry from that point.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1864.

Colonel MORGAN,
Grand Junction:

March by road to La Fayette, and go into camp.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., January 16, 1864.

Col. E. H. WOLFE,
Commanding Fort Pillow:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to state that you will at once equip and prepare your command for the field.

The post at Fort Pillow will be abandoned.

Have both regiments ready for the field and to embark by Tuesday, the 19th instant. Transportation by river will be furnished from here. The regiments will take the usual allowance of camp and garrison equipage, ordnance stores, and land transportation for regiments in the field.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, January 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here yesterday from Chattanooga, having come via Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cairo, and Memphis. En route a letter from General Halleck overtook me, directing me to inquire into certain seizures here and at Natchez of horses, stores, &c., destined to you from Saint Louis, and to make such orders as would prevent a recurrence. I have already directed a minute report of all the facts by General McPherson, and have received verbal explanation that satisfies me your chief quartermaster (Colonel Holabird) has much exaggerated the facts and indulged in unwarranted criminations. His assertion that he can protect his stores *in transitu* against the guerrillas, but not against our own officers, is hardly the province of a quartermaster, however bellicose; but I assure you that both courtesy and a sense of right will cause me to make such orders as will prevent any of your stores being disturbed *in transitu*, and furthermore, I assure you we will gladly share with you anything we possess. Corn and forage are very scarce now above. There was a partial failure of the corn crop, and the severe winter has closed up all the water channels. I left Cairo in floating ice, and it was with infinite difficulty we forced our way through it. Navigation above Memphis is impossible, and below Memphis most difficult. We are compelled to hunt for corn and fodder wherever it can be found, and I doubt if you will receive anything by the river for a month to come. I must return to the army in the field in all [*sic*] February, but propose to avail myself of the short time allowed me here in the department to strike a blow at Meridian and Demopolis. I think I can do it, and the destruction of the railroad east and west, north and south of Meridian, will close the door of rapid travel and conveyance of stores from Mississippi and the Confederacy east, that will make us all less liable to the incursions of the enemy toward the Mississippi River. In order to raise the necessary force I must strip some of my posts and lines, but the objects aimed at are so important as to justify the risks. I will return to Memphis to-morrow, start a cavalry force down the Mobile and Ohio Road, bring down to Vicksburg certain troops now preparing at Memphis, and aim to leave Vicksburg for Jackson, Brandon, and Meridian about the 25th instant, and hope to be at or near Meridian February 8th or 10th. Now, the sudden movement of troops in this "object" will threaten Mobile. I know not what you are doing in that quarter, but if you could have boats maneuvering about the mouth of Pascagoula and near the passage between Fort Gaines and the main shore about that time, it would keep up the delusion and prevent the enemy drawing from Mobile a force to strengthen the points aimed at by me. A feint kept up there for a week might be most useful, for if we destroy Meridian and its railroad connection as I did those of Jackson last summer effectually, so as not to admit of repair in six months, Mobile would have no communication to the interior save by the Alabama River, and would to that extent be weakened. You know the Memphis and Charleston Road is either ruined or in our hands, and that the single track from Meridian to Selma is the only link that unites Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia, and will agree with me that its destruction will do more to isolate the State of Mississippi than any single act; therefore I shall attempt it, and think I shall surely succeed if General Polk is not too heavily re-enforced from Mobile and Atlanta. Of course I want to preserve the utmost secrecy, which I can do unless some of the "free press" steal it from some of our clerks, who derive their knowledge from letters placed in their hands for record. I think this movement, and one similar on Shreveport as soon as the Red River rises, would pretty well settle the main question in the southwest, and I would like nothing better than to unite with you in such a movement, but I expect soon to be required by General Grant to hasten back to Huntsville, where I left the Army of the Tennessee.

In this department I pay but little attention to guerrillas. They have never attacked any place of note, and are chiefly engaged in harassing their own people, who merit little at our hands. Those will in time beg us to save them from their own irregular soldiery, and even then it will be well to let them continue to suffer the protection of Jeff. Davis—the protection the wolf gives the lamb.

Inasmuch as I must be absent from the department a good deal of my time, I beg you will correspond directly with General McPherson, who has my entire confidence, and whom I clothe with all my power in this part of my command.

I left General Grant about Christmas at Nashville, but he was about starting for Knoxville. He seems to think that Lee, in Virginia, may push the repairs of the Virginia Valley Railroad down to Longstreet, re-enforce him, and make East Tennessee the scene of the next great battle. I left my own troops busy patching up the railroad from Nashville to Decatur and from Decatur to Stevenson, with the view to complete the circuit so that stores could be accumulated along the line of the Tennessee, the base of operations for the next grand campaign. I should like much to hear from you as early as the 24th, by which time I hope to be here again.

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON,
January 17, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

As fast as new troops are organized they will be sent to the departments where most needed at the time. A general order cannot be given beforehand without interfering with the arrangements of the War Department and the governors of States. Some troops are being raised for a special service, or under promises to be sent to a particular corps or command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 17, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Will it be practicable for you to spare General Wilson for a time to come here and get the Cavalry Bureau into order and honesty?

Of course the Department will make no order which will deprive you of the services of such an officer without your full consent, but the necessity for him is very great, and I know of no one else who can perform the duty as well as he. It is a question of saving millions of money and rendering the cavalry arm everywhere efficient. You can have him again as soon as he gets the machine in good working order, say in sixty days. If you spare him let him come directly. He will be appointed chief of the bureau. Please answer by telegraph.

C. A. DANA.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

General GRANT:

Dispatch received. I sent orders some time since for the twelve-months' Kentucky troops to remain in that State, and so notified Governor Bramlette at the time.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

General Sturgis occupied Dandridge and the country for 5 miles in front on the 14th. As soon as Granger arrives in support with the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, Sturgis will push the enemy in front and occupy as far up the north bank of the river as possible. I shall cross the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps to the south side, and occupy the entire country to the south and east of the French Broad River. This being done, I shall make a threat with cavalry on Longstreet's rear. These dispositions will give us good foraging ground, where we can live for six weeks, and it also gives us an advantage in position. I do not expect to hold it without some fighting.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

The Fourth and Twenty-third Corps are at Dandridge. The enemy is in some force near Kimbrough's Cross-Roads. Sturgis skirmished heavily with them yesterday. I shall cross all the infantry of these two corps to the south side of the French Broad to obtain food and forage to keep Longstreet's foragers out of that section, and also to threaten his flank.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

DANDRIDGE,
January 17, 1864—6.30 p. m.

General FOSTER:

There is no doubt but that Longstreet's whole force is immediately in our front on the Bull's Gap and the Bend of Chucky roads. They advanced on us this evening. We have no means of crossing the river. I shall fall back on Strawberry Plains.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

General FOSTER:

Your dispatch of 16th* received. I highly approve. Have you been able to drive the enemy from Jonesville, Va.?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 17, 1864.

General E. E. POTTER:

General Parke telegraphs me from Dandridge, 7.30 p. m. yesterday:

> Sturgis had a skirmish with the enemy, who were evidently on a reconnaissance. Sheridan arrived with infantry, and the enemy withdrew.

No news from other sources.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

General Manson, at Mossy Creek, reports heavy artillery firing toward Dandridge since 4.20 p. m. No report heard here. I have notified General Willcox, commanding Ninth Corps.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 17, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:
Army of the Potomac:

General Grant reports that one division of Ewell's corps has joined Longstreet in East Tennessee, and that another division is expected.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1864. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegram to General Meade has just been received. General Meade has not returned. Scouts from these headquarters returned this morning. Report Longstreet has had no re-enforcements from Lee of late, and that Heth's division that went to Staunton on Christmas is returning to its old camps. A deserter from the First Maryland Cavalry (rebel), who left his regiment on the 13th instant, states no re-enforcements have been sent away from Lee's army to Longstreet of late, and everything is quiet.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 73.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 17, 1864.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Can you send me at once an efficient and fearless quartermaster? I wish for a rigid inspection of the accounts and administration of disbursing and depot quartermasters in the Department of the Cumberland.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send a force of three regiments to make an expedition as far as Harrison for the double purpose of protecting our steam-boats, and, if possible, capturing some of the rebel cavalry which is scouring the country inside of our lines.

The town of Harrison was yesterday entered and plundered by 20 rebel cavalry, and 1 surgeon and 2 soldiers of Tennessee regiments taken prisoners. You will direct the officer commanding the expedition to take possession of the records of the assessment of property of Hamilton County, if they are to be found at Harrison, and bring them to this place, that they may be turned over to the tax commissioner of the State of Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Comdg. 2d Div., 14th A. C., Camp at Church beyond Rossville:

GENERAL: It is reported that Wheeler, with rebel cavalry, is scouring McLemore's Cove. Force seen yesterday between 2 o'clock and night, 1,500 strong.

Be on your guard and notify commander at Rossville.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Harrison was also plundered yesterday by 20 rebel cavalry, and 3 of our soldiers (1 surgeon) taken prisoners.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 17, 1864.

Capt. J. C. CRANE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville:

The Fifty-seventh Illinois will be at Columbia on 19th; the Twelfth Illinois on the 20th.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

Col. F. A. KENDRICK,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Shove your column to Moscow as soon as you can. There are reports of contemplated attack there.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, *January* 17, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

From information gained this morning there is a large force of rebels 4 miles from here southwest. Say they are to attack me from two sides.

F. A. KENDRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Moscow, Tenn.:

Move one regiment into La Fayette in the morning. You will receive further orders to-morrow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *January* 17, 1864—4.16 p. m.

General GRIERSON:

A reliable citizen, whose statement may be credited, states that Colonel Neely and 40 captains from Forrest's command are north of the railroad for the purpose of conscripting, and that Colonel Tansil and Major Forrest were reported at Stanton Depot on the 15th, with 300 men, of whom only 150 were armed; Richardson, with one company under Captain Currie, at same place; Captain Hall conscripting near mouth of Clover Creek and Captain Anderson at Brownsville. Major Bennett was sent by Forrest to Gibson County to collect 500 men. Forrest promised to send him 1,000 picked men to bring them through our lines, if necessary.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Lieutenant Shear has returned. He has been down with two companies of cavalry near Lockhart's Mill, within half a mile of Coldwater. Saw 7 rebel soldiers about 5 miles beyond Mount Pleasant;

the rebels picket the ford at Lockhart's Mill and the one above. No larger force this side of the Coldwater. I can hear nothing of the large force which you report near here.

A. G. BRACKETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MOSCOW, *January* 17, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

A negro who escaped from a small party of rebels just come in; says this force came from the direction of Holly Springs. There has been some force north of me all night; I have heard their guns. They may have been our men, but I think not.

F. A. KENDRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *January* 17, 1864.

General GRIERSON:

Scouts returned from Hudsonville last night, reporting all quiet. Have sent strong scout southwest to-day. Can only depend on the Third Michigan as subject to my orders. Besides the scouts sent by them they have 200 animals to guard, horses to shoe, &c. The Seventh Illinois, a much stronger regiment, is here, doing but little.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COOK,
Comdg. Second Tennessee Cavalry, Collierville:

If Colonel McCrillis has not arrived you will assume command of the troops which have lately arrived with General Smith, and report your command to Colonel Brackett.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Colonel BRACKETT, *Collierville:*

Have you discovered any force of the enemy? Send me any information you may have.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Colonel BRACKETT,
Comdg. Second Brigade Cavalry, Collierville:

Let me know as soon as possible what the force is that is reported moving north. Watch their movements closely and advise me.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Colonel BRACKETT,
Collierville:

The enemy are reported in force 4 miles southwest of Moscow. They may attempt to cross the railroad or destroy Grissom's Bridge.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Comdg. Officer First Brigade Cavalry, La Grange, Tenn.:

Send out scouts south and west immediately to watch the movements of the enemy, who are reported moving in large force.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Commander Second Brigade, Collierville, Tenn.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Has Colonel Morgan moved from Grand Junction yet?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

The following has just been received:

> LA FAYETTE, TENN.,
> *January* 17, 1864.
>
> No additional information here.
>
> J. M. THORNBURGH,
> *Colonel Fourth Tennessee Cavalry.*

Patrols have gone on all roads southeast and west, but nothing of importance reported.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Patrols have been sent to all points south, east, and west, but no enemy has been discovered. No information of importance.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 17, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Scouts from Coldwater, sent from Germantown, have returned; found no force of the enemy this side of Coldwater.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade Cavalry.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

GENERAL: It would seem from General Sherman's dispatch to me that he proposes to move with all his disposable force on Meridian and perhaps on Selma. Does he fully understand your plans, and is that a part of your proposed winter campaign? I have not so understood it. Moreover, I fear that Sherman's views are based upon the supposed condition of affairs in East Tennessee when he left Knoxville. I do not wish to change any instructions you may have given to him; I merely desire to call attention to Sherman's proposed movements in connection with the present position of the enemy and his probable operations this winter and the coming spring.

The rebels seem to be making the most desperate efforts for the next campaign. Almost every man, of whatever age, capable of bearing arms, is being pressed into their ranks, and by spring their armies will be very considerably increased. Our people, on the contrary, are acting on the mistaken supposition that the war is nearly ended, and that we shall hereafter have to contend only with fragments of broken and demoralized rebel armies. Such is the tone of the public press and of the debates in Congress. The latter has been in session six weeks, and the draft bill has not yet passed the Senate. Six weeks more may elapse before it becomes a law, and then it will require several months to execute it and get the men ready for the field. It is therefore very probable that our military force in the spring may be relatively much smaller than it now is. Under these circumstances it seems very important that we should act with caution and keep our troops well in hand, so as to prevent the enemy from fighting us in detachments.

General Banks represents the condition of affairs in his department to be such as to require all the re-enforcements that we can possibly send him. As soon as I found that he had divided his force by operating upon the Gulf coast, I urged that troops should be sent to him from South Carolina and that the attack on Charleston be abandoned. It was decided otherwise. My opinion has been, and still is, that all troops not required to hold our present positions in Virginia and on the Atlantic coast should be sent to you and General Banks for operations this winter and as preparatory to a spring campaign. I hoped that by this means Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana would be secure, and the rebel force in Texas be so reduced and hemmed in as to give us but little trouble hereafter. Our armies in the west and south could then have been so concentrated, or at least could have been so co-operated, as to inflict some terrible blows upon the rebels. But I fear that the unexpected condition of affairs in East Tennessee will prevent the accomplishment of these objects, or at least a part of them, this winter, and that we must soon prepare for a spring campaign. The furloughing of so many troops has greatly reduced our forces in the north, but I hope to send some more to General Banks. There, however, is much difficulty and delay in obtaining transportation by sea. This makes it still more important that the navigation of the Mississippi should be well protected, and that Sherman and Steele should so operate as to assist General Banks as much as possible. I leave it entirely to your judgment to determine how, and to what extent, such assistance can be rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Since my arrival here I have been working away with all my might to get the cavalry of this district into effective condition. I found it even worse off than the cavalry of Middle Tennessee. The grand aggregate of mounted men reported to General Grierson is 12,417, and the aggregate of serviceable horses 7,000, leaving dismounted 5,417. There are absent from this command 1,435 officers and men within this department, and beyond its limits 734, making in all 2,169 absent from duty. Five thousand four hundred and seventeen, less 2,169, equal 3,248, the number of serviceable horses required to complete the mounting of Grierson's command. There are, however, 1,318 horses reported unserviceable, which we are still using, and which will answer for the cavalry or mounted infantry that may be required for garrison and escort duty. Three thousand two hundred and forty-eight, less 1,318, equal 1,930, the number of horses which can be made to answer our immediate necessities. This city will afford nearly that number of horses, and if I cannot procure them from the country when General Sherman is ready to have me move I will, if he approves, seize the whole of them. Nearly all the cavalry in this district needed a great deal of shoeing after their racing about after Forrest, and this we are putting through with all diligence. Commands were greatly scattered, and I am collecting them and organizing them into brigades and divisions. The command I brought over with me made the march during that severe weather, and yet, by the care bestowed upon it, it kept in first-rate condition. I will endeavor to secure the same care for all the cavalry commands in our division, and with a view to this I have promulgated the inclosed order,* which I think will go far toward accomplishing the desired result. I will ask a summary dealing in the case of all officers reported for habitual neglect of their duties. A few dismissals from service will have a magical effect upon the officers who are responsible for the killing up of the horses of their commands. I inclose a chart,* prepared by the scout Bell, whom you may recollect as having come from General Hurlbut through Johnston's army and into our camps at Vicksburg. He is just from Forrest's camp, and gives the result of his own observations and inquiries. He thinks that Forrest has about 4,000 effective men, 2,000 or 3,000 conscripts, and twenty-two pieces of artillery. Nearly all of his men are north of the Tallahatchie and near the line of the road from Memphis to Panola. As soon as I can get our cavalry together and in shape I will attack him, moving rapidly by way of Chulahoma to Panola, or if I find he can withdraw across the Tallahatchie I will cross above him, as at Wyatt's or Tobytuby's Ferry, 6 miles lower down. As General Sherman desires me to sweep on down toward Columbus and Meridian, he wishes me to time my movements with those of his infantry, and on this account our delay in preparations is less irksome. I turned the Third Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Murray commanding, loose upon the guerrillas between Duck River and the Cumberland, and I see they have caught Hawkins and some other prisoners. We have also given Colonel Hurst a roving commission with his regiment (the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry), and directed him to "grub up" West Tennessee. I think he will reduce that district to order. I would like to be devoting my whole energy to fitting up all our cavalry for the spring campaign, but I hope to strike a telling blow with that which I am now getting in hand here. I can then visit quartermaster and ordnance officers.

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*Not found.

Pardon the length of this communication. I trust it will pay you for perusal.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,

Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

January 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I would most earnestly request that during our preparations for the movements in contemplation no passes whatever be granted to persons not in the employment of our Government to go south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and I would respectfully suggest that all intercourse between the people living north and those living south of our line should be immediately and as perfectly as possible prevented.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WM. SOOY SMITH,

Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,

Corinth, Miss., January 17, 1864.

[General HURLBUT:]

GENERAL: Immediately upon the receipt of your order (Special Orders, No. 11), I caused all the heavy guns and all ordnance stores at this post, with battalion of heavy artillery, to be shipped by rail to Memphis. Since then I have pushed forward quartermaster's and commissary stores as fast as furnished means of transportation. I have still to send forward about eighty car-loads of quartermaster's stores and about 100 car-loads of commissary stores. I shall then have to send forward (if all the lumber at this post is sent forward) about 250,000 feet of lumber, requiring fifty cars in addition. I shall have to send forward about seventy-five cars of contrabands and refugees, after which it will require all the rolling-stock of the road to move the command. I am now furnished about forty cars a day. At this rate it will take at least eight days to move the command. If the passenger trains were suspended for three days and the engines used for freight the movement would be very much expedited. I shall permit no delay here. Trains shall be loaded and dispatched as rapidly as they arrive. The post agent, Mr. Hudson, advises me that the motive power of the road is taxed to its utmost capacity. Of this, however, you can be fully advised by General Webster. I desire specific instructions from you in regard to the private houses in the town. Is it your purpose that the town shall be destroyed, or only such barracks as have been erected for the troops? I shall as far as practicable destroy the works we have erected for the defense of the post. We have had all day a continuous rain, and the prospect is that Corinth, for a few days at least, will be environed by impassable streams.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, January 17, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I am pushing everything as fast as transportation is furnished. Nothing lays over. Unless more rolling-stock is furnished I shall be at least eight days. My reliable scout, in from below, reports Ferguson's cavalry 10 miles below Okolona, on railroad, recruiting his stock. Owens' and another rebel's battery (ten guns) moved from Okolona last week to Pontotoc. They were subject to orders of General Forrest. I send you by morning train Mobile papers to 9th instant.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding District of Northeast Louisiana:

GENERAL: As soon as boats can be provided—probably within a week—the posts at Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing will be broken up and the troops transferred to another location. You can take the necessary initiatory steps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

POCAHONTAS, *January* 17, 1864.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Two hundred men of Newsom's regiment crossed the road last night 1 mile east of Middleton. A citizen who was pressed as a guide reports that about 800 more will cross to-night at the same point. Captain Burmeister, Thirty-fifth Iowa, who commands at Middleton, reports the above in person. I should like to intercept them. Can I get a train from Corinth to take a regiment from Pocahontas?

JAS. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.
HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. T. T. Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, will, with the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, proceed to headquarters District of the Clinch and assume command of that district.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.
HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. * * * 5. The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry and First Alabama Cavalry will report to commanding officer at Memphis for duty. The Seventh Tennessee and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry will report to the commanding officer at Columbus, Ky., for duty.

VI. 1. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will, as soon as informed that the evacuation of Corinth is completed, immediately proceed to move his command to Memphis by rail or marching, as transportation can be provided.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 18, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville or Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Your last telegram in regard to General Foster has caused new anxiety here in regard to our position in East Tennessee.

As I have before remarked, the holding of that country is regarded by the President and Secretary of War of the very greatest importance, both in a political and military point of view, and no effort must be spared to accomplish that object. While we hold Chattanooga (and it is supposed that place will be rendered impregnable during the winter) and the passes of the mountain range which separates East Tennessee from Georgia and North Carolina, the enemy cannot molest Kentucky or Tennessee, except by wide flank marches through Alabama or Mississippi and by the valley of Virginia, which would give us very great strategic advantage by enabling us to move on central and interior lines. Again, if we resume the offensive we shall have the advantage of operating from a central position against their long line of defense and of selecting our point of attack. I fully agree with you in the great importance of being able in the next campaign to select our theater of operations and fields of battle instead of having them forced on us by the rebels; but we cannot do this unless we have the control of East Tennessee.

I also fully agree with you that our greatest difficulty at present is to supply our troops in that country. Every possible effort should be made to increase the supplies at Chattanooga and to open and protect the line from that place to Knoxville. The project of General Burnside, adopted in part I understand by General Foster, to build a new railroad and to open new lines of communication with Kentucky across the mountains, does not seem to me to be feasible; at least it will not obviate the difficulty, for these roads cannot be built and opened in time to be of any use in this campaign or the next.

General Thomas seems to fully appreciate the importance of increasing the means of transportation between Nashville and Chattanooga and thence to Knoxville, and Colonel McCallum has full powers from the Secretary of War to repair and improve these lines and to increase the rolling-stock.

The matter will also, no doubt, receive your personal attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your telegram received. Generals Parke and Granger have been forced to fall back from Dandridge before Longstreet. I shall concentrate on this place. It is impossible to retire farther toward General Thomas, without sacrificing one-half of our artillery and forces; besides I look upon this point as of too much value to be abandoned without a desperate fight. If we are besieged here a relieving force can advance up the Tennessee, and be well supplied all the way to Loudon by steam-boats on that river. We have a rumor that John Morgan is advancing toward Maryville. I have ordered General Sturgis to meet him at the crossing of the Little Tennessee.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
January 18, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 11 p. m.)

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

GENERAL: You will move your command to this side the Holston River, bringing all of your artillery, ambulances, and trains. General Manson is encamped on south side of the river, not far from the railroad bridge and up the river from the bridge. You will commence the movement early in the morning.

By command of Major-General Parke:

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieut. Col. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Strawberry Plains, January 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with orders received from department headquarters, you will at once order a brigade of your command to proceed to Knoxville without delay, there to report to Major-General Foster.

You will order your trains to proceed at once to Knoxville with all sick and wounded.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAM'L WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1864. (Rec'd 19th.)

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here from Mossy Creek, with the First Brigade of this division, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. General Cox's dispatch to Colonel Mott, directing that he quietly retire with his brigade and the cavalry in his front from Mossy Creek and fall back to this place, was received at 11.45 o'clock last evening. With as little delay as possible the order was obeyed. Some time was necessarily required to make disposition of public property, for which there was not sufficient transportation.

The sick and wounded of my command were brought from New Market in ambulances, except a few wounded men who would not bear transportation by this means. These latter were, as I am informed, placed on board a train of cars which went to New Market this morning, and carried to Knoxville. I made every exertion last night, before leaving Mossy Creek, to procure a train for this purpose.

On arriving here I was directed to report to Brigadier-General Willcox, commanding Ninth Corps, for orders. General Willcox instructed me to remain here till further orders.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 18, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

I arrived at 6 p. m. Received your dispatch in reference to Longstreet being re-enforced and moving on Knoxville. Sheridan's division is here; also Manson's, of the Twenty-third Corps. Hascall's and Wood's divisions are encamped about 3 miles out. Owing to the condition of the roads the wagons, artillery, and ambulances detained the infantry. Will have them all moved in early in the morning. The heavy artillery, sick and wounded, and ammunition will be sent to Knoxville to-morrow, and your instructions in reference to concentration of troops, preparations for destroying the bridge will be carried out. General Willich reports that the enemy's cavalry followed him, but did not press him. One brigade of Fourth Corps has been ordered to proceed to Knoxville. Shall I move this corps and the Twenty-third to Knoxville as they arrive here, or wait further orders?

JOHN G. PARKE.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER:

Telegram received. General Parke has not arrived. I have directed General Granger to send the brigade and his train. I have sent out to General Parke. Will there be a train of cars sent for the ammunition and artillery here without horses? I have taken measures to destroy the bridge. General Spears' scouts report cavalry crossing at Dyer's Ferry.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

General Sheridan's advance, General Wagner's brigade, is here. I have suspended the order for General Willcox, for they would block the roads. I have sent an officer to communicate with General Parke, and hold the Ninth Corps ready to move at moment's notice. We have a portion of the Ninth Corps in position on the other side of the river. Officers report that no general action occurred yesterday.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

In the absence of Major-General Grant, you will please give particular attention to the situation of General Foster's army in East Tennessee, and give him all the aid which he may require and you may be able to render.

The line of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap must be maintained at all hazards. Communicate freely with General Foster, and give me such information as may be important.

It is reported from the Army of the Potomac that no troops have left Lee recently to re-enforce Longstreet.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 18, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville:

The Dunbar has been back four or five days. The Lookout is now up river, and I will send you the Chattanooga and Kingston. They are now on the way up. Have also ordered the railroad to be repaired as rapidly as possible. Work will be commenced to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have been informed that there are great facilities of every kind for turning out lumber at Kingston. I am in need of lumber for the construction of store-houses at this point for a depot from which to supply not only this army but also that of the Ohio. As you are interested in this work as well as myself, you would oblige me if you would give the officer in charge of the saw-mills at Kingston orders to supply such lumber as may be required for by my engineer officer, who, if he can get it, [will] have it floated down the river to this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Will commence reconstructing the railroad from this place to Loudon next week.

G. H. T.

NASHVILLE, *January* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

General Wilson has been ordered to take charge of Cavalry Bureau, and cannot, therefore, relieve Crook. I have asked for Ransom, who is as fine an officer for the place as can be found in the service. If we get him, however, it cannot be under twenty or thirty days.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
January 18, 1864—11.30 a. m.

C. A. DANA, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.:

I will order General Wilson at once. No more efficient or better appointment could be made for the place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 18, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

I would like to know the names of the brigadiers ordered to report to you before I can decide whether I want any. If Brigadier-Generals Harker, Kammerling, or Miller are ordered to report to you I would be glad to get them. I would also like to have Brigadier-General Wilson for the cavalry, or Wilder if he has been promoted.

The colonels I have in command of brigades are all efficient men, and I would not care to exchange them for worthless brigadiers.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 18, 1864.

J. B. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Military Manager:

SIR: The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad being now completed to this place it is desirable to work the road to its full capacity, not only to accumulate supplies here for a depot from which this army is to be supplied in its advance farther south, but also to supply the Army of the Ohio, now concentrated near Knoxville, East Tenn. To supply the Army of the Cumberland, and accumulate a supply in this place, will require at least thirty-six trains. To supply the Army of the Ohio at Knoxville will require twenty-four additional trains, and thirty-six trains will be required to follow up this army when the spring campaign commences. In your letter of appointment the Secretary of War authorizes you to make such purchases and arrangements as are necessary to place the railroad in a thoroughly efficient condition. I therefore hope, if you have not already done so, that you will take immediate steps to provide the rolling-stock necessary to operate the three above-mentioned roads to the greatest advantage. You will please inform me, as early as practicable, what number of locomotives and freight cars you now have on hand, and what number have been contracted for, as well as what means you have at command for manufacturing and repairing freight cars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: It has been reported as coming from deserters that the rebel cavalry intend making a raid upon this side of the Chickamauga for the purpose, among other things, of capturing the Thirteenth Michigan, engaged in cutting saw-logs.

The places now fordable are:

First. The Shallow Ford.

Second. About 300 yards above the crossing of the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad.

Third. At the crossing of the main road from Chattanooga to Harrison.

Fourth. The crossing of road leading to Friar's Ford, up the Tennessee River.

The major-general commanding directs that you place strong pickets at each of these fords.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 18, 1864.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,
Commanding Brigade:

Information brought by rebel deserters says that the rebel cavalry intend making a raid upon this side of the Chickamauga, principally for the purpose of capturing the Thirteenth Michigan, engaged in cutting saw-logs. Send word to that regiment not to stray over that country, but to keep together and be always ready for a fight.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDREDTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Bellefonte Station, Ala., January 18, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE NELSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th A. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on the night of the 16th some 10 or 12 guerrillas came across the river and secreted themselves at the house of a Mrs. McKinney, about 1½ miles south of Bellefonte, where they remained until about 10 o'clock and then proceeded to Bellefonte village and surrounded the house of Leander A. Brigman, first sergeant Company B, First Alabama Cavalry, Capt. G. F. Allen commanding, they having learned from Mr. McKinney that Sergeant Brigman had come to Bellefonte after deserters from his company and would probably stay at his house in the village that night, and demanded his surrender. There were two citizens in the house with Sergeant Brigman, but neither of them were armed. Sergeant Brigman had only his revolver with him. They did not, however, succeed in capturing any one and were obliged to content themselves with stealing two horses, one belonging to Government and the other the private property of Sergeant Brigman, as they were made to believe that I had sent a party of my force to capture them. Sergeant Brigman informs me that he knew the following-named persons to have been with the party:

David Clark, resides across the river.

Henry McKinney, resides 1½ miles south of Bellefonte, stays principally on the other side of river; his mother harbors and extends guerrillas all information possible.

William Lindsey, resides 4 miles south of Bellefonte; his family harbors bushwhackers.

George Wilson, resides 2½ miles from Scottsborough, and between that point and river.

All of these men, Sergeant Brigman informs me, are deserters from the rebel army, and stay along the valley on the other side of the river, and could be easily dislodged therefrom by a small force of cavalry scouring that section. He says he is acquainted with the roads and knows their haunts, as well as the men, and could and would, if desired by the general commanding, conduct a proper force of mounted men across the river opposite Scottsborough and aid in the capture of such of the parties as may be found, and he thinks he can discover their whereabouts. I think Sergeant Brigman pretty reliable, as he enjoys a good reputation among citizens around here, and General Stanley indorsed his papers authorizing him to come to this point to arrest deserters.

The sergeant further informs me that Mrs. Bryant, wife of a guerrilla, resides in Bellefonte village, and makes herself busy in furnishing all the news and information of interest to the guerrillas on the other side of the river.

The Bryant, Lindsey, McKinney, and Wilson families are the principal haunts of the bushwhackers on this side of the river, the points from which any and all information obtainable relative to our movements are transmitted to the rebels across the Tennessee.

I would respectfully suggest that those several families should be sent across the river to receive the kind care of their protecting husbands and sons in the valley of said mountains. If permission be granted me, I will as soon as I complete my defense, now in progress, place the Tennessee River between them and their present places of abode, and set them beyond the limits of the Federal lines. I believe that justice to the refugees who have sought and are now daily seeking protection beneath the broad folds of the Federal banner requires at our hands the carrying out of my suggestion in their behalf by our authorities, that receipts in full may be given those bushwhackers who have so largely preyed upon the families of men loyal to our cause.

The point on the river where the rebels cross is about 4 miles from this place and their means of crossing are canoes or dug-outs, which they keep during the day on the opposite shore from us. They have but few of these, and hence cannot cross many men at a time if they had a force of respectable numbers on that side. The river is not fordable at this season, and is some 900 yards wide. We need have no fear of an attack by any heavy force from that side at present, but I am using this "sunny time" to prepare my command to defend this place against heavy odds if an occasion should require it. To this end I am building a stockade and rifle-pits in my front, protecting my flanks by log breast-works, and my rear by an abattis easily formed by felling the trees in that direction. But I have not sufficient tools to effect my purpose as rapidly as I desire. I need for immediate use 50 spades, 20 axes, and 20 picks. I also need a quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores to render my command efficient by a full supply of equipments, as will be seen by my report of inspection for January 17, 1864, herewith forwarded. To obtain these several articles I have ordered my assistant regimental quartermaster to proceed to Scottsborough by to-day's train and draw them if possible. If he cannot draw them from the proper departments there, I desire him to borrow the spades, axes, and picks from the Pioneer Corps, and to this end you will give him such assistance as you may deem proper to effect his purpose in that behalf.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

REUB. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Twelfth Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 21, 1864.

Major Johnson will use his discretion in all the premises.

EWING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

The whole available rolling-stock of the road is ordered to be used in removal of stores and troops from Corinth. In withdrawing from the place bring away or destroy all public property, but do no injury to private property. I am satisfied with the progress you are making, and will cause every possible facility to be given you. Everything on this side waits on Corinth.

Very respectfully,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 18, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, has returned from a scout. Left Mount Pleasant 12 o'clock m.; passed down by Quinn's Mill and reports no enemy. No force this side of Coldwater. Took one prisoner.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Commanding Third Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 18, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD:

The scout has returned from Holly Springs and reports having found 250 men of Forrest's command in that vicinity on Pigeon Roost road. No other force found.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 18, 1864.

Col. T. P. HERRICK,
Corinth, Miss.:

Bring your command to La Grange to-day by train. Turn over your quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage to Colonel Mizner's quartermaster; your medical to his chief surgeon, and your ordnance stores, except pistols, sabers, and side-arms, to Lieutenant Caldwell, ordnance officer at these headquarters. Orders covering the case will be sent you to La Grange to-morrow. If the mustering officer is at La Grange have him muster your command at once.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 18, 1864.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Collierville:

Order the Third Illinois Cavalry to come by wagon road from Pocahontas to Collierville immediately.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *January* 18, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Lines have been fast closed for three days.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Gun-boat Silver Cloud, January 18, 1864.

Capt. E. K. OWEN,
Comdg. Div. Miss. Squadron, Skipwith's Landing:

DEAR CAPTAIN: I have instructed General McPherson to occupy Haynes' Bluff in some force, and to send a couple of regiments in transports up the Yazoo to reconnoiter and threaten the enemy, who may be anywhere between the main land east of Yazoo and the Mississippi River.

I would be obliged if you would send a light-draught boat to Vicksburg within the next five days, to report to General McPherson, to cover the move I have named. I am certain that the Mississippi can be more safely guarded from the east by an occasional trip up the Yazoo, if possible as far as Greenwood.

I am en route for Memphis and will soon return, and will attempt a movement that will, I trust, have a permanent effect on the movements of the enemy, and especially so far as heavy masses with artillery are concerned.

I am, with great respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[JANUARY 18, 1864.]

Statement of Rev. Hiram Douglass, who says that from reliable information, which he has recently come in possession of, that General Wheeler lost 70 per cent. of his forces since he has had command of the rebel cavalry, and that at the recent fight at Charleston, Bradley County, their losses were heavy and it was the most perfect stampede they ever experienced, Wheeler being in command in person.

One of my reporters says that Wheeler, after the above fight, was cashiered for drunkenness in the time of the fight, and the other one says if he was not would be, and that Buckner would succeed him if he had not done so already; and further that the commanders of the rebel army had now forwarded a petition to their authorities at Richmond asking them to petition the U. S. Government to grant them an armistice for six months for the purpose of seeing if some definite terms of a treaty of peace could not be agreed upon. They also stated to their authorities the destitute and demoralized condition which their troops were in, their rations being exceedingly hard and getting worse, it being composed at least one-half of the time of dry corn-bread. All the meat they have is a small quantity procured from the Everglades in Florida. And further, that if the President's proclamation, with General Grant's order, was freely circulated among them, that in a few months it would entirely depopulate their army. They are now beginning to get copies of it. The officers state publicly that it is a lamentable fact, which they cannot hide any longer from their own people, that their ranks are becoming wofully thin by desertion, and that dozens are now wearing ball and chain, having been caught in the act of desertion, and many are from time to time being shot. They are now giving publicity to the following statement in their ranks: That deserters who are now leaving them are going into Middle Tennessee to join Forrest, who was there at the head of 20,000 cavalry, and that he, Forrest, had completely destroyed the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. These rumors are currently circulated in their camps for the purpose of still holding them together, which is only one of the many means of intrigue and deception which they have made use of to deceive their own people and restore confidence in their fast sinking cause, but all to no avail.

H. DOUGLASS.

P. S.—They have now in contemplation a desperate raid, soon to be made up the Tennessee Valley, dividing at Georgetown, one portion going to Cleveland and one to Harrison, in which raid they intend sweeping everything before them.

H. D.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. OF ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Tennessee, and assigned to the command of the depot for drafted men, at Springfield, Ill. He will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1864.

I. By direction of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, the control of the commerce and of commercial intercourse on the Mississippi River is committed exclusively to the agents of the Treasury Department, who will be responsible for the amounts, character, and disposition of the supplies permitted, and of the character of persons to whom the same are given. No permits will be hereafter required or given by military officers, except in the cases of purely military and sutler's supplies.

II. In cases where information received satisfies any military officer of this command of the insecurity of any point or district on the Mississippi or its tributaries, it will be competent for him to notify the Treasury officers not to permit goods to such point or district until further notice, which caution it will be the duty of the Treasury officers to respect.

III. The inland trade through the lines of pickets of a military post will be controlled by such system as may be agreed upon by the local officers of the Treasury and army, to prevent the undue passage of articles designed for, or which may be used by, rebels in arms.

IV. In addition to the articles declared contraband of war by regulations, boots, shoes, blankets, woolen socks, leather of all descriptions, medicines, gray and mixed woolen cloths and jeans, and all descriptions of saddlery are among the articles to be zealously watched and not permitted, except to persons of established loyalty in safe neighborhoods and for their own use.

V. Whenever military officers have information that articles contraband of war are being sent, even under permits, or that different articles from those mentioned in the permits are being taken out, they will seize the same, and proceed to investigate the case; in any other cases the matter will be left wholly to the Treasury officers.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 19, 1864—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

For the special inspection you desire I recommend that you detail temporarily one of the following officers: Lieut. Col. E. Nigh, chief quartermaster Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis; Lieut. Col. L. C. Easton, Army of the Cumberland; Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, Fifteenth Army Corps; or, if none of these can be detached for the time necessary, W. G. Le Duc, who is now depot quartermaster at Bridgeport, and who would, perhaps, be better fitted for inspection than for charge of that department. I have no officers available here whom I could recommend and detach for the duty.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 19, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

The enemy does not press very hard, probably on account of the roads, which are very bad. I am gathering in all the stores I can, and can stand him out here for ten days quite comfortably and for ten days more on horse-flesh if necessary. Your telegram directing me to keep my army between those of Longstreet and Thomas does not, as I understand, mean to evacuate Knoxville. I cannot do that without a direct order.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

SIR: You will take your whole cavalry force, with the exception of two regiments which will be left with General Parke for picket duty, and cross the river to operate in the country between the Little Tennessee, French Broad, and Holston.

One brigade sparsely mounted and all dismounted men to operate along the French Broad, watching and guarding the fords of that river; the dismounted men to be left in charge of a good officer, to be mounted as soon as horses can be furnished.

With the remainder of the command you will operate against any mounted force which may attempt to advance from the southward, and also against any body of cavalry which may force its way over the French Broad.

The nature of these movements, and time of making them, will depend upon your discretion. You will take every advantage to furnish yourself with information concerning the movements of the enemy, both for your own benefit and for the information of the general commanding.

The main object of this movement is to keep the enemy as far from the city as possible and to subsist your men and horses.

Another important point to be considered by you is to secure the safety of the foraging parties, which can be done by the force left to watch and guard the fords of the French Broad.

These suggestions are given for your general guidance, but much is left to your own discretion and skill, in which the general commanding has every confidence.

By command of Major-General Foster:

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command (with the exception of the regiments detailed to work on the roads) to Kingston. After reaching Kingston you will proceed to put that place in a condition for defense. All your artillery will be placed in position and the troops assigned their positions as in case of attack.

You will throw up intrenchments for the infantry, and construct one or two small redoubts in which your artillery can be placed.

All the wagon trains that have come this side of Chitwood's will proceed with your command to Kingston. Order any trains farther back to return to Burnside Point.

Immediately upon your arrival at Kingston you will report to these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
January 19, 1864.

Colonel GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to communicate to you the following information:

On the 17th instant the cavalry corps under General Sturgis had a sharp engagement with the enemy near Dandridge, fighting his cavalry and infantry, and holding his ground till night.

The Twenty-third and Fourth Corps were in the same neighborhood, the entire force being under Major-General Parke, a general movement being in progress, but only the cavalry engaged the enemy. On the 18th our forces fell back to this point without fighting; we fell back at the same time from Mossy Creek. Last night Major-

General Foster telegraphed that he had received reliable information of the re-enforcement of Longstreet by one division of Ewell's corps, and the advance of the combined forces by the direct road on Knoxville. General Parke was ordered to send all trains to Knoxville, and to prepare to fall back on that place with his whole force should the enemy advance. General Parke has no information of an advance upon this place this morning. General Spears, who is on the Knoxville and Rutledge road at Flat Creek, reported a rumor yesterday that the enemy's cavalry was crossing in force at Dyer's Ferry. This has not been confirmed. General Foster has a report that Morgan is advancing from Dalton in command of cavalry. This place will be held until the enemy threatens seriously, when we will fall back upon Knoxville.

The general commanding desires you to take every precaution to guard trains, and you will keep open the courier-line as long as possible with this place and with Knoxville should this line be interrupted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January* 19, 1864.

The undersigned assumes command of the Ninth Army Corps, to date from January 17, 1864.

Heads of staff departments will remain unchanged, with the following exceptions:

Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Surg. P. A. O'Connell, U. S. Volunteers, acting medical director.

Surg. A. M. Wilder, U. S. Volunteers, acting medical inspector.

Lieut. L. Curtis Brackett, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieut. William V. Richards, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, are announced as aides-de-camp on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 19, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 5.20 a. m., 20th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Will render General Foster all assistance in my power. Commenced repairing the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad to-day. While repairing the road will be able to send Foster three steam-boats, and hope to be able to partially supply his army. Have notified J. B. Anderson that he will be expected to be prepared to operate the railroad in four weeks from this time. The information I get from the front is that no re-enforcements have gone to Longstreet from Johnston's army, which is encamped around Dalton, at Resaca and Allatoona Hills, on the Etowah, about 40,000 strong, and still very much demoralized. Will forward my report on the condition and prospects of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad as soon as I can get a report from Anderson of the number and quality of his locomotives and cars.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Wilson is ordered to Washington in charge of Cavalry Bureau. None of the officers named by you are among those awaiting assignment. I have asked for Ransom to be sent here. He has always proved himself the best man I have ever had to send on expeditions. He is a live man and of good judgment. He will not, of course, be sent to command Crook's cavalry if you have an officer at the time who gives full satisfaction. I wish you would give me from time to time the information obtained from scouts and deserters; also send me Southern papers when you get them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

[From General G. H. Thomas' journal.]

JANUARY 19, 1864.

Statement of B. F. Remington, captain and acting commissary of subsistence (deserter): I was brigade commissary, Grigsby's brigade, headquarters of the brigade at Tunnel Hill. The brigade is in Kelly's division, Wheeler's corps. My brigade is composed of the following regiments: First, Second, and Ninth Kentucky, two battalions of Morgan's men, and Allison's squadron. There are 1,511 men in the brigade, and 900 fit for duty. There are two brigades in Kelly's division, Grigsby's and Wade's. Wade's brigade will number about as many as Grigsby's. Not certain, but think there are four divisions in Wheeler's corps, commanded by Kelly, Wharton, Martin, and Armstrong. Martin's and Armstrong's divisions are with Longstreet in East Tennessee. Davidson's brigade of Wharton's division is to relieve Grigsby's brigade at Tunnel Hill on the 25th. Polk's brigade of Cleburne's division was ordered to Mobile from Tunnel Hill on the 17th instant. I don't think that Johnston has more than 25,000 troops. After a review about one week before Christmas I heard Colonel Grigsby say he was astonished, for he thought there was a great many more troops there. The army is very much dispirited; in fact, I think it is demoralized. In my brigade the privates talk frequently and boldly about going home; numbers are deserting daily. Leading officers think the contest will be ended by May, 1864; that they will be whipped by that time. Rations are very scarce. The regular ration that I issue is as follows, viz: 125 pounds meal, 33⅓ pounds bacon, 4½ pounds salt, and 15 pounds rice for 100 rations for one day. Salt is not issued (usually) with bacon. We have had bacon only twice since the Mission Ridge fight. Seventy-five pounds beef and 4½ pounds sugar constitute 100 rations for one day. Commissary supplies all come from below.

Sugar is issued in lieu of beef. Flour has been issued twice this month; one hundred pounds constitute 100 rations for one day. The prospect for getting supplies is getting darker and darker every day. I think that the scarcity of supplies and the depreciation of currency (it being worth 4 cents on the dollar) are doing more to break up the rebellion than anything else. I consider the Southern Confederacy a complete failure.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 19, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

I have no objection whatever to General Ransom. My application for Wilson was made before I knew that you had applied for General R. I have efficient colonels commanding cavalry brigades and prefer keeping them to having brigadiers who know nothing about cavalry service. I also prefer efficient colonels to command infantry brigades to brigadiers who are of doubtful efficiency. I sent you a very interesting statement to-day. Will send another to-morrow, made by an officer who came in this evening.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

The following dispatch just received from General Dodge:

PULASKI, *January* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A force of mine started from 6 miles west of Florence yesterday. They found one regiment of Roddey's on this side of the Tennessee foraging. All reports of prisoners, scouts, and citizens show that Roddey has and is building flats and hiding them in Little Bear Creek, where he now has over twenty; also in Spring and Town Creeks, with one near Courtland. He has several in each of these creeks, and has been over two months building them. Roddey has about 1,600 effective men.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

You will direct General Crook to organize an expedition at once of sufficient force, and proceed without delay by the most practicable route and drive Roddey out from where he now is, and destroy all boats and materials he can find that might in any contingency be used by the enemy in crossing the Tennessee River.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, January 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Owing to the presence of Longstreet still in East Tennessee it will be impossible to attempt any movement from present positions while he remains. The great number of veteran volunteers now absent and yet to be furloughed will be another difficulty in the way of any movement this winter. Sherman, however, will be able to collect about 20,000 men from that part of his command now along the Mississippi River available for a movement eastward from Vicksburg. He expects to have these ready to start about the 24th instant. He will proceed eastward as far as Meridian at least, and will thoroughly destroy the roads east and south from there, and if possible will throw troops as far east as Selma; or if he finds Mobile so far unguarded as to make his force sufficient for the enterprise, will go there. To co-operate with this movement you want to keep up appearances of preparation of an advance from Chattanooga; it may be necessary, even, to move a column as far as La Fayette. The time for this advance, however, would not be before the 30th instant, or when you might learn the enemy were falling back. Logan will also be instructed to move at the same time what force he can from Bellefonte toward Rome. We will want to be ready at the earliest possible moment in the spring for a general advance.

I look upon the line for this army to secure in its next campaign to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile, Atlanta and Montgomery being the important intermediate points. I look upon the Tennessee River and Mobile as being the most practicable points from which to start and to hold as bases of supplies after the line is secured. I have so written to the General-in-Chief, only giving my views more fully, and shall write to him to-day giving my views of the co-operation we should have from the Eastern armies. I shall recommend that no attempt be made toward Richmond by any of the routes heretofore operated on, but that a moving force of 60,000 men be thrown into New Berne or Suffolk (favoring the latter place), and move out, destroying the road as far toward Richmond as possible; then move to Raleigh as rapidly as possible; hold that point, and open communication with New Berne—even Wilmington. From Raleigh the enemy's most inland line would be so threatened as to force them to keep on it a guard that would reduce their armies in the field much below our own. Before any part of this programme can be carried out Longstreet must be driven from East Tennessee. To do this it may be necessary to send more force from your command. I write this to give you an idea of what I propose and at the same time to hear such suggestions as you may have to propose.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 19, 1864.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Halleck to report the present condition of affairs connected with the United States military railroad service in the Department of the Cumberland, and in doing so I beg to state that, while the duty is an unpleasant one, the interest of the service and my personal reputation demand a plain statement of the case.

By order of General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, a large number of men were engaged and forwarded with tools and equipments to Nashville, Tenn., there to report for duty. Having myself been ordered to report to General Meigs, at Chattanooga, I called upon Mr. J. B. Anderson, general manager, &c., Nashville, Tenn., and informed him that I had been ordered to aid him in repairing the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga.

This I at once proceeded to do. When this duty was completed, presuming that the whole force would then be put upon the whole line between Nashville and Chattanooga, it was tendered to Mr. Anderson, but for some reasons, to me unknown, he declined to adopt this course. It was therefore ordered by Major-General Thomas, with the concurrence of Mr. Anderson, that the force be taken from the Nashville and Chattanooga lines and put upon the repairs of the road between Chattanooga and Knoxville, Mr. Anderson taking the whole responsibility of repairs of the road in use, and to make such requisition for men and tools as might be in my power to meet.

The road between Nashville and Chattanooga is still in bad condition, and in my opinion no energetic means have been taken to put it in repair. The iron and cross-ties on the McMinnville and Trenton branches are to be taken up and used in repairing the main lines, but as yet, as far as my knowledge extends, no movements of that sort have been made, and although the trains are run only at the rate of 8 miles per hour between Nashville and Chattanooga, accidents are frequent. In my opinion, it will be true economy to relay the whole line with new rails as soon as the latter can be procured.

I would recommend that the rolling-mill, partially constructed by the rebels at this place, be completed as soon as possible, for the purpose of rerolling the worn-out rails, coal being contiguous and abundant. This would not only be economy, but would enable the Government to have rails on hand for any probable contingency. The cost of rerolling the old iron would not be greater per ton than the expense of transporting new rails from the sea-board to this point, thus saving the original cost of the iron, besides the great advantage of having the rails on hand when and where required. It is reasonable to assume that the railroads south of this are badly worn out, which furnishes an additional argument in favor of the rolling-mill. I am informed that this point will be used as an important base of supplies; this will cause a large amount of rolling-stock to center here, requiring the necessary shops and machinery for repairs. I cannot discover that measures have been taken to meet this want. The shops at Nashville are very deficient, and immediate means should be taken to increase the facilities there.

When the Northwestern Railroad and the line from Chattanooga to Knoxville are completed the following lines will be in operation:

	Miles.
Northwestern Railroad, from Nashville to the Tennessee River	72
Nashville to Chattanooga	151
Nashville to Stevenson, via Decatur	185
Chattanooga to Knoxville	111
Whole distance	519

To work these lines I am informed that there is on hand, or will be soon, seventy locomotives and six hundred freight cars. This supply is entirely inadequate. I may say here that on certain emergencies we have had in use between Washington and Culpeper sixty locomotives and eight hundred cars, a distance of 70 miles. It is true this was an extreme case, but one not unlikely to occur on all military railroads. The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, distance 14 miles, required at times fourteen locomotives and one hundred and sixty-five cars.

The ordinary supply of rolling-stock in use upon the various railroads in this country will average one locomotive and twelve freight cars to every 2 miles in length of road in use, and on many lines the supply is even greater. Thus, according to the above statement, the seventy locomotives will be barely sufficient to stock 140 miles, and six hundred cars sufficient only to stock 100 miles of railroad; add to this the liability to destruction by raids, and the necessity of being prepared, if possible, for sudden and rapid movements. It is apparent that with the present equipment no advance of the army can be made, if I am correct in assuming that it must depend upon railroads for supplies. There should be on hand in this department not less than two hundred locomotives and three thousand cars, which should be added to as the army advances southward from Chattanooga.

I regret to be compelled to report the railroad organization of this department as decidedly defective, and, as far as I have been able to discover, there is a lack of well-directed energy and seeming want of ability to comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking. The experiment of supplying an army over a long line of railroad, through an enemy's country, is yet to be tested. The most perfect organization and the best practical talent in the country will be indispensable to success.

A construction corps of at least 1,000 men, under a competent head, with a full supply of tools and materials, will be as essential as the permanency of the roadway. The line should be worked in divisions of proper length; each division put in charge of an experienced officer, directly responsible to the head of the operating department, with such a system of reports by telegraph and otherwise as will at once detect delinquencies and as will insure perfect discipline and full co-operation throughout. In conclusion, permit me to say that I have thus briefly given my views in the case, which nothing but a plain sense of duty to the War Departmant and the service could have induced me to do.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have with me the One hundred and eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, belonging to your corps. It was my intention to have ordered it to Huntsville on the arrival of the corps at that point, as that would have been the first opportunity for it to join its command; but the necessities of the service, arising from the fact that the larger part of my force has re-enlisted and gone home, has forced me to retain it. The length of road I have to guard and the amount of work to do are more than my present force can do. The moment my troops begin to return I shall order the regiment to join you, which no doubt will be before you will need it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 19, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Cheek, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, has returned from scout; reports no enemy this side of Coldwater; about half a mile the other side of Coldwater, at Quinn's Mill, there are about two companies of rebels on picket. He captured 1 soldier and 2 or 3 suspicious characters, supposed to be in the contraband trade.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 19, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD:

The following telegram has just been received at these headquarters:

POCAHONTAS, *January* 18, 1864.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS:

Teams cannot go through by land. It is impracticable to go through by land with our column yet; possibly, via Ripley, in four days' time. Have you fine weather? It is very bad for marching here.

A. B. KIRKBRIDE,
Third Illinois Cavalry.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Steam-boat Silver Cloud, January 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Via Nashville:

DEAR GENERAL: I am now on my return to Memphis, which we shall reach to-morrow, the 20th, and if I find all things as I expect shall start all hands by the 25th. The river is now clear of ice thus far up and we hope to find none this side of Memphis, but the water is from 12 to 20 feet lower than it was at same period last year and therefore to ascend Red River will be impossible. But the other trip will do most for our department and your army; therefore I do not regret it. The guerrillas seem to let the boats pass unmolested, and so long as they do we can afford to encourage the people to reoccupy their lands and resume their industrial pursuits. I found General McPherson in fine health; his troops in like condition, only 4 per cent. on the sick report. He has 21,000 effective men, so that he can take with him 10,000 and leave Vicksburg and Natchez, the only points in his district fitted with stationary artillery, safe against any probable danger. As near as I can ascertain, General Polk's command at Meridian, with Loring at Canton; his division has not over 8,000. Conscripts at Brandon and Enterprise. Forrest has North Mississippi, and not over 2,500 irregular cavalry. Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades are still watching on their old ground from Yazoo City via Brownsville, Canton, Jackson, Brandon, and Port Gibson, a thin line of guard, to prevent intercourse with Vicksburg. Logan's old command, now commanded by Wirt

Adams, is down behind Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, doubtless to prevent the people from becoming too familiar with the Yankees. I have one of my best Memphis private spies out, who will be back in time to let me know all we want. I observe you were right in your calculation that Longstreet would be re-enforced in East Tennessee and make a struggle for that mountain region. Halleck should compel a movement in North Carolina on Weldon and Raleigh, if possible, which would, in connection with active demonstrations against the Alabama border, force the enemy to call back the re-enforcements or to allow these valuable districts to be overrun by us. If we could draw all of Lee's army into East Tennessee they would be bound to go ahead or fall back. The mountains on either flank will restrict their line to the railroad, and the army which is on the defensive has the advantage. I will write to Logan and Dodge to hurry the railroad and try and be there in all [*sic*] February. The fortifications of Vicksburg are nearly done, the redoubt at Mrs. Lane's house being the only one incomplete. McPherson tells me those of Natchez are equally advanced.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Boat trembles, and my writing is more illegible than ever.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
ON BOARD GUN-BOAT SILVER CLOUD,
In motion near White River, January 19, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Cairo:

DEAR ADMIRAL: You will have learned ere this of our safe arrival at Memphis in the Juliet. The ice was very bad, almost gorging at many points, especially at Randolph, but we got through all safe by the good management of Captain Watson. I found him a most agreeable and courteous commander, and he did everything possible for our comfort and safety. After staying two days at Memphis making the necessary orders for my troops, and finding no transport bound down river, Captain Phelps, who happened at Memphis, most kindly offered to send me to Vicksburg in this boat, the Silver Cloud, Captain O'Neil. I have been to Vicksburg and find all things well there, and am now returning to Memphis, where I propose to embark about 10,000 men for Vicksburg, whence, re-enforced by about a like force, I will move due east to reach Meridian and Demopolis. I have about 6,000 available cavalry, which I propose to move down the Mobile and Ohio Road from La Grange to meet me at Meridian. The object you will appreciate at a glance. If I can destroy the railroad at Meridian, as we did those at Jackson last summer, it will be impossible for the enemy to maintain any considerable force in Mississippi. I think I can do it; at all events will try. I find the main river about 12 feet lower than it was last winter, therefore any attempt to reach Shreveport till a considerable rise would be idle; but I learned that the Yazoo is navigable to a point up Sunflower, and therefore I instructed General McPherson to send two regiments up Yazoo to reconnoiter and divert attention.

In passing Skipwith's I saw Captain Owen, and requested him to let General McPherson have one tin-clad, which he agreed to do within five days. He explained to me that he would have to leave Greenville exposed for the time, but I know that the mere appearance of a force up Yazoo will do more to prevent the enemy showing himself at Greenville than a boat at Greenville; besides, if necessary, General McPherson can send the Marine Brigade to that point. I would use the brigade up Yazoo, but their boats draw too much water. I can hear of no real attempt to permanently threaten the Mississippi. The firing on boats at Greenville and Rodney was the work of the enemy, who was engaged in passing a lot of muskets from the east to the west bank of the river. In this they partially succeeded, but it amounts to little. If on arrival at Memphis I find my arrangements have not been delayed by the ice above, I expect to put all my forces in motion by January 25 and to be at Meridian February 8 or 10. I would like to be back by the 20th, at which time I should return to Huntsville. If by that time you calculate Red River will be in condition, and you want to make the Shreveport move, if you will procure General Grant's orders I will be most happy to go along. Excuse apparent haste, but boat trembles.

As ever, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 19, 1864.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Skipwith's Landing:

COLONEL: I send this up by the steamer Madison, which, together with the Era and Chenango, now up the river, and which have been ordered to Skipwith's, will be sufficient to move your command. As soon as the boats arrive you will embark and proceed directly to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, where you will disembark as rapidly as possible and direct the boats to report to Captain Fort, master of transportation at this place. Snyder's Bluff will be your station for the present, and in disembarking you will place your command in a good defensive position and make your men comfortable. You will bring down all your stores, camp and garrison equipage, sick, &c., completely breaking up the post.

You will also bring what forage you can, as we are very short and it is scarce in the vicinity of Haynes' and Snyder's Bluffs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, January 19, 1864.

Mr. W. P. Eddington, having just reported at this office from Sevierville, Sevier County, Tenn., makes the following statements: Learned from several reliable persons that a force of rebel cavalry, presumed to be 4,000 strong, crossed the French Broad at

Evans' Ford, 4 or 5 miles below Dandridge, yesterday forenoon, and proceeded down the south side of the river in the direction of Knoxville. Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry, and Colonel Palmer, whose commands were near and east of Sevierville, returning from the pursuit of Colonel Thomas' Indians, were apprised of the facts as above stated, and were understood to design falling back toward Knoxville or Maryville. Mr. Eddington's own opinion is that Brownlow and Palmer would engage the enemy last evening somewhere between Sevierville and the French Broad. Learned that skirmishing was going on at Hudson's Branch, 8 miles below Dandridge, on the north side of French Broad, yesterday evening about 3 or 4 o'clock, between some of our own and the enemy's cavalry forces, and that our force engaged at that point were falling back toward Strawberry Plains, being greatly outnumbered by the rebels. Some deserters, who left the vicinity of Hudson's Branch late yesterday evening, report that Longstreet has been heavily re-enforced from Lee's army, by troops under General A. P. Hill. Mr. Eddington conversed with James Randolph, esq., who is the deputy provost-marshal of Cocke County, but now a refugee staying at Brabson's store, near Brabson's Ferry, 8 miles below Sevierville, on the French Broad, who gave it as his opinion, from all the information that he had obtained, that Longstreet has been heavily re-enforced and now proposes to renew the siege of Knoxville.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Big Black, Miss., January 19, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Brooks, of the rebel service, crossed the Big Black, near Messinger's, in a row-boat last night; went to his mother's (Widow Brooks), about 1½ miles outside of the cavalry pickets, about midnight, and ran off 18 negroes. The party was reported to me at 3 o'clock a. m. I at once sent Lieutenant Foster after them with part of the cavalry picket, but too late to intercept the party or their captives.

I am told there is a flat about 15 miles above Birdsong's. Citizens use it to bring corn over from east of the Big Black.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief of the Army:

GENERAL: From dispatches just received from General Foster, the siege of Knoxville is about to be renewed. It was a great oversight in the first place to have ever permitted Longstreet to come to a stop within the State of Tennessee after the siege was raised. My instructions were full and complete on this subject. Sherman was sent with forces sufficient alone to defeat Longstreet, and, notwithstanding the long distance his troops had marched, proposed to go on and carry out my instructions in full. General Burnside was sanguine that no stop would be made by the enemy in the valley. Sherman then proposed to leave any amount of force Burnside thought might be necessary to make his position perfectly secure. He deemed two divisions ample. These were left, numbering about 11,000 men for duty, besides Elliott's cavalry division of about 3,000 present effective men. All this force is still with Foster. I regretted from the start that Longstreet was permitted to come to a halt in the valley, but was in hopes the judgment of General Burnside would prove correct. General Wilson and Mr. Dana were both present at the interview between Generals Burnside and Sherman on this subject, and can give all the reasons assigned for the course pursued. My official report will be accompanied by all the dispatches and orders given to Burnside and Sherman, but I write this now more particularly to show that the latter-named officer is in no wise to blame for the existing state of affairs in East Tennessee. I feel no alarm for the safety of East Tennessee, but the presence of Longstreet has been embarrassing in forcing me to keep more troops there than would have been otherwise necessary, and in preventing other movements taking place. It has also taxed some of the most loyal people in the United States to support a cause they detest.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 20, 1864.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have ordered the cipher operator to give the Washington cipher to Colonel Comstock. The necessity of this I felt whilst in East Tennessee, receiving dispatches I could not read until I returned. The operator has received the following dispatch from Colonel Stager to Captain Bruch:

LOUISVILLE.

Beckwith must not instruct any one in the cipher. An order will be issued and sent to you on this subject.

I protest against Colonel Stager's interference. I shall be as cautious as he possibly can, that improper persons do not get the key to official correspondence.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

I will go to Chattanooga, and do all in my power to help you out by pushing forward supplies, and re-enforcements if necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 20, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster is falling back from Dandridge toward Knoxville. He can hold the place as long as supplies can be got to him. I shall go to Chattanooga and make every exertion for furnishing the supplies, and will send re-enforcements if necessary. Under existing circumstances I will not go to Saint Louis.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Should you be besieged in Knoxville I will strain every nerve to get sufficient force from Chattanooga to relieve you.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 20, 1864—12 m.

Major-General GRANT:

No evidence has reached me to prove that either Ewell or A. P. Hill have re-enforced Longstreet, although scouts and deserters report troops from both corps. I am not convinced that he has received anything but the Third Division of his corps. I am doubtful of his intention to attack us here. He will certainly meet with defeat if he does. I am now moving cavalry up the south side of the French Broad to secure the forage grounds in that section. As soon as the infantry can retire from Strawberry Plains, after first taking down the bridge and sending the material here to be used in the bridge at this place, I shall send the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps to forage up the French Broad, retaining the Ninth Corps as garrison at this place, Lenoir's, and Loudon.

J. G. FOSTER.

NASHVILLE, *January* 20, 1864—12 m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Major-General Foster telegraphs that he is being forced back from Dandridge toward Knoxville. General John Morgan is also said to be advancing from toward General Johnston's army. If Foster should be besieged it will be necessary for you to send a force from Chattanooga to his relief. They can subsist on the country as far as the Hiwassee in such a contingency, and send forward to Loudon, by steam-boat, all supplies possible.

GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Strawberry Plains, January 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions just received from Major-General Foster you will move your command to Sevierville, passing through Knoxville, Tenn.

By command of Major-General Parke:

O. E. BABCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General, &c.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

General Spears reports that his scouts and officers sent out cannot find any enemy on the north side of the Holston, and from information regarded as reliable, though indirect, there are none of the enemy save barefooted and sick at New Market and Morristown. All reported to have passed toward and crossed the French Broad. The direction taken after crossing is not known.

J. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *January* 20, 1864.

General FOSTER:

No reports have been received this morning. The enemy did not follow the rear guard yesterday. Have no evidence that Longstreet has been re-enforced. The Fourth Corps is in camp near the crossing of Flat Creek; a division Twenty-third Corps and five regiments Ninth Corps still on other side of river. Before removing the bridge mentioned these troops must all be withdrawn. Have you any orders for the Fourth Corps and for the other two corps when withdrawn to this side? You know there is no forage here, and our supply of rations will soon be exhausted.

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 20, 1864.

Major-General PARKE,
Strawberry Plains:

Order the Fourth Corps to march to Sevierville through this place. Order the troops on the other side of the river to retire to this side. Then take down the bridge, sending as much of the material as possible to this place. Order either the Twenty-third or Ninth Corps* to be ready to follow the Fourth Corps to Sevierville. The remaining corps will garrison this place, Lenoir's, and Loudon.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

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* The Twenty-third Army Corps so ordered by General Parke.

HEADQUARTERS,
Knoxville, January 20, 1864.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: From information this morning received there is no remaining doubt as to the fact that Longstreet's forces are still in vicinity of Morristown, and no intentions are entertained by him of advancing. The question, then, with us is one purely of forage, and every mile gained now by us in that direction by rapid marching will be so much the less to fight for. You will please, therefore, push as vigorously forward in the general direction of the French Broad as is consistent with the necessary rest and feeding of your men and animals. The divisions of Garrard and Wolford are still crossing and will move up as rapidly as they can. The Fourth Corps (infantry) has been ordered to Sevierville at once, via this place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Wayland's, 15 *Miles from Knoxville,*
January 20, 1864—4 p. m.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding First Division:

COLONEL: I have just heard from General Sturgis that Longstreet is still in the vicinity of Morristown, with no apparent intention of advancing. "The question, then, with us is one purely of forage and subsistence, and every mile gained now by us in that direction by rapid marching will be so much the less to fight for." You will please, therefore, push as vigorously forward in the general direction of the French Broad as is consistent with the necessary rest and feeding of your men and animals. Garrard and Wolford follow as rapidly as they can. The Fourth Corps has been ordered to Sevierville, via Knoxville. It will be advisable to hold the fords of the French Broad roads leading from that stream toward Sevierville. More than general directions it is unnecessary to give you. I will overtake you to-morrow at Sevierville. Let me know where you have your headquarters, and any news you may have.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Twelve Miles from Knoxville, January 20, 1864.

Lieut. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second Brigade encamped here last night. I was compelled to put the battery and First Brigade in camp 4 miles from Knoxville about dark. Captain Lilly sent forward for more horses, stating that his were exhausted. I instructed him to move as far as Sevierville if possible, and there I would have forage collected for him. I also instructed Colonel Campbell to leave the battery, with sufficient guard, if it impeded his progress, and push on to where his animals can get forage, which will be near Sevierville. I will go on to Sevierville with the Second Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

The roads over here are the worst I ever saw. I have ordered Captain Wilson to bring up all the train, subject to your approval.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Cannon's House, Pigeon River, 2 Miles from Sevierville,
January 20, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch is just received. I have been pushing forward as fast as the state of the roads admit. The artillery is behind. Brownlow's regiment I left with Colonel Palmer to-night. I will order him to move in the morning at daylight. I started the mill here and will have enough ground in the morning for one day's rations. I will start the Sevierville mill in the morning, and move with part of the command to the Dutch Bottom as soon as I can get some rations ground out. There is no meat in this section of the country.

I can hear nothing of any rebel force on this side of the river, except small foraging parties. Citizens inform me also that Dandridge is not occupied by the enemy. There is nothing else new. The main difficulty we will have to contend against in the subsistence line will be that the best mills are in this section, and meat will be almost impossible to procure.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 20, 1864—9.45 p. m.
(Received 6.30 a. m., 21st.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received an order relieving Brigadier-General Crook from duty in this department and ordering him to report to General Kelley. I have no general officers competent for cavalry service, except Generals Elliott and Crook, and if he is ordered away shall be very much embarrassed. Cannot the order be countermanded?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Scottsborough, Ala.:

Build bridges from Huntsville to Decatur with all dispatch, using your corps for the purpose. If you can impress negroes for cutting wood, ties, &c., do so.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

My visit to Louisville has to be deferred on account of news from the front, making it necessary for me to go there. Is it possible to get additional rolling-stock forward? Foster must be supplied almost exclusively henceforth by this route.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Huntsville, Ala.:

The following dispatch just received via Nashville from General Dodge:

PULASKI, *January* 19, 1864.

[Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

A force of mine started from 6 miles west of Florence yesterday. They found one regiment of Roddey's on this side of the Tennessee foraging. All reports of prisoners, scouts, and citizens show that Roddey has and is building flats and hiding them in Little Bear Creek, where he now has over twenty; also in Spring and Town Creeks, with one near Courtland. He has several in each of these creeks, and has been over two months building them. Roddey has about 1,600 effective men.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

You will organize an expedition at once of sufficient force and proceed without delay by the most practicable route and drive Roddey out from where he now is, and destroy all boats and materials you can find that might in any contingency be used by the enemy in crossing the Tennessee River.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

Colonel Johnson with about 800 men is down in the Colbert Reserve, west of Florence; part of his force was in Lexington and Lawrenceburg yesterday. I think they are mostly after stock and forage.

I have no mounted forces except those left from the veterans, and they are too small to do much good. I will watch him pretty close.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

COWAN, *January* 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I received information from a reliable source that a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be 200 strong, made their appearance at Tracy City at 5 o'clock a. m. to-day and attacked our post there. I have sent immediately two officers and 100 men (infantry) with the train to support our force at Tracy City, when necessary.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *January* 20, 1864.

Col. FIELDING HURST,
Commanding Sixth Tennessee Cavalry:

You will relieve the wants of the families of the men of your command, and as soon as possible leave Purdy with your whole command and proceed to Memphis, Tenn., by way of Jackson, crossing the Hatchie at Estenaula, or any other point west of there which in your judgment may be best. You will scour the country well on your route and reach Memphis as soon as possible after the 1st of February. You will gather all serviceable stock on your route as heretofore directed, and subsist your command upon the country. Upon your arrival in Memphis you will report with your regiment to the commanding officer, whoever he may be. A command of cavalry is probably now en route for this place from Union City. You will endeavor to communicate with them, but do not delay your march for that purpose.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 20, 1864.

Col. EDWARD PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

You will organize a force of 250 men, with five days' light rations, to proceed north to-morrow, the 21st, at 2 o'clock p. m., by the way of New Castle, and scour the country south of Hatchie. You will also endeavor to communicate at Bolivar and Estenaula with the Federal cavalry, which is supposed to be en route to La Grange, instructing them to reach that point as quickly as possible.

Subsist your command, as far as is necessary, upon the country, giving receipts for everything which may be taken. After scouring the country thoroughly as the time will permit, you will return to La Grange, reaching that point by the 26th instant. You will feed your horses well, and keep them in as good condition as possible.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Memphis, January 20, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Via Nashville:

DEAR GENERAL: General McPherson, at Vicksburg, named to me what I had not heard, that General Logan contemplated exchanging corps with him. He also showed me a letter he had written General Cullum in answer to one received, telling him that parties had accused him of a leaning to the secesh. I do think McPherson is too young and active to be kept at a post like Vicksburg, and I will be perfectly willing to approve of a change that would take him to a more active field. Should this transfer be made, I will yield to him, with your consent, the command of the army in the field, retaining the department on the river. As to his leaning to the secesh it is, of course, ridiculous nonsense. The young ladies that he naturally associates with have that leaning, but he has too much character to be swerved by such influences. I think I can keep up the army in the field to 25,000 men, and yet have enough left to hold the vital points on the Mississippi, as well as to stir up the inland country from time to time, to hold here a respectable force of the enemy, and also give the inhabitants a chance to abandon the Confederacy. I will order Hurlbut to drop from his return the troops detached to Steele, as they are lost to us.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *January* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

General Sherman returned this evening. On what day do you think you will be through?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 20, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Mr. Goodhue will again be instructed to throw the entire working force of the road to Corinth. Let nothing stand in the way of moving the most valuable part in immediately. When can you send in the Parrott guns?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *January* 20, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

If the superintendent of the road would take off the useless passenger train from Grand Junction to Corinth, and simply run a train to Grand Junction and back with a light engine, such as the General Allen, it would give us the use of the two heavy locomotives now used on passenger trains. I am all the time in excess of the moving power furnished here. Have this change made and the thing will soon be over.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 20, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: * * * The command from above left Union City some days since and is daily expected to arrive. The general wishes you to report the number of horses you still need to thoroughly mount your command, including the First Alabama.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
South Memphis, January 20, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of Brigadier-General Grierson, I arrived at the Macon crossing of Wolf River at daybreak this morning, and found that the boat I was sent to destroy had been destroyed last Thursday by some of our forces. I reconnoitered the river above and below the crossing, but found nothing.

Your obedient servant,

F. CHARLESWORTH,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., January 20, 1864.

Col. B. G. FARRAR,
Commanding Post of Vidalia:

COLONEL: It has been represented that refugees and deserters from the Confederate army are held at Vidalia, and told they must enlist in the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers or be sent north as prisoners of war.

Three men have just reported to me that they were forced into the Thirtieth Missouri by false representations, made by some of the officers of that regiment.

It is right to recruit for the regiment, but you will see that men are not detained against their will, and that all men held by said regiment against their will are released—I mean men who have voluntarily left the rebel lines and sought the protection of the U. S. forces.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., January 20, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Mount Albon was again visited by a squad of rebels last night, who ran off some negroes and mules. All these parties appear to be led by men in the rebel service, who have their homes on this side of the river. Parties whom I have sent out have examined the river from this post down 6 miles below Baldwin's, without finding their crossing-place. I hope to discover it this week.

Mount Albon, half way between the Mississippi and Big Black, and 4 miles from the nearest troops, connects by roads with all the ferries on the Big Black below the bridge. A regiment of cavalry, or even of infantry, placed there, could so co-operate with my command and the force at Red Bone as to make such raids impracticable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel TRAFTON,
La Grange, Tenn.:

The movement north is postponed for the present. Refit your command as rapidly as possible for more important work.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 20, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Secretary of War directs that you report by telegraph the facts and circumstances of the act of Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, in requiring A. C. Beckwith, telegraphic cipher clerk, to impart to him (Colonel Comstock) the secret cipher, intrusted to said Beckwith for use exclusively in your correspondence with the War Department and Headquarters of the Army.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *January* 20, 1864.

General GRANT, *Nashville:*

The telegraph having reported that Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, had recommended the raising of State troops for State defense, I sent him the following telegram:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *January* 20, 1864.

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky.:

The telegraph announces that you have sent a message to Legislature recommending that troops be raised in Kentucky for State defense. I regret this step, as I consider the precautions I have already taken, and which were explained to you in my dispatch of January 9, amply sufficient to guard against every emergency that may arise from guerrillas and raids within the borders of the State.

The defense of the State can be best made by this army in front.

The organization of militia regiments will affect injuriously the reorganization and filling up of the old regiments that have re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

To provide, however, for the full protection of the State, to allay all fears for the safety of Kentucky, and thus render the raising of militia regiments unnecessary, I will send a division of cavalry into the southeastern part of the State as soon as a movement now in progress shall have been completed, which will be before the 15th of next month.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

The division that I shall send is one of those whose horses are broken down. It can be well mounted and reorganized at Camp Nelson.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *January* 20, 1864.
(Received War Department 6 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

Would you give permission for me to come to see you? I am sure no detriment can come to the service from it.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 20, 1864.

I. The commanding officer at Memphis may organize the loyal citizens of Memphis into a brigade of four regiments for home or local defense and may issue to them arms, accouterments, ammunition, and undress uniforms, to be receipted for and security given for their safe return to the proper authorities on the order of the commanding officer of the post.

II. The quartermaster may set apart and dedicate to the use of these regiments as armories or places of rendezvous suitable buildings, such as cotton-sheds, one to each regiment, said buildings to be of those already in the possession of the United States by reason of abandonment by disloyal owners. One to be at or near the navy-yard, two to be at or near the railroad depot, and the fourth to be at or near Fort Pickering, and the quartermaster may expend any materials now on hand to adapt these buildings to the uses named, viz, armories for the home guards.

III. The troops organized under this order shall be exempt from conscription under department orders (but liable, of course, to the laws of the United States), unless by neglect of duty they render themselves liable to expulsion from their regiment or command. They will take the oath of allegiance required by law and sign a written agreement to do such local guard duty, drills, and defense of the city as may be required of them by the post commander and the brigade commander he may appoint over them, subject to approval of these department headquarters.

IV. The quartermaster and ordnance officer at Memphis will make the necessary issues under this order on the requisition of the colonels of regiments with a bond attached, all to be approved by the post commander.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 21, 1864—1.10 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I ordered Beckwith to give Colonel Comstock the key to Washington cipher, in order that I might have always some one with me who had it. Whilst at Knoxville I experienced the disadvantage of not having given such an order before. I would recommend that a cipher be used, not known to Colonel Stager or any operator.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I beg leave to offer the following in explanation of my message to Captain Bruch, referred to in General Grant's communication of last evening:

The information furnished me led me to believe that the request of the staff officer for copy of the cipher was without General Grant's authority, and as a new cipher had been arranged expressly for Mr. Beckwith's use at General Grant's headquarters, with the order of the Secretary of War recently issued that the operators for this duty should be held responsible for strict privacy in its use, I indited the message referred to, not thinking that it would come in conflict with General Grant's orders or wishes, the general having recently expressed his entire satisfaction with Mr. Beckwith's services.

I am exceedingly mortified at the result, as my only desire was to furnish the most reliable means of communication to General Grant with the War Department.

The new cipher was arranged with a view of being used by telegraph experts, and it is believed cannot be used with any success by others than telegraphers.

A great number of errors have been made by staff officers working ciphers, owing to their lack of experience in telegraphic characters, and it is believed that greater accuracy can be secured by placing ciphers in the hands of experts selected for this duty.

The new cipher differs in many respects from those formerly used, and the one arranged for General Grant should not be known to any other party, hence my anxiety to keep it in Beckwith's hands.

I sincerely regret that General Grant is led to believe that it is willful interference on my part.

ANSON STAGER,
Colonel and Superintendent Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Strawberry Plains, January 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will move your command as soon as the road is clear from troops and trains of the Fourth Army Corps, following that corps to Sevierville, via Knoxville, in accordance with instructions received from Major-General Foster.

General Spears' brigade, East Tennessee troops, has been attached to your command and the commanding officer ordered to report to you until further orders.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
January 21, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

General Parke has directed me to telegraph you he is 3 miles down the road from here. We got all troops, except pickets, over by daylight. The pickets were quickly followed by the rebels, who came with a considerable mounted force and three pieces of artillery, which they opened briskly and kept firing till after 1 p. m. Their sharpshooters command the river shore on this side completely. Their main body has passed up, probably to McKinney's Ford. Two spans of the bridge fell with fire about 10 o'clock. Is it necessary, or even prudent, to leave a detachment in the block-house to guard the bridge now burnt? It will not be safe to send cars by daylight. Will the train be down to-night after the artillery that cannot be moved? Cox reports the roads blocked up with wagons ahead of us; mud deep and thick. Just sent your dispatches to Parke.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Road to Sevierville, 10 *Miles from Knoxville, January* 21, 1864.

General J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding:

GENERAL: This is the worst road I ever saw, I believe. I have ordered the officer left in command of the brigade to be mounted, to join us as soon as possible after receiving his horses, unless you give him different orders, and he is instructed to show you his orders from me. Scouts say 5,000 cavalry crossed to this side last night near Dandridge. I do not believe it. Part of my command is now between that place and Sevierville.

Yours, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

GENERAL: At 4 o'clock a column of the enemy's cavalry passed from above toward the Sevierville road; shelled them from my battery near the block-house. At 4.30 another and larger column passed in the same direction but by a road that I could not shell. There is a road from Dandridge which crosses the Sevierville road, and connects with other roads leading to several fords; therefore I am unable to inform you of their probable destination. I have been able to scatter every force which has engaged me to-day, and feel no anxiety about my left; but having no cavalry I can get no information outside my picket-lines. During the day the enemy have taken several positions with their artillery, using six pieces, but were unable to hold them. Hope the train will be down to-night. The enemy's sharpshooters still hold the opposite banks of the river, but are unable to reach my battery on the hill. All access to the block-house, however, is under their fire.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *January* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

I am here and gone into camp on this side of the river. Shall I cross over, or stay on this side? I have one company on the south side of the river after deserters and bushwhackers. I have also one company on detached service with a battery. Will they be ordered up?

JAS. T. SHELLEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Regiment East Tennessee Vols.

MCMILLAN'S HOUSE,
Three Miles from Strawberry Plains, January 21, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

All accounts from General Willcox indicate a movement of the enemy from our left to our right, or down the river; they have appeared at nearly all the fords. The Twenty-third Corps has all passed this point, and all except regimental trains of General Willcox, of course, are [to be] sent before morning. We can remove the artillery and stores before morning. I shall at least remove the guns to this point with horses if I can; then what disposition do you wish made of the Ninth Corps? Please answer to General Willcox at Strawberry Plains.

J. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *January* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER:
Chief of Staff:

I am on this side of the river to-night. Will it be necessary for me to move over immediately? There is but one small boat, and it will take all night to cross; the company that was detached was left at Flat Creek bridge with a battery.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. SHELLEY,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Armstrong's, January 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

Since writing my former dispatch General Spears has come into camp on my left, having come down from Bryce's Mill by a road parallel to the main Rutledge road. He reports a force of the enemy at Blain's Cross-Roads this morning, which crossed the Holston a little above Strawberry Plains last night. Says they were both cavalry and infantry, and formed a skirmish line near a mile long. He regards his information as reliable. I send this to you, as General Parke is in telegraphic communication with you, as I suppose, and the information can reach him quicker through you, though I suppose he has it from other sources already.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JAMES EVANS' HOUSE,
South Side French Broad, January 21, 1864.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

John J. Lindley has just come across the river from near Dandridge and informs me that 500 rebel cavalry were ordered to Muddy Creek to cross at Fain's Island. Mr. Burchfield can inform you as to Lindley's reliability, as he says he knows him, and you will take such measures as in your judgment may be necessary to prevent any move of the kind.

I am, respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

SEVIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

Mr. Burchfield, a citizen living near Dandridge, has just come in, and reports that the rebel cavalry crossed to this side of French Broad last night at two places, Fain's Island and Swann's Island. They report their force as 5,000. Mr. Burchfield says he supposes that there were about 1,000 in the party that crossed at Fain's Island, 400 in the other. I have sent scouts out on the Evans road and Muddy Creek road to ascertain. I have also sent Miller's men out to the Dutch Bottom. I regard your note of last night as an intimation that you desire to see me here before moving farther than this point. I would like to have my command closed up and the artillery here. It is probably no time gained to move so rapidly in their advance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Evans' House, January 21, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

I make my headquarters here near Jim Evans' Ford, 3½ or 4 miles from Dandridge.

Union citizens from the other side report that the whole rebel army has moved down to Strawberry Plains through Mossy Creek, cavalry and all. We have seen none of the enemy yet, and I don't think they have a force on this side. Wolford's men ought to guard those fords below mentioned in Colonel Palmer's dispatch. It depletes my command very much to leave guards at every ford. I will keep pushing on until otherwise ordered. I will not be able to get the artillery this far to-night.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CLINCH,
Tazewell, January 21, 1864—12 night.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: This evening I had various reports of the approach of the enemy. To-night the excitement, in spite of all I could do, has become intense. There is really no danger here, and if I had good and experienced troops there would be no excitement. It is reported that a rebel force has crossed at Evans' Ford, estimated at from three regiments to 9,000 men by the numerous messengers who have come in. I have a strong picket posted, with instructions to be on the alert, and will hold this place if it is possible to do so with the force I have. I am well satisfied that the enemy will very soon turn his attention in this direction, for the reason that he will have no use for his cavalry on the south side of the Holston after our forces fall back to Strawberry Plains, the distance between the French Broad and the Holston being so short that he can hold it with his infantry. The question of holding this courier line open and the protection of trains will depend upon the force located for that purpose. The mounted force here now is not, in my opinion, sufficient. The men are here if they were mounted. I cannot get horses.

Col. S. P. Love, commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Corps, reports from Ball's Bridge to-day that all is quiet on his immediate front, but that the enemy is reported at Jonesville from 1,700 to 2,000 strong; that he has sent out reconnoitering parties in all directions for forage and to observe the enemy. I do not think there is any danger now from the Virginia road, but the enemy will, if he approaches here, come by the way of Mulberry Gap and on the Morristown road. He will avoid the gap, since our forces on the right have fallen back.

There is a large amount of Government stores here which I have not been able to send off for the want of transportation, some thirty-five wagon-loads. The teams are employed in getting subsistence for the troops. Inclosed you will find a report of the district inspector, showing what is on hand and the transportation to move it. I will send off all I can as rapidly as possible. A telegram from Cumberland Gap this evening announces General Garrard at Speedwell, and that he will be here to-morrow to take command.

I am satisfied that the enemy is not in force, as it is reported by citizens. I am on the alert.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, January 21, 1864—9 a. m.

Mr. W. P. Eddington has just reported at this office from a point 15 miles above Knoxville, at Bowman's Mills, on the north side of French Broad, and 14 miles below Dandridge, 10 miles below Evans' Ford. He makes the following statement:

I learned there that a heavy force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, had crossed to the south side of French Broad, at Evans' Ford, and was still crossing on yesterday morning. I saw Mr. Parrott, a rebel, but a very reliable man, who had started to go up to Alexander Caldwell's; on his way there he fell in with 7 rebel scouts, who had captured 4 of our men and were returning to their regiment with them. He asked them some questions as to their intentions; they stated that they had thrown a considerable force of their men onto the south side of the French Broad, and that their whole army was moving this way (toward Knoxville), and that they had a force on each side of the Holston. Mr. Parrott's impression was that the regiment to which these scouts belonged would leave the Dandridge road at Mr. Caldwell's house, and go toward Strawberry Plains.

The general report among the citizens is that Longstreet has been heavily re-enforced by, some say, 30,000 and others 40,000 men, but I could not learn anything definite about it.

Mr. Eddington left Bowman's Mills about 2 p. m. yesterday, and started on his return to this city.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 21, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

Brigadier-General Crook properly belongs to the Department of West Virginia; his services are required there, and the order must be obeyed. General Stoneman has been ordered to General Grant for assignment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 21, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

Until the people of Tennessee by their voluntary act return to the Union, I do not think it prudent to remove the restrictions on trade at any point where trade is not at present permitted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COWAN, *January* 21, 1864.
(Received Tullahoma, 4.15 p. m.)

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our forces never left Tracy City. We have 2 badly wounded, some slightly. I send ample re-enforcement and report of the affair.

JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG,
Colonel Third Maryland Volunteers, Commanding Post.

COWAN, *January* 21, 1864,
(Received Tullahoma, 4.20 p. m.)

Captain PITTMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Say to General Slocum that everything is right at Tracy City. Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster is there in command of ample forces to take care of the place. Will be up this evening.

J. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General, First Division, Twelfth Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, you will call upon Capt. J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster, and arrange for a boat to carry your command up the river.

As soon as mustered you will make a written report of the facts to these headquarters and march your command on board of the boat.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, KY.,
January 21, 1864.

Captain SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Nelson:

Rebels have been in Burkesville. Robbed all the stores.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 21, 1864—10 p. m.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Collierville, Tenn.:

General Stevenson reports that a strong force of cavalry is moving on Corinth. You will send about 200 men of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry toward Ripley to reconnoiter and obtain information.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON, *Corinth:*

Send in stores and Government property; then those dependent on us; then troops. Destroy all lumber and Government property that you cannot save and break up the post. Do this quickly.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *January* 21, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Superintendent of repairs reports damage to road so serious as to delay us until to-morrow night before trains can pass.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

JANUARY 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON, *Corinth:*

My information is that Forrest and Chalmers are at Panola. Move all your valuables. Get your guns in condition to be run off. In case of necessity burn the lumber. Where do you learn that the enemy is, and from whom do you learn it?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *January* 21, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My information is from a citizen, who states that on Monday night a messenger staid at his house with a dispatch from Walker [?] to Roddey ordering him to join him on the road to this place. I do not place entire confidence in the report. If Forrest is still at Panola it is doubtless not true. I have scouts in that direction, but nothing from them. I doubt its veracity, but shall be ready in the event of an attack. The train was thrown off the track by a rail being taken up. I hope to be able to send off trains by morning. I think this taking into Memphis of the old lumber in the building here under the existing circumstances is not justified, in view of the delay and risk attendant upon it. It may all be done with safety, but I do not think its value, when sent to Memphis, is compensation for delay in the movement and possible interference of the enemy.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Stevenson reports that he has information of a strong cavalry force moving on Corinth. General Hurlbut desires that you move a light column toward Ripley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding at Columbus:

GENERAL: I am surprised at receiving no report from you of the regiments and batteries to be sent below and of the movement of your cavalry force. Major-General Sherman has returned from Vicksburg and directs that the command move on Sunday next. It is of prime importance that your cavalry should be here by that time, and if they have not already moved so far as to be on their way by land, you are directed to ship them by boats coming down. You will please send me by the officer who brings this a full statement of the forces selected for this movement and when they may be expected. Rapidity is required in this movement, and I have confidently expected it from your command.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 21, 1864. (Received Louisville, 25th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

I am back from Vicksburg, where I found all well. Write you fully by mail. No firing on boats of late. Water very low for the season, but river free of ice. Will be ready for the expedition by the 25th. Enemy is scattered all over Mississippi, and I think the movement indicated will clear them all out.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been down to Vicksburg and back and find things along the river more satisfactory than I expected. Since the firing on the Swan near Morganza, in General Banks' department, I hear of little molestation to the boats, which seem to navigate the river to the extent of the demand of Government and commerce. I have watched your progress with interest and pleasure. You seem to be laying the foundation deep for reconstruction of government in Arkansas, and I esteem your success of infinite importance. Since I went to Chattanooga and Knoxville the troops in this department have been comparatively stationary, but I am on the point of putting a considerable force in motion toward an objective point that will, in my judgment, result in permanent good. I was in hopes by this time Red River would be up and admit of operations against Shreveport, but this must be deferred for a time. I should like to meet you there. I observe that the troops detached from this department to Arkansas are still reported as a part of the

Army of the Tennessee. I will make an order to drop them from our returns, so as to leave them exclusively to you. I suppose Helena will also fall to your command. According to the returns you have four companies of the Thirty-second Iowa, and the other six are in this department, namely, Island No. 10 and Columbus. I have ordered these down and think the regiment, which has long been cut up, should be reunited. I would respectfully request that you send the four companies to Memphis, or, if you need the regiment more than I do, I will let you have the six. The regiment should be united, and the lesser detachment, as a rule, should go to the larger. You will be pained to hear that Duke is dead. I rode him on our march to Bridgeport, when, learning that forage was very scarce up at Chattanooga, I left him in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Le Duc, quartermaster at Bridgeport, with special instructions as to feed and care. I took other inferior horses with me to Chattanooga and Knoxville; these did well, but on my return to Bridgeport I found Duke dead. Doubtless he was kept on shelled corn exclusively. They have no hay in that army, and animals have died by the thousand. I never had a horse that suited me so well as Duke, and I was indebted to you for him, and it gives me real pain to tell you of his death from this cause. I should like to hear from you.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 21, 1864.

Acting Master THOMAS MCELROY,
Commanding Gun-boat Petrel:

SIR: You will proceed with your boat to the mouth of the Yazoo River and remain there until Col. E. D. Osband's command, on the steam-boats Madison, Chenango, and Era, come along, when you will convoy them to Snyder's Bluff, where the command is to disembark. You will remain in the vicinity of Snyder's and Haynes' Bluffs, and cruise up the Yazoo River toward Yazoo City as far as your judgment sanctions, until further orders, destroying all trains and other means which the rebels may have for crossing the Yazoo River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
No. 6. } *January* 21, 1864.

In accordance with instructions from department headquarters, Brigadier-General Spears' command of East Tennessee troops will be attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and the commanding officer will report to Brigadier-General Cox until further orders.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 21, 1864.

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XVIII. Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, commanding Forces in the Field, will order all corps and division commanders to select one battery for each division, to be provided with 8 good horses for each gun, caisson, forge, and battery wagon. The remainder of the artillery will be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery. On their arrival at Knoxville the batteries retained will cross the river with the division.

XIX. The artillery now at Knoxville and the batteries hereafter turned in by the different corps and division commanders, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 21, paragraph XVIII, from these headquarters, will form a reserve park of artillery and under the command of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery.

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XXI. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby, at his own request, relieved from duty in this department, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., January* 21, 1864.

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V. Property to the amount of $8,000 having been stolen from Mr. Edward Cole, bar-keeper on steamer Golden Era, and damages to the amount of $190 done that boat by destroying the railing, furniture, &c., by the Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers while in transit from Vicksburg to Skipwith's Landing, and an investigation fixing the responsibility of such depredation upon the persons below mentioned, a stoppage of the amount, $190, will be made on the muster and pay rolls against the parties in the following proportions, viz: One-half the amount, $95, will be charged pro rata to the members of G Company, and one-half, $95, will be charged proportionately to Privates William Hatchett, Charles W. Mosher, Ellis V. Maskell, Andrew J. Florey, Abel O'Neil, William F. Pope, of Company A, and Richard Johnston, Company C, and the money refunded to said Edward Cole and the captain of said steamer Golden Era for the damages thus sustained.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 22, 1864.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Foster's last dispatch states that he thinks Longstreet has not been re-enforced from Ewell's corps. Foster is now withdrawing from Dandridge and Strawberry Plains to cross at Knoxville and move east on south side of French Broad. I have instructed him to get ready and attack as soon as possible. With Anderson as manager of railroads we can never accumulate supplies, nor even supply full rations from day to day.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I inclose herewith a copy of a note* from Colonel Stager in regard to his instructions to Mr. Beckwith respecting the new cipher. Your telegram in regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock's orders to Mr. Beckwith has been submitted to the Secretary of War.

It was known that the contents of telegrams communicated by means of existing ciphers have been made public without authority. As these ciphers have been communicated to a number of persons the Department was unable to discover the delinquent individual. To obviate this difficulty a new and very complicated cipher was prepared for communications between you and the War Department, which, by the direction of the Secretary of War, was to be communicated to only two individuals, one at your headquarters and one in the War Department. It was to be confided to no one else, not even to me or any member of my staff. Mr. Beckwith, who was sent to your headquarters, was directed by the Secretary of War to communicate this cipher to no one. In obeying Colonel Comstock's orders he disobeyed the Secretary and has been dismissed. He should have gone to prison if Colonel Comstock had seen fit to put him there. Instead of forcing the cipher from him in violation of the orders of the War Department, Colonel Comstock should have reported the facts of the case here for the information of the Secretary of War, who takes the personal supervision and direction of the military telegraphs. On account of this cipher having been communicated to Colonel Comstock the Secretary has directed another to be prepared in its place, which is to be communicated to no one, no matter what his rank, without his special authority.

The Secretary does not perceive the necessity of communicating a special cipher, intended only for telegrams to the War Department, to members of your staff any more than to my staff or to the staff officers of other generals commanding geographical departments. All your communications with others are conducted through the ordinary cipher. It was intended that Mr. Beckwith should accompany you wherever you required him, transportation being furnished for that purpose. If by any casualty he should be separated from you, communications could be kept up by the ordinary cipher till the vacancy could be supplied.

It is to be regretted that Colonel Comstock interfered with the orders of the War Department in this case. As stated in former instructions, if any telegraphic employé should not give satisfaction he should be reported, and, if there be a pressing necessity, he may be suspended. But as the corps of telegraphic operators receive their instructions directly from the Secretary of War, these instructions should not be interfered with except under very extraordinary circumstances, which should be immediately reported.

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* See p. 161.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

P. S.—Colonel Stager is the confidential agent of the Secretary of War, and directs all telegraphic matters under his orders.

H. W. H.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Facilities will be given you of getting supplies, either by transferring boats to your quartermaster or having them used for your benefit. Move forward and attack Longstreet as soon as you can, and if more troops are required send to me for them.

Do you not think it practicable to collect Willcox's forces and move them by Jonesville to Abingdon? If they could destroy the road from Abingdon to Saltville it would be worth taking a great risk.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 22, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

General Sturgis, who is, with all the cavalry, opposite Dandridge, reports the roads almost impassable and the forage nearly gone this side of Sevierville. These facts, and the pressure of the enemy, has forced me to order the Fourth Corps to march to protect the railroad, Loudon, and Kingston. The Twenty-third Corps will be placed in town, with the Ninth in supporting distance. The enemy presses vigorously, and is about 7 miles from town. Our drovers have cowardly abandoned their droves, one of which—300 cattle—has already been captured. There is danger that a drove of 200 hogs will also fall into their hands, although I have sent active parties to endeavor to save it. I am now satisfied that Longstreet has been considerably re-enforced, but not large enough, I think, to warrant his renewing the siege of this place.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to instruct you to proceed to Kingston, as directed in the first place, instead of coming to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. GOURAUD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR SEVIERVILLE,
January 22, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General FOSTER,
Commanding, Knoxville, Tenn.:

I inclose information received from General Elliott and Colonel McCook. There is no doubt but these reports are exaggerated, yet I think the infantry ought to be hurried on.

If the infantry get up to Sevierville, then we can turn upon Wheeler in case he cross the Little Tennessee; otherwise, we might find ourselves between two forces, with as bad roads as I ever saw.

Respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sevierville, Tenn., January 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have report from Colonel McCook, near Jim Evans' Ford, 3½ to 4 miles from Dandridge. He says Union citizens from other side report that the whole rebel army has moved down to Strawberry Plains, through Mossy Creek, cavalry and all. Has seen no enemy yet; don't think they have a force on this side; could not get his artillery as far as his camp to-night.

Wolford reached here about 7.30. I have sent him on the Wilsonville and Newport road. He will not be able to get more than 2 miles out to-night; to-morrow, probably to Fair Garden.

I have heard nothing from Garrard's division; will send him orders to picket the fords of the French Broad below Jim Evans' Ford with one brigade, and with the remainder of his division to join Wolford's division, massing the whole cavalry force between Dandridge and Fair Garden.

The roads are very bad, our trains scattered along the road; many horses have entirely given out, and many will soon give out. The past four weeks, and particularly the past four days, has been trying to men and animals.

We are running all the mills we can control.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

JANUARY 22, 1864—7 a. m.

P. S.—Nothing new has occurred since writing the above.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Jim Evans' House, January 21, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I received the general's note about half an hour since. I had previously sent him a communication containing all the information

I then had. My command is encamped as follows: The brigades here, at Jim Evans' Ford; Palmer and Brownlow, 2½ miles from here, near Squire Burchfield's, on the road toward Beaver Dam. It is 3 miles from here to the Fair Garden road, and that would be the best road, probably, to bring the train over. The road I came over to-day is impracticable for wagons, almost for cavalry. The stupidity of the guide and Colonel Palmer's wrong impression as to the distance between roads made the march to-day very hard, when there was no necessity for it.

We are now here about opposite Fair Garden, the guide informs me, and you can get wagons across to this point, though as we advance farther it would be better probably to cross farther toward Wilsonville. Citizens in Sevierville can give you better information than I, as I know nothing of these roads except the one I am on.

I will give you the information I know, believe, and have heard. I know there is a small rebel force on Muddy Creek and some more will try to cross at Fain's Island to-night. They won't get across.

I believe that all the rebel force moved toward Mossy Creek yesterday and that they had been re-enforced. Some of the citizens from the other side say about 10,000.

I will give you now what I have heard: That Lee himself went down to the plains to-day; that there are 2,000 cavalry in Dandridge to-night, and that they are new cavalry, well clothed and mounted, and not the old stock of Longstreet.

If you can get any artillery horses in town I wish you would; we need them badly. I will move in the morning at 7 and would like to hear from the general commanding to-night if he has any directions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Jim Evans' Ford, Tenn., January 22, 1864—7.10 a. m.

Lieut. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I inclose note* from Colonel Palmer. I made no attempt of the kind he suggested—

First. Because it was not received until just as our bugles sounded reveille.

Second. Because there was no location for the enemy's camp designated, and the "vicinity of Dandridge" comprises a large area to hunt over.

Third. Neither horses nor men were in a condition to try the experiment. I think we ought to get possession of all this country above, to-day if possible. I will at least send parties to Beaver Dam and get possession of the fords above.

No news this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

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*Not found.

JAMES EVANS' FORD, TENN.,
January 22, 1864.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

The colonel commanding directs that you be ready to move at daylight to-morrow, and that you leave your picket at Fain's Island until further orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Memoranda.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Fair Garden, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

A negro sent to Dandridge by Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, brings the following information from one of the most respectable citizens of that place:

First. Longstreet's whole force is three divisions of infantry and one corps of cavalry. Has not been re-enforced by Ewell's or any other corps or forces. Colonel Palmer thinks Ransom's division has re-enforced Longstreet.

Second. There is no infantry this side of Morristown. Small force of cavalry, 500 to 600, in and around Dandridge. This is Dibrell's brigade of Armstrong's division, which is encamped 1½ miles from Dandridge on Knoxville road. Saw our forces across river and sent their train back.

Third. They have placed strong picket at the mill on this (north) side, opposite Fain's Island Ford, 1 mile below Dandridge.

Fourth. Knows of no rebels on south side of river above Dandridge. Bulk of rebel cavalry went toward Strawberry Plains on Wednesday; counted the cavalry; amounted to 1,900.

Fifth. Rebels think Colonel Palmer's cavalry on south side river, but believe the majority of Federal cavalry have gone to Knoxville.

Sixth. It is his impression the rebels have fallen back from Strawberry Plains. They had massed their forces on Sunday last with twenty-five pieces of artillery.

Seventh. The rebel cavalry took nine pieces through town toward Strawberry Plains. Can hear of no rebels on this side of the river or on Muddy Creek or above.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

SIR: In response to verbal inquiries made this morning by the general commanding in regard to the condition of my command, the tested capacity of the country to supply grain and forage, and the advisability of putting the troops for a time in cantonments to enable us to send our animals to the rear, I have the honor to report:

First. That the men of my command are now tolerably well clothed. As to food, they have had nearly full rations of fresh beef, about one-third rations of breadstuffs, and since the siege of Knoxville have had scarcely any of the small rations—coffee, sugar, &c. The men are, however, cheerful and have not as yet suffered materially in health, though my medical officers report that the very scant clothing had by the troops up to a week ago, and the exposure and low diet, lead them to expect serious results to exhibit themselves in the next few weeks. The command has been so little together and the opportunities for drill and discipline so few, that the condition of the corps could be much improved in this respect, though the material is as good as need be.

Second. We have found that the country within our reach will not supply forage for our animals and breadstuffs for our men. Our artillery horses and wagon mules are greatly reduced; many have died of starvation in spite of the most vigorous efforts to forage for them, and they are now absolutely unable to move the artillery and trains. There has been corn and wheat enough in the country to feed the men alone, but for men and animals together it cannot be had.

Third. The considerations mentioned above, together with the fact that in our marches of the past week we have found the roads almost impassable for anything on wheels, have brought me to the conclusion that economy of life, animals, property, and (taking the next six months together) of time also, requires that the troops should go into permanent quarters for a time, when animals can in the main be dispensed with, and the command have a short season of rest, instruction, and reorganization, whilst they could at the same time cover their principal line of communication.

This view is, of course, based upon the hypothesis that there is no imperative necessity for an active campaign to preserve our hold of East Tennessee during the remainder of the winter, for I take pleasure in assuring the commanding general that I believe every officer and man of this corps will most cheerfully undergo every hardship, and endure patiently every privation which a real military necessity may impose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *January* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

I have information from General Morgan L. Smith, at Larkinsville, that Roddey proposes to cross the river above Decatur.

If any expedition is sent to the river at any point, and Roddey should cross at some other point far distant, he could get in our rear and do much damage before we could reach him. It would be difficult for the expedition to cross the river and attack him there, for the want of boats.

My scouts report that he has the river guarded from Whitesburg to Corinth, and report him to have 1,200 men.

Have you heard from General Smith yet? The portion of this division with General Smith is very necessary in fitting out an expedition, as there are only three regiments here belonging to the division, who are guarding and taking care of a good deal of convalescent stock.

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have re-enlisted and sent home thirteen regiments of infantry and four batteries. When they begin to return, two regiments and one battery more will go. This includes all the veterans in my command.

Everything moves along quietly. One of my scouts from Rome, Ga., reports Johnston at Dalton, eight regiments of cavalry of Martin's division at Rome, three steam-boats on Coosa River plying between Greensport and Rome.

Colonel Johnson with 800 men is in Colbert Reserve, probably foraging. If I can get together 400 or 500 mounted men I will send after him.

Roddey has about 1,600 effective men scattered from Decatur to Big Bear Creek and in Russellville valley. Two thousand good cavalry, or less, could clean out all that country. My portion of railroad will be finished by the 1st of February. Duck River bridge goes very slow; Boomer is at work on it.

General Crook's cavalry division has returned to Huntsville and Mooresville.

With three or four regiments I have no doubt when the veterans return it will make my force large enough for two divisions; there are now six batteries in it.

I think I shall have no trouble in holding my lines and protecting everything. I am well stockaded at all bridges, &c.

I have received a very urgent letter from Colonel Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, desiring to join the command. He says he saw you. When the requirements of the service permit, I trust you will see proper to let him join his brigade. His whole regiment, he states, is very anxious to do so.

The Tennessee River is at a good stage. If the obstructions on Colbert Shoals were removed gun-boats could go to Florence and destroy the large number of flats at Little Bear, Cheatham's, and Garner's Ferries.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that as we are here within striking distance of the enemy, he desires that you strengthen the picket line across the valley to such an extent as will enable it to resist any raid that may be attempted from that direction. He also directs that you have all the transportation belonging to the Eleventh Corps parked in camps here, and that when it is not in use it be kept in the vicinity of the camps of the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 22, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER, *Columbia:*

My forces were 6 miles west of Florence on Tuesday. Johnson was there in the Reserve with about 800 men getting stock, &c. I think they only want food, but they may come this way.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The following is a copy of telegram received by Major-General Rousseau from Colonel Mizner:

> Fourteen hundred men of Roddey's command, under Johnson and Moran [Moreland?], crossed the Tennessee between Florence and Clifton on Monday, designing a raid upon railway line and destruction of bridges. I have advised General Dodge at Pulaski I shall watch closely.
>
> H. R. MIZNER,
> *Colonel, Commanding Post, Columbia, Tenn.*

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *January* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of my scouts left Rome on Sunday last; he went by way of Decatur and Summerville and returned by Turkeytown and Whiteside's. All quiet on south side of Tennessee.

At Rome, in addition to State militia, are the Eighth, Eleventh, and Fourth Texas Cavalry, Seventh Georgia Cavalry, and Biffle's brigade, consisting of Ninth Tennessee Cavalry and Ninth and Twentieth Alabama Infantry (mounted); all belong to Martin's division.

On Coosa River the steam-boats Curtis Peake, Laura Moore, and Albert Bitler ply between Greensport and Rome, transporting corn and meat to the army.

Martin's cavalry connect with Roddey between Courtland and Somerville; Roddey, with Lee, between Russellville and Vincent's Cross-Roads; Lee and Forrest in and about Okolona and Columbus, Miss.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

SHELBYVILLE, *January* 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twelfth Corps, Tullahoma:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that Captain Mosely, a guerrilla captain, escaped from custody on the evening of the 19th of January, under, as near as I can ascertain, the following circumstances: For some reason unknown to me Captain Mosely was allowed to go to the house of Mrs. Blackwell, the wife of Captain Blackwell, the guerrilla chief, accompanied by a single guard, to stay all night. The guard went to bed and, of course, to sleep, when Captain Mosely took a revolver from under his head, and the horse of a lady friend of Mrs. Blackwell, conveniently near, and made off. Several messages have been reported as coming from Captain Mosely since his escape, of an unpleasant nature. During Captain Mosely's stay here he was allowed to a great extent the freedom of the place, and to receive any of his friends or sympathizers who chose to call on him; was never sent to the guard-house or turned over to the commander of the post, but, on the contrary, rather treated as a guest, who was entitled to a guard of honor.

Taking into consideration this man's desperate character, the amount of trouble he has given the United States authorities, the atrocities of every description committed by him and his men (of which murder was probably the most merciful) upon peaceful citizens, I thought it best to lay before you some of the facts, so that if possible an investigation might be ordered, and the party or parties responsible for his escape brought to punishment.

While this Mosely was a prisoner here (or guest, as you choose to term it) he had every opportunity to find out the strength of the forces at this post, as well as their position, and any other knowledge that might be valuable to an enemy. He was captured by Captain Beardsley's command and was in his charge when he escaped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STURDEVANT,
Lieut. Col. and Commissary of Subsistence, Twelfth Corps.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 22, 1864.

Colonel ROSS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Decherd:

It is reported that Roddey crossed the Tennessee at Florence on Monday with 1,400 men.

General Knipe directs that your command keep on the alert.

S. E. PITTMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Colgrove.)

NASHVILLE, *January* 22, 1864

Major-General SLOCUM,
Tullahoma:

Colonel Mizner, commanding at Columbia, telegraphs that 1,400 of Roddey's command crossed the Tennessee near Florence on Monday for the purpose of making a raid upon the railroad.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Close Corinth out to-morrow, so as to have everything this side of Big Muddy.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *January* 22, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

It is impossible to do so unless the bridge is finished early in the morning. If that is done by to-morrow night I can put everything at La Grange.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Miss.:

GENERAL: As soon as Stevenson gets his men and material across the Big Muddy you will commence moving your force down, calling in all east of La Grange to that point by rail or by land. It is of very great importance that your command be in as speedily as possible at Memphis. To this end all preparations should have been already made. I have added to your division the Thirty-third Missouri, now at Helena—a good regiment, with good officers. It will be well for you to send one of your staff to go to Helena in advance and see that the regiment is all right for the field. I strongly desire that your command, as old troops, move rapidly and neatly.

Yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding, Goodrich's Landing:

GENERAL: I send the Madison, Chenango, and Era, all the boats I have, but which are deemed sufficient to move that portion of your command at Goodrich's Landing. As soon as the boats arrive you will embark without delay and proceed to Haynes' Bluff, on the Yazoo River, where you will disembark and place your men in camp in good defensive position, and send one or more of the boats, as may be necessary, to Milliken's Bend to bring off Colonel Ballinger's regiment and the balance of your command, should any portion be left at Goodrich's Landing. Haynes' Bluff will be your station for the present, and as soon as you get into position you will proceed to make your command as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 22, 1864.

Major EASTMAN,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., Red Bone Church:

MAJOR: I have it from a source which I deem reliable that the enemy have increased their force of cavalry very materially from

Raymond around toward Rocky Springs and Port Gibson; that Pinson's cavalry, recently from North Mississippi, are in between Raymond and Baldwin's Ferry. Keep your scouts well out and actively engaged watching all the crossing places and roads leading up from Big Black, and do not allow yourself to be surprised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 22, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, on being relieved from his command by Major-General Rosecrans, will report for duty to Major-General Grant, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

16. Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the depot for drafted men, at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
January 22, 1864.

I. Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, will proceed with his command down the Loudon and Knoxville Railroad, and take such position there as will insure the protection of the road. He will take as much of the artillery of his command as in his opinion is required for the defense of the road. The remainder of the artillery will be turned over to Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery.

II. Maj. Gen. G. Granger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, will retain his command in its present position until further orders.

III. Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, commanding Ninth Army Corps, will halt his command at Armstrong's Ferry until further orders.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, will send one regiment to picket Boyd's and Ramsey's Ferries on the north side. The commanding officer of the regiment will have the ferry-boats at those places taken down the river to Knoxville, Tenn.

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, commanding Ninth Army Corps, will select some suitable position near that of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and go into camp until further orders.

* * * * * * *

XVII. The Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Parke commanding, will go into quarters, taking position from Campbell's Station to Knoxville, Tenn., guarding the fords of the river. The troops will be disposed as directed by the general commanding the corps, the main body being near and within easy supporting distance of Knoxville. No other supply of forage than that obtained by the corps itself can be furnished, and, if that becomes insufficient, the draft animals and officers' horses will be sent to the rear, where they can obtain it.

XVIII. The Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. G. Granger commanding, will at once go into quarters, taking position extending from Kingston to Loudon, Tenn., guarding the fords of the river and the outposts extending to Maryville. The troops will be disposed as directed by the major-general commanding the corps. No other supply of forage than that obtained by the corps itself can be furnished, and, if that should become in sufficient, the draft animals and officers' horses will be sent to the rear, where they can obtain it.

XIX. The Twenty-third Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox commanding, will go into quarters, taking position at Knoxville, Tenn. The troops will be disposed as directed by the general commanding the corps.

All the artillery horses and the transportation of the corps, with the exception of one wagon and team to each corps, division, and brigade headquarters, and to each regiment and battery, will be turned over to the quartermaster's department at Knoxville. The officers' horses will be sent to the rear to be supplied with forage, under the direction of the general commanding the corps.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

We have secured the whole drove of 4,800 hogs which was threatened with capture. The rebels have ceased to press vigorously. I have no idea that they intend to undertake a siege. It is absolutely necessary that the army have rest. I have therefore ordered the whole to go into quarters, and shall post the different corps so as to hold this place, the line of railroad to Loudon, Loudon itself, [and] the line of river to Kingston. I shall also hold Maryville and surrounding country, and the country south of the French Broad as far up as the cavalry can hold.

The country north of us cannot be held for want of forage. I have outposts at Clinton and Wheeler's Gap. All the trains will now come by the way of Kingston. I shall push the building of the bridge at this place and Loudon. We are quite secure, I think, in all our arrangements. We have 900,000 rations of meat, of which 400,000 are salted; ten days' rations of coffee and sugar, but none of bread.

I shall send all the animals to the rear for forage.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The fog and smoke prevent much being seen this morning, but my impression is that the enemy is withdrawn from my immediate front. I have ordered the line of pickets advanced, and a detachment pushed forward on the Rutledge road to feel for the rebels. If it is found that their camp of last night is evacuated, I propose to push detachments both on the Rutledge and Spring Valley roads some miles, unless the commanding general otherwise directs. If any cavalry can be obtained to assist in this, it will help materially, as the communication with infantry detachments on different roads is extremely slow. Some shots were heard early this morning in direction of Boyd's Ferry.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: A detachment of the Ninth Corps, sent by General Ferrero, has gone 4 miles on Rutledge road and report no enemy. A detachment of Manson's division, Twenty-third Corps, is on the Spring Valley road, progressing in like manner.

The rebel cavalry is reported by the citizens to be Martin's division, and General Ferrero reports the citizens as saying that they dropped remarks which indicate that their movement was a diversion to cover a retreat of Longstreet's infantry through the mountains. This is not in any very reliable shape, but may be worth something. The rebels also inquired at various places whether our army had had a fight with their cavalry below and whether their men had taken Loudon, indicating an expectation that their cavalry were doing something in that direction. I send these reports for what they may be worth. I have ordered the parties out to go as far as Lee's Mill and learn definitely in regard to the cattle which were there.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sevierville, Tenn., January 23, 1864—12 m.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The present position of your force (if I understand it aright) is, I think, the best possible at present. You are enabled to guard well the most feasible fords, especially Jim Evans' Ford, and at the same time occupy such a position as will enable the remainder of the forces to concentrate on you if necessary. The idea of seizing the Dutch and Irish Bottoms would be a good one if we had infantry on the way here, but I am informed by General Potter (now here) that the infantry will not march from Knoxville. Under these circumstances our forces would be too much scattered, and should the enemy force any of the fords in the vicinity of Dandridge we should be fatally divided. One brigade of Colonel Garrard now guards the fords below the Little Pigeon; the other is here, to be sent wherever most required. If we should move up and scatter along the river, besides risking being divided, we should not be strong enough at any one point to successfully resist, and we would be unable to hold those bottoms should the enemy determine to drive us out.

When we once discover the object and intention of the enemy we can either meet it in force successfully or we could not resist it divided.

Any suggestions you may have to make I will be glad to receive, and I trust you will so use Colonel Wolford's division as will enable you mutually to sustain each other.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The general directs me to say that he will move his headquarters to Fair Garden to-night or to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. T. GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch, Tazewell, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the 19th instant of Col. C. D. Pennebaker, then in command of the district, and to say to you that Jones' brigade numbered but 1,500 men when it passed War Gap, which number has since been diminished by the small parties detached.

You will do as you see fit in regard to attacking this force, but you should constantly harass it, the object being to hold as much of the country in your front as possible and obtain the forage therein.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Sevierville, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:

GENERAL: I am informed by General Potter that the destination of the infantry is changed. This makes a radical change in my opinion as to the propriety of our attempting to occupy this valley with cavalry. If I guard all the fords of the Holston River my force will be too much weakened for successful resistance. If I do not, and attempt to hold the Dutch and Irish Bottoms (which I must do), infantry will be sent against us and the cavalry will cross in our rear, and I fear we may be placed in a very delicate situation. If the object is simply to subsist (and that is my understanding of your intentions), I am firmly of opinion that a portion of the cavalry ought to occupy the Little Tennessee country, and the remainder be sent away at once for organization and equipping; otherwise, spring will find us totally without cavalry.

With the present status of the army I think you cannot act too soon. Palmer and McCook are taking a good many wagons and prisoners, but the enemy will not be long in getting into position to put an end to this and take the offensive.

Respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow sends information that there are no rebel forces near Maryville, the report to that effect arising from the crossing of the river by about twenty guerillas in a flat.

The Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. G. Granger commanding, has been ordered to take position, extending from Kingston, Tenn., to the crossing of the river by the Clinton and Maryville road, guarding the ford, and with its outposts extending to Maryville.

In case of your being driven back by the enemy, either cavalry or infantry, you will fall back with your force upon our troops at Maryville, operating on the flanks of any force advancing on Knoxville.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by him of your dispatch announcing the capture of train of the enemy by Colonel McCook, and to express to you his gratification, and to ask you to make in his name the proper compliments to Colonel McCook and the officers of General Elliott's command.

He wishes me to inform you that the enemy have retreated from our front on this side of the river, and have recrossed the Holston, having yesterday captured on the Valley road about 5½ miles from here 800 head of cattle. You will look out for and take care of any parties of the enemy you may hear of; push them vigorously, harassing them as much as possible with regard to your safety.

The Ninth and Twenty-third Army Corps are about going into winter quarters, guarding part of the railroad and the defenses of this place.

The Fourth Army Corps will have one division at Maryville, and will guard the fords of the Little Tennessee and Loudon, and the rest of the railroad, and the fords toward this place, and will build the bridge at Loudon, and will also go into winter quarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STRONG,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Camp Nelson:

The enemy's cavalry have been pressing us for a few days, but as they found it impossible to subsist their horses, have this morning retired. I have ordered the cavalry to cross the river and they will subsist their horses south of the French Broad River. You will push forward trains with commissary stores with all possible dispatch. They must be sent via Chitwood's to Kingston. I shall order one division of cavalry into Kentucky. Send no more horses or mules here, as it is impossible to forage them here. I shall send to the rear all empty wagons via Kingston. Captain Dickerson will have forage at Chitwood's. A herd of cattle sent via Blain's Cross-Roads, contrary to my orders, were captured yesterday by the enemy.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 23, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say, in answer to your communication of this morning, that the picket force of 250 men now guarding the line across the valley, if posted so as to take advantage of all accidents of ground, the reserves properly stationed, and the men thoroughly instructed, should be able to repel any cavalry force that may come against them.

The general further directs me to state that there is a cavalry outpost of one company of the Second Kentucky Cavalry stationed about 2 miles in front of your line up the valley. Our cavalry force is so small, and the animals in so bad condition, that it is impossible to make this cavalry picket strong enough to make any determined resistance. The most that is expected from it is to give timely notice of any force of the enemy approaching from that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

Dr. McVey says a force from Bainbridge passed up the Waterville road on Wednesday night. They went 15 miles and were still going on. How many men do you want to go down and clean out this band of rebels, and how many can you take from your command?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *January* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Refugees from near Gadsden, Ala., report to Colonel Grose, at Whiteside's, that there are two regiments of rebel cavalry and a battery of six pieces at that place. One of the women came on steamboat from Rome to Gadsden week ago Wednesday; was but one steamer running there. They saw other cavalry going out of Georgia, it was said, to recruit their horses. Captain Davenport, with one company, is at Portersville, in Will's Valley. Refugees left Gadsden last Saturday.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

The command here will be ready to move day after to-morrow. You had better make your arrangements to meet them and designate the point and time the two forces shall join.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

The Eighteenth Missouri will move, as you suggest, early Monday morning.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 23, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Your letter inclosing instructions to Colonel Ketcham received. Colonel Mizner telegraphs that 1,400 of Roddey's men, under Johnson and Morrow [Moreland?], crossed Tennessee River between Florence and Clifton on Monday, designing raid on railroad. Be upon your guard.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *January* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

My pontoon-boats are up Mud Creek near Bellefonte. It has been impossible to get proper material to lay a bridge as yet. Am now having it sawed at Flint River. The roads south of Tennessee River are represented as being in very bad condition. No forage south of the river for miles. Cavalry might by quick marches strike supplies within a day and a half's march from river.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There is no necessity for General Smith to delay here. You might order him and all troops ready to push down to Vicksburg; disembark and move out to Big Black, to a convenient point near the upper crossing, which General McPherson will indicate, near the Messinger house. In like manner you can, as fast as boats are ready, embark and complete the organization outside of Vicksburg. I would advise you to get what troops you have indicated of the Helena garrison at once, as they will soon fall under Steele's command and difficulty will be experienced. Send forage and provisions along with troops.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

DEAR GENERAL: I have just received from General Grant, at the hands of Colonel Duff, four letters, one of which is from General Halleck to you, January 7, constituting your command the Seventh Army Corps and giving you the department. I am very glad of this and feel assured that you and I can pull together perfectly. I believe in the move on Red River and would engage in it at once, but Red River is too low at this time. I will start in a few days for

Meridian, and think I will be back on the river by the end of February, by which time I think I can spare you a force of about 10,000 men to ascend Red River in boats, with the gun-boats, to make a concerted attack. My own opinion is, that being in possession of the rivers we should use them to their utmost capacity this season of high water, which usually lasts in Red River up to June. But I must first use my entire force here to break that railroad connection between Meridian and Selma. I am stripping the river very close for that purpose, but think the gun-boats can keep the river clear. General Kimball goes to you to-day, and I will converse with him freely with a view that he communicate to you.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I am informed by Captain Hudson, aide-de-camp to Major-General Grant, that you are shipping horses to this point which were intended to go to Nashville. This is well, for an emergency now exists in this department which this change will enable us to meet. Three hundred and seventy-seven horses arrived here to-day per steamers City of Alton and Delaware. The necessity that justifies the change in destination of the horses purchased for Nashville will probably not continue longer than about February 1, so that it will not be advisable to divert shipments that cannot arrive here before that time. It is of prime importance that our cavalry throughout General Grant's division should be put in the best possible condition at the earliest practicable moment, in preparation for the spring campaign. I will do all I can to procure horses in the regions of country traversed by our cavalry. If the quartermaster's department could only furnish hay sufficient during the next two months, we can get a great deal of corn in the country and recruit up and save many horses that will otherwise be lost to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Military Division of the Miss.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, January 23, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The bridge is not yet repaired. I shall not be able to send off any trains before 12 to-day. I have sent scout as far south as 40 miles, and find the report of the enemy moving on this place false. There has been no movement of troops except to Forrest. The enemy seem to be concentrating all their force somewhere west of Pontotoc. Ferguson is at Lumpkin's Mill. I think I am in no danger except from interference with the road. I think the trains that are here loaded had better be put through to Memphis unless you have information that Walker [?] is on the move against the road. The information I have is that such is his intention. My scout from below reports a new brigade of cavalry at Okolona (Armstrong's); also, that Roddey passed south of Tupelo in direction of Okolona last Wednesday. This is the first I have heard of him. I repeat, I shall push everything right through.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *January* 23, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Bridge was finished about 9 a. m. Since then I have sent off five trains, and move to-night in addition all dismounted men, camp and garrison equipage, of First Alabama Cavalry to La Grange. All quartermaster's stores are gone; fifteen cars (commissary) still to be moved, and four cars of ordnance collected by ordnance officer. I send to-night an immense train of refugees. Shall have at least another train of them. With eight more trains I can land in Memphis with everything. Could have been there to-night but for break in the road. Can load just as fast as trains arrive. Everything right to hand to be loaded. Scout just from Okolona this evening. Enemy moving everything west. Roddey is reported at mouth of Buttahatchie. He certainly has moved a part of his command south from river. I learn this from half dozen different sources. I have thoroughly destroyed the line of work on north side of railroad. Shall destroy the remainder before I leave.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock is hereby announced as acting chief engineer of this department. He will have entire charge of all matters relating to positions, defenses, bridges, &c., and will issue all necessary orders in the name of the major-general commanding the department.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
January 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Inasmuch as the Ninth Army Corps is so few in numbers, and in the position at present assigned to it has so many roads and fords to guard, the Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. G. Granger commanding, will take position as heretofore assigned it by Special Orders, No. 22, paragraph 18, current series, but extending on the east as far as the crossing of the Clinton and Maryville roads, guarding the fords of the river along its entire position. The Ninth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke commanding, will take position as already assigned it by Special Orders, 22, paragraph 17, current series, but extending on the west only as far as the above crossing.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *January* 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. All persons coming within the lines of the Fifteenth Army Corps to speculate in cotton are hereby ordered to leave the limits of said corps.

Until further orders, no speculation in cotton will be allowed within the lines of the Fifteenth Army Corps. This order will be strictly enforced by all commanders of divisions, posts, and detachments within the limits prescribed.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 24, 1864.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Foster telegraphs that Longstreet is still advancing toward Knoxville. I have directed him to get his cavalry to Longstreet's rear, or give battle if necessary. I will send Thomas with additional troops to insure Longstreet's being driven from the State.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 24, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to suspend or remove Mr. Anderson as superintendent of railroads, if you deem it necessary for the public service.

Your letter of the 15th is received. I will await your next before answering.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 24, 1864—11 a. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

The enemy has retired and I am now putting the tired troops in cantonment, where they may rest a little before the spring campaign.

The Fourth Corps is ordered to hold Kingston, Loudon, and half of the railroad line to this place, with a brigade at Maryville to collect supplies. Sheridan's division is at Loudon, where he will push the work on the railroad bridge with a view to the opening of that line to Chattanooga. The bridge will be completed in thirty days if no interruption occurs. Please to honor any requisition for tools, nails, spikes, &c., which Sheridan may send to you, to save time. I hope you will be able to put the lower portion of the road in running order and to rebuild the bridge at Hiwassee by the time the bridge at Loudon is completed.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 24, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

Can you not now organize a cavalry force to work its way past Longstreet south of him, to get into his rear and destroy railroad and transportation, or cannot Willcox do this from the north? Either this should be done or battle given where Longstreet now is. Let me know what you think about this.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
January 24, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Facilities will be given you for getting supplies, either by transferring boats to your quartermaster or having them used for your benefit. Move forward and attack Longstreet as soon as you can, and if more troops are required send to me for them.

Do you think it practicable to collect Willcox's forces and move them by Jonesville to Abingdon? If they could destroy the road from Abingdon to Saltville it would be worth taking a great risk.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Should the advance of Longstreet upon Knoxville make re-enforcements to Foster necessary, send the remainder of the Fourth Corps, except artillery. I do not deem more artillery necessary under any circumstances, unless you should deem it advisable as safeguard whilst on the march. Should the exigencies of Foster's position make more re-enforcements necessary send such of the troops as you can spare.

In case you are called on for troops to go into East Tennessee I wish you to take the command in person, and on arrival at Knoxville to take command of all the forces.

The condition Foster is now in makes it impossible for him to take the field. In justice to himself, and as I want Longstreet routed and pursued beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee, it is necessary to have a commander physically able for the task.

Troops started from Chattanooga with three days' rations in haversacks will be able to make the trip to Loudon, drawing the balance of their supplies from the country. Receipts should be given in all cases where supplies are taken from loyal persons to enable them to get their pay in accordance with existing orders.

I wish to impress this fact: If further re-enforcements are sent from here to East Tennessee, Longstreet is to be driven beyond the reach of doing further harm in this State. Troops enough should be sent to secure this result.

Should taking such a force weaken Chattanooga dangerously, I will order such force from Logan's command to their place as will secure it.

In drawing troops from Chattanooga it would not be necessary to wait the arrival of their substitutes. The fact of their being on the way would be sufficient. I would advise that immediate attention be given to preparations for moving troops, so that they may be got off, if required, on the shortest possible notice.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 24, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 22d is received; also one without date ordering an advance. I have telegraphed the results of the past week's movements. The whole force is now distributed to their positions to obtain forage and the rest which men and animals so much need. The roads are very bad, and after a rain will become impassable. The animals are in a very bad condition. Very little of the artillery can be taken forward at this time on a march. The bread thus far received from Chattanooga has not amounted to one-tenth of the rations. We now have only enough for the hospitals. I make the above representation in justice to the men, who have already suffered much, and would earnestly urge that they be allowed some weeks to rest.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

There will be a train of 2,000 horses and mules, with as many wagons as the mules can draw, leave here in three or four days for Camp Nelson via Chitwood's. The horses and mules are sent to the rear on account of not having forage for them. The train will take with it some 200 or 300 poor people from this place who would have to be supported by the Government during the winter, should they remain here. You will send a proper amount of forage for this train to Chitwood's, also 2,000 rations for the poor who are with the train.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *January* 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

I have done everything I could to have the troops under General Fry pushed forward to the front. General Fry is greatly to blame for the delay. He is a man of no energy. General Boyle is also to blame.

Since the first of the month it has been impossible to procure supplies from Cincinnati, on account of the large quantity of ice in the Ohio. I have given the quartermaster's department orders to seize the ferry at Cincinnati, if necessary.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Col. D. C. MCCALLUM,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

COLONEL: General Grant agrees with me in the opinion that it is of the greatest importance to place the railroad from here to Nashville in an efficient and safe condition at once. You will therefore distribute your force along the road so as to accomplish the work with the least possible delay; so arranging as not to interfere with the running of the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel McCallum has just left for Knoxville to ascertain the condition of that railroad, and make arrangements to push forward the work as fast as possible. He will return by first boat, when I will give him your order. The working parties for repairing the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad have been assigned their positions and will be at work as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 23, dated January 23, 1864. It is my judgment that the division commanded by Brigadier-General Ward, now on the railroad between Christiana and Nashville, should be brought forward to relieve that commanded by Major-General Stanley, now guarding the railroad between Bridgeport and Whiteside's; but as this will involve considerations of transportation and the movements of other troops, of which it is not my province to judge, I have deemed it proper to make no change until I can be informed of the views of the major-general commanding the department concerning it. Further, it may be necessary that General Stanley's division should be relieved immediately. If this is the case, Ward's division will not be able to relieve it.

For the information of the major-general commanding I report that the aggregate for duty, by return dated January 18, of the three divisions Eleventh Corps, in Lookout Valley, is 4,835.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Lookout Valley:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. As there is not time to wait for the division commanded by Brigadier-General Ward, the major-general commanding the department says that it will be necessary to make immediate preparations for the change directed in Special Orders, No. 23, current series, and what cavalry you have at your disposal be stationed at Bridgeport to watch and give timely information of the movements of the enemy. Instructions have already been given to have Ward's old brigade move to the front as soon as they can be spared from their present stations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: In compliance with the directions contained in the inclosed order, the major-general commanding directs that you order the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps to be in readiness to move at an early hour to-morrow morning in the direction of Whiteside's, Shellmound, and Bridgeport, to occupy and garrison those posts and guard the line of communication from Bridgeport to this point, relieving General Stanley's division. A more detailed statement of the stations and garrisons will be furnished you for the information of the officer commanding the division to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, January* 23, 1864.

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XVIII. The First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley commanding, will leave its present position and take up a new one on the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad between Chickamauga River and Charleston.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, will make such dispositions of the Eleventh Army Corps as will, in addition to that portion of the railroad now guarded by it, cover that which will be vacated by General Stanley's division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the division heretofore ordered to be in readiness leave their camps here early to-morrow morning, and march the brigade strongest in numbers to the south side of the Tennessee River opposite Bridgeport, the brigade next strongest to Whiteside's, the one of the least numbers to Shellmound, relieving at each of those points a brigade of General Stanley's troops.

The instructions which have been given to the troops now on duty at these posts will be, until others are issued, adopted for the government of the troops of your command.

Orders will hereafter be given to the Eleventh Corps artillery, and if it is possible to horse two batteries they will be made to take positions along the line.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 24, 1864.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chattanooga:

General Foster has relieved me from duty in this department, and ordered me to report in person to General Thomas.

My escort and baggage wagon, by advice of Colonel Long, I send via Morganton and Athens to Calhoun, to move from there as you may direct. I will go by rail and boat to Chattanooga.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Bridgeport:

The major-general commanding desires you will move up your division as early as possible, that the reconstruction of the railroad may not be delayed.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[From General G. H. Thomas' journal.]

JANUARY 24.

Deserters from the enemy, who have come into our lines within a few days, agree in their statements that Johnston is sending troops south by railroad. It was generally understood Mobile was their destination. Parties of the enemy's cavalry have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Harrison's for a day or two past.

Col. William P. Boone, commanding Twenty-eighth Kentucky (Mounted) Infantry, reports the result of this expedition to Dirt Town as follows:

> Started from Rossville on the 21st instant, with 220 men and 11 officers of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky (mounted) and 211 men and 4 officers of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; total, 446. Moved through McLemore's Cove to a point between Blue Bird and Dug Gaps, 25 miles south of Chattanooga. On the 22d crossed Lookout Mountain at its intersection with Pigeon Mountain, and passed through Broomtown Valley to Summerville, thence across Taylor's Ridge to Dirt Town, and thence about 8 miles in the direction of Dalton to the camp of Colonel Culberson, commanding home guards, where some 300 of that officer's men were routed, the camp destroyed, with a considerable number of arms and other property, but the main body of the enemy escaped in the direction of Dalton, where the Confederate forces were strongly posted. We captured one Government wagon, which was afterward burned; 15 prisoners, among whom was one Captain Hubbard. There were no casualties.

First Division, Fourth Corps, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley commanding, ordered to take position north of Chattanooga, between Chickamauga Depot and Hiwassee River. General Hooker instructed to relieve him at Bridgeport with the Eleventh Corps. Ward's division of the Eleventh Corps ordered to the front from Nashville. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, chief of cavalry, relieved from temporary duty with the Army of the Ohio and ordered to report to General Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Scottsborough, Ala.:

General Sherman is collecting a force at Vicksburg with which to move eastward. That force he expected to have assembled by this day (the 24th), and will move as soon as possible, say by the 28th or 30th. It will be necessary for General Thomas and yourself to keep up a threatened advance on Rome, with a view of retaining on this front as large a force of the enemy as possible. General Thomas has his directions. You will push the work on your pontoon bridge with all dispatch. Collect such force as can be spared from the railroad, leaving that perfectly guarded, however, and cross the river. From there use any cavalry or mounted infantry you may have in reconnoitering to the front, collecting information, a knowledge of the roads, &c. It is not expected to move forward at this time, but the movements of the enemy might change this. By a full interchange of information obtained by General Thomas and yourself, and each reporting what you have to me, an advance can be ordered if it should prove necessary. Should General Thomas inform you at any time that he is going to make a reconnaissance to the front and ask you to move in the co-operation, do so without awaiting further orders from these headquarters. Report the fact, however.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 24, 1864.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The special order assigning a third division to Twelfth Corps was sent to yourself, General Hooker, and General Rousseau.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Five thousand. Roddey has a portion of his force down at Colbert Reserve, foraging. I have picked up what mounted men I could, and they will attack him Tuesday. They will be at Florence to-morrow night. I don't think he has over 600 or 800. I had 200 mounted men in Florence Tuesday, and that was about the force he had.

He is obliged to get his entire living on this side of the river, and no doubt that is his purpose in coming over.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

I have no different orders. Colonel Mizner sent report to me, but you were 6 miles west of Florence at the time. No troops have passed through here that accompanied General Smith. I do not think that Johnson has over 600 men, and guess by this time he is thinking of getting back. The troops from here will move promptly.

On your return pick up sleek stock and cattle.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that in the movement of the Third Division, Eleventh Corps, to-morrow, the transportation belonging to that division may be insufficient to transport their camp and garrison equipage, &c.; if so, he thinks you had better use all the wagons belonging to the corps, or enough of them to transport all the baggage, and when the movement is completed return such wagons as may belong to the Second Division. The wagons of the Second Division that are used had better be loaded with the baggage belonging to the brigades of the Third Division, which will halt at the posts nearest here—Whiteside's and Shellmound.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MEMPHIS,
January 24, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Stevenson will be through by to-morrow at 9 a. m. You will at once move your division to Memphis with all rapidity. Boats will be ready for you. Send your quartermaster, with full information of strength, &c., to report to Colonel Nigh.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

The entire line of road will be abandoned and everything moved into Memphis that is of any value and can be transported.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *January* 24, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Shall I destroy the fortifications here or leave it for the cavalry? Will all of my regiments go along?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

JANUARY 24, 1864.

General TUTTLE:

Let the fortifications alone. Bring in your entire command, and leave the country to God and the cavalry.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

DEAR GENERAL: I have received at the hands of Colonel Duff your letter of the 15th instant, with copies of yours to General Halleck and those of General Halleck to you and General Steele. All these concur in their general plan, and my acts thus far are perfectly in accordance. The Sixteenth Corps had become so domiciled at Memphis and along the railroad that it is like pulling teeth to get them started, but I think three divisons (Veatch's, Tuttle's, and A. J. Smith's) will be embarked to-day and to-morrow for the south. The cavalry under General William Sooy Smith should also be ready to-morrow, the day appointed, when I will start the former in the boats already collected here for Vicksburg, and the latter by land in light order for Pontotoc, Okolona, Meridian, &c. As soon as the cavalry is off I will haste for Vicksburg, and with the infantry and a sufficient force of artillery (double-teamed) will start for Black River, Jackson, Brandon, and Meridian. I will use all caution, and feel no doubt unless Johnston has caught wind of our movement and brought an additional force from Georgia, which I do not believe. I have good scouts out, and will know everything in time. I believe that William Sooy Smith will have a force of cavalry superior to that of Forrest and Stephen D. Lee, which is all that can meet him, and General Polk cannot have at Canton, Brandon, and Meridian a force to beat me. Admiral Porter is hourly looked for, and I will confer with him. I will ask him to send a squadron of light-draught gun-boats up the Yazoo, and may send Hawkins up as far as Greenwood with orders, if the opportunity offers, to strike Grenada another blow. This would make a diversion, confuse the enemy, and demonstrate the value to us as a military channel of the Yazoo. It my be that Forrest will let Smith pass down and make a dash for Memphis. I leave General Buckland in command here with about 3,200 men. These, with the fort, will assure the safety of the place, but in addition General Veatch, under my orders, has enrolled three regiments of citizens, to whom I will issue arms, partial clothing, and ammunition, and have ordered the quartermaster to set aside for their use as armories cotton sheds, which will make excellent citadels or block-houses. The mayor and citizens offered me a dinner, and I had to accept. I recall your experience, and as the affair comes off to-night I will try to be cautious in any remarks I will be forced to make. I pity you when you will have to go back to the States, for you will not be allowed to eat or sleep for the curious intrusion of the dear people. Red River is still low, but should it rise by the time we get back from Meridian I will be tempted to help against Shreveport. Steele could move direct by land to Arkadelphia and Fulton; Banks could regain Opelousas and Alexandria; the admiral and I could pass directly up the river to Shreveport. This would be a consecutive movement, but a little risky if Dick Taylor, Price, and Magruder should unite; but the latter is supposed to be off in Texas, and the two latter [former] do not seem to pull together. I will send you a messenger the moment I can after I reach Meridian. My supposition is that you will want William Sooy Smith with his cavalry back to Pulaski by March, and will keep that in mind as soon as he can be spared. I am much troubled by the promises we have made the veterans for the furloughs. All want the furloughs at once. I doubt if thirty-five days will see any of them back. Once at home they will be beyond our reach and control.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 24, 1864.
(Received 12.45 a. m., 25th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I hope that it will be consistent with the public interest for General Burnside to be sent back to East Tennessee. He is the man; the people want him; he will inspire more confidence than any other man at this time.

Will be in Washington soon.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., January 24, 1864.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: At 1 a. m. this morning shots were heard at the wood-yard on Island No. 60, 2 miles north of this place; soon after the wood-choppers' shanties were seen on fire. At 2 a. m. I dispatched 75 cavalry and 50 infantry to the island, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, on a steamer. On his arrival he learned that the enemy, which he estimated from information and tracks on the sand-bar to be 250, had decamped before his arrival.

At 6 a. m. I sent additional re-enforcements, when Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert pursued 7 miles. He returned reporting that the enemy were not guerrillas but regular cavalry, all the horses shod, and that his force was insufficient to cope with them.

The wood contractors lost about 25 mules and oxen, some provisions, and their shanties.

The United States lost only little. The wood was undisturbed. I have sent a force of two companies to protect the wood-choppers and contrabands. I report this fact to let General Hurlbut know that there is a cavalry force opposite this place.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY.,
January 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Camp Nelson:

The following has just been received:

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.,
January 23, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON:

A very reliable man here says as he passed West Liberty he saw a party of rebels; learned that they intended a raid down here under the rebel Jenkins.

JOHN F. IJAMS,
Major Fifth Battalion O. V. C.

By command of Major-General Foster:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

I. Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from duty at the headquarters of this department at Nashville, and ordered to report for duty to the headquarters Department of the Ohio, all business of the department heretofore addressed to him will hereafter be sent to these headquarters, except such as is provided for by paragraph 2 of this order.

II. Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the post of Nashville, Tenn., is designated as the military commander of that city, and will discharge the duties appertaining to that position as defined by the War Department.

He has also authority to grant leaves of absence to officers in hospital at Nashville, upon surgeon's certificate that a change of location is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability.

III. Lieut. William L. Porter, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. James K. Reynolds, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting aides-de-camp, are announced as acting assistant adjutants-general at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

I. * * * 4. All the artillery, draft, and other Government animals, and all the wagons of the Twenty-third Army Corps and of the several regiments, batteries, and detachments of every description whatever, stationed in and about Knoxville, Tenn., with the exceptions hereinafter enumerated, will be at once turned over to the quartermaster's department at that place. The exceptions are as follows:

First. The detachment of cavalry on duty as couriers at department headquarters, not to exceed 20 men.

Second. One good 6-mule or 4-horse team and one wagon to every two regiments.

Third. One ambulance and 2 good horses or mules to each general hospital.

Fourth. One 6-mule or 4-horse team and one wagon to each department or corps headquarters.

Fifth. Two 4-horse teams and two wagons for use upon fortifications, under the direction of Brig. Gen. D. Tillson, chief of artillery.

No exceptions, other than as above, will be made in favor of the several batteries or detachments. They will be supplied from the allowance above, the artillery being supplied under the direction of Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery. The above provisions apply to all Government animals used by officers, detailed men, and employés of the several staff departments, signal corps, and hospitals.

The commandant of the post of Knoxville will see the above order executed, except so far as the Twenty-third Army Corps is concerned.

II. The horses of all officers of the Twenty-third Army Corps and all batteries and detachments in and about Knoxville, Tenn., and of all officers upon duty or staying in and about said city, the same being the private property of such officers, with the exceptions hereinafter enumerated, will be at once sent to Kentucky to be supplied with forage. The exceptions are as follows:

First. One horse for the major-general commanding and 1 horse for his aides-de-camp.

Second. One horse for the head of each staff department and department headquarters.

Third. One horse for the commanding officer of the Twenty-third Army Corps and 1 for each of the division commanders.

The officers sending their horses to the rear, as above, may each send 1 enlisted man to take charge of the same, who will be properly detailed for that purpose. They will be conducted under the charge of Capt. D. W. H. Day, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who is detailed for that purpose, acting under the direction of the quartermaster's department.

III. 1. The quartermaster's department will retain the following number of 6-mule teams and wagons for the purpose indicated below, viz: For use of subsistence department, 100; for fortifications under charge of Brigadier-General Tillson, 2; for hauling stores under charge of Captain Whitman, 2; for bridges under charge of Superintendent Carter, 1; for post for fuel for troops and officers, 20. The transportation of the subsistence department must supply itself with forage.

2. All horses fit for cavalry service will be turned over, without delay, for the use of the dismounted men of that arm, under the direction of Capt. George E. Gouraud, aide-de-camp.

3. All other serviceable wagons and animals will be made up, as fast as possible, into trains and sent to Camp Nelson, Ky., for supplies.

4. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation upon such trains to such indigent citizens as may wish to leave the country, and, under the direction of the medical director, to sick and disabled soldiers.

5. The remainder of the animals will be inspected, and such as may be recuperated sent to Kentucky for that purpose; those condemned will be sold to citizens with the utmost expedition.

IV. The intention of the above three paragraphs is to reduce the number of animals in and about Knoxville, with the utmost expedition, to the absolute minimum, and the quartermaster's department will issue no forage except in strict compliance with the provisions of the above orders.

V. The Ninth Army Corps will be allowed double the allowance of transportation and officers' horses assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps as above, and no more. The artillery will, however, retain its draft and officers' horses and one team and wagon to each battery.

The surplus wagons and animals will be turned over to the quartermaster's department and the officers' horses sent to Kentucky, as directed above.

The corps will supply itself with forage, and, if unable to do so, will be reduced to the allowance assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps as above, the supplies being disposed of in a similar manner.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

The following disposition of this command at this place is hereby ordered, and will at once be made:

General Manson's division will occupy a line in front of the town, from the river on the right to the Tazewell road, inclusive.

Colonel Reilly's brigade of General Hascall's division will be on the Clinton road.

Colonel Cameron's brigade of General Hascall's division will occupy the works on the south side of the river and the roads on the same side leading from Knoxville. It will furnish all pickets, &c., needed on that side.

All of these camps on the north side of the river must be outside of the fortifications and sufficiently near them to render the ground untenable by the enemy.

The following grand guards will be established:

One at or near Love's house, on the Strawberry Plains road, to consist of one large regiment, which will also furnish a picket of 50 men to hold Armstrong's Ford and picket the river in the vicinity. A second grand guard on the Scott Valley road, near Mr. Ross' place, 5 miles from Knoxville. A third on the Tazewell road, 4 or 5 miles out, as will best cover the cross-roads from the Clinton and Tazewell and Tazewell and Scott Valley roads.

These three grand guards will be furnished from General Manson's division. General Hascall will furnish from his division a fourth grand guard on the Clinton road, 4 or 5 miles out, at the most suitable place; also a picket of 50 men on the Kentucky Railroad, to guard the pass through the ridge of mountains nearest town. These grand guards must take such places as they can best defend. They will be expected to hold out against any surprise or small force of the enemy until re-enforcements shall reach them.

The disposition of the other guards and pickets outside will be made by the division commanders in accordance with verbal instructions already given them by the general commanding the corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 24, 1864.

I. The troops of this army corps in the field are hereby organized into the following divisions:

First Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle commanding.

First Brigade: Seventy-second Ohio Regiment Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Second Brigade: Eleventh Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Third Brigade: Eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

Second Iowa Battery, Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Indiana Battery.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding. This division will be composed of twelve regiments and four battalions, to be selected by Brigadier-General Dodge from his present command and reported to these headquarters.

Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding.

First Brigade: Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Second Brigade: Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Third Brigade: Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

Third Indiana Battery, Ninth Indiana Battery, Fourteenth Indiana Battery.

Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch commanding. This division will be composed of seven regiments now serving with the left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, to be designated by Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Seventeenth New York Infantry Veteran Volunteers, and Thirty-fifth Regiment New

Jersey Infantry Volunteers. Two batteries will be assigned from those serving in the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and Company D, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January* 25, 1864—7.40 p. m.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I left Chattanooga 6.30 p. m. yesterday. General Thomas has full instructions to go in person to Foster's aid if necessary, and, in case he does, not to leave until Longstreet is driven from Tennessee. I go on to-night to Saint Louis. Will keep up telegraphic communication with my command, and should Thomas go into East Tennessee I will go immediately to Chattanooga. Thomas will be ready to move his troops at once, should the emergency arise.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to send you the inclosed copy of letter* from General-in-Chief to him, relating to affairs in East Tennessee and other points touching the security of our position and future operations, and to say that you will relax no energy and spare no exertions in your preparations for moving a force into East Tennessee, sufficient with that now under Foster to give battle to and defeat and drive Longstreet out of the State, no matter what news, short of the retreat of the enemy, you may have from Foster.

Also to invite your attention to that part of the letter of the General-in-Chief where he speaks of the defenses of Chattanooga. He says that you will push forward these defenses to completion with all possible vigor. Further, to say that he goes to Saint Louis to-day, but will be back this week; and any order, should an order be necessary, you may in the mean time desire sent to General Logan with a view to his co-operation with you in contemplated movements I am directed to make on being advised of your wishes.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *January* 25, 1864.

General AMMEN:

It is barely possible that communication may be cut off between you and General Foster. If so, exercise your own judgment as to the propriety of ordering the return of trains and droves now on the way to Knoxville. Kentucky may also be threatened with a cavalry raid. If so, collect all the force you can and all the Governor may be able to turn over to you and meet it. I do not expect such a thing, but Longstreet's present movements render it possible. Communicate to me direct (sending copy to General Foster) any important information you may get of the enemy's movements or steps being taken by you to meet him.

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*See p. 126.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The following dispatch received from General Foster by telegraph 24th, 11 a. m.:

> The enemy has retired, and I am now posting the tired troops in cantonment where they may rest a little before the spring campaign.
>
> The Fourth Corps is ordered to hold Kingston, Loudon, and half of the railroad line to this place, with a brigade at Maryville to collect supplies, &c.
>
> J. G. FOSTER,
> *Major-General.*

I will push forward the work on the railroad as rapidly as possible, and also move up Stanley's division to the position between Chickamauga and Hiwassee at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 25, 1864.

General U. S. GRANT:

I regret to report that I am still suffering with my wounded leg and unable to take the field. The sooner I obtain relief by an operation the sooner I can return to active duty. Cannot I leave now for this purpose? General Parke will remain in command.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 25, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. on the 24th is received. I have directed General Sturgis to attempt the movement that you suggest, but thus far he has found it impossible to execute it from the opposition met with and the worn-down condition of his horses. I will now urge it again. I have also ordered General Garrard to attempt a raid from Cumberland Gap, but this will be interrupted by the raid the enemy's cavalry is now making on Tazewell. I do not think it practicable at this time to advance in force and attack Longstreet at Morristown.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
Knoxville, January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of yesterday's date.* The commanding general directs me to say that your command must remain on the south side of the French Broad so long as forage can be found.

If the Dutch and Irish Bottoms do not furnish sufficient supplies, you can make such disposition of your force in other localities as will best enable you to subsist men and animals.

The dismounted cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler will be sent to you to serve as guards on the French Broad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 25, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Cumberland Gap is now garrisoned by three old regiments, under General Garrard. The nine-months' regiments of General Willcox have gone in part, and the remainder about going. General Willcox is on duty here in the Ninth Corps. I will write to General Garrard and order him to make the move, if practicable.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. T. GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch:

GENERAL: General Grant has requested General Foster to send the forces under your command to Abingdon, by the way of Jonesville, with the view, if possible, of destroying the road between Abingdon and Saltville, Va.

If such a move be made, it will be necessary for you to leave one regiment at Cumberland Gap and take all your remaining infantry and cavalry with you. The main work would have to be accomplished by the cavalry, the infantry acting as a support. Even if you did not succeed in reaching Abingdon, considerable damage might be done in the way of destroying railroad bridges and tearing up rails. You should march as light as possible, taking very few wagons and no artillery. The bridges over the Watauga and at Zollicoffer would be special objects for destruction. The accomplishment of this work would, in General Grant's opinion, be worth considerable risk.

The undertaking is left, in a great measure, to your discretion. Please report at once upon the practicability of the enterprise at present, with the force under your command, and also upon the probability of its being undertaken with greater likelihood of success at a later season.

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* See Part I, p. 114.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 25, 1864—8.30 a. m.
(Received 26th.)

Major-General GRANT:

I will issue the orders for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. Colonel Palmer, with the Fifteenth, is now in the front engaged with the enemy and is valuable from his superior knowledge of the country, the roads, and location of supplies. This regiment can illy be spared at this time, but will nevertheless be sent as soon as practicable, in obedience to the order.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 25, 1864—7.30 p. m.

General GRANGER:

The enemy is reported moving in a direction which, if the information prove true, will necessitate an immediate movement on our part; therefore retain all regiments about to go home, and be ready for orders to start on a 100-mile march.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Sevierville, January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Private W. S. Keene, Company I, Ninth Georgia Infantry, who deserted the rebel service on Friday, 22d instant, at mouth of Nola Chucky River, states that he was on detail guarding corn then being hauled from south side of French Broad River; that General Longstreet's command consists of twelve brigades, in all numbering between 12,000 and 15,000. Hood's division (five brigades) is encamped about 1 mile northeast of Morristown toward the Holston River. McLaws' division (five brigades) is encamped on railroad 4 miles from Morristown, near Russellville. Gracie's and Bushrod Johnson's brigades, commanded by the latter, are encamped a short distance south of Morristown. He also states that, while at his colonel's quarters early on Friday morning, he heard him read an order from General Longstreet directing the entire command to be ready to march on Saturday morning (23d January), the men to be provided with three days' cooked rations; that all details were to be ordered in from mills, &c., and that men would not be excused from marching for the want of shoes or the lack of clothing, the impression among the troops being that there would be a general engagement near Strawberry Plains or that they would march into Kentucky.

General Jenkins, of the rebel army, has ordered his men to exchange their clothes for that of our prisoners. I have this information from undoubted authority, and the deserter Keene to-day corroborates it. I have therefore given the inclosed instructions* to my provost-marshal.

This man also states that General Longstreet was on the field at Dandridge on the 17th instant, with four brigades of infantry, and the balance of his army was on the march, McLaws' division being still one day's march from the field the day of the fight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CANNON'S HOUSE, TENN.,
Three miles from Sevierville, January 25, 1864.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you detail two regiments of your brigade to proceed, in accordance with orders from General Sturgis, to Fowler's, on the Flat Creek road.

* * * * * * *

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Beatty (Maryville, Tenn.), January 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two brigades of this division arrived here and went into camp on January 24. Four pieces and three caissons of the battery attached to this division are likewise in camp here. The officer in command was unable to move the full battery for want of horses.

The camping ground for the troops is good; water and wood handy; quantity sufficient. The country within 10 to 12 miles is rather destitute of breadstuff and forage, troops in larger or smaller bodies having been stationed here since November last.

According to the estimates of J. Sanderson, provost-marshal of this county, and of other well-informed men, the country between the rivers will supply this command hardly for thirty days, General Hazen being also obliged to procure part of his subsistence from the same country.

I am preparing means to cross the Little Tennessee and will procure the necessaries from the country on the other side of it, and at the same time take care of the guerrillas that infest the mountains. To accomplish these objects effectually I stand in need of some more cavalry and additional transportation. I also should be able to attach some cavalry to General Hazen's command. If the detachments detailed from Colonel Klein's command are ordered back the cavalry will be strong enough for above purposes.

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* Not found.

As to transportation, I would respectfully ask that you order a part of the transportation belonging to the other division to join me and be at my disposal for the time being. General Sheridan, being on the railroad, will not require so many wagons as I do here. The rainy season is near on hand, then the roads will become literally impassable. I shall then be in a perfect isolated position; must consequently procure all provisions and forage within reach before the rain, and with it the muddy roads, sets in. With the addition of cavalry asked for and some more transportation, I feel confident to be able to accumulate a good stock of supplies.

General Hazen, with the Second Brigade, has reached Lenoir's, as ordered. He has reported to you direct; a repetition, therefore, is unnecessary.

In conclusion, let me call the attention of the general commanding once more to the veteran volunteer regiments. I have still two regiments anxiously awaiting furloughs, the Fifteenth Wisconsin and the Thirty-second Indiana, my own old regiment. The men should go at once; a speedy furlough was the great inducement to them to re-enlist; besides, other regiments get back into their respective States and absorb the young men willing to join the army. I respectfully call the immediate attention of the general commanding to this matter.

I shall establish a courier line between this command and General Hazen; it is between Maryville and Lenoir's.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

A. WILLICH,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Bridgeport:

Wait for the arrival of the troops of the Eleventh Corps before you move. Leave your company at Jasper for a short time longer. Have you teams for your batteries, and cannot they march? If not, you had best leave them.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

Send troops to relieve General Stanley as soon as possible. The major-general commanding desires him to come up as soon as possible.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *January* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

The largest division of the Eleventh Corps marched this morning, in conformity with orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *January* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Bridgeport, Tenn.:*

Under the orders of the major-general commanding the department, one division of the Eleventh Corps left at 7 o'clock this morning to take post at Shellmound, Whiteside's, and opposite Bridgeport.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, January 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHRISTIAN HAPPEL,
Commanding at Brownsborough:

COLONEL: You will send immediately two companies, in charge of a good officer, to scour the country about the mountain on Hurricane Creek.

The object is to capture balance of the party sent up by you, particularly William Waggsdale; also to intercept a party who crossed the river and are believed to have taken refuge on the mountains or vicinity. The men will be supplied with two days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Mr. A. F. GOODHUE,
Superintendent Military Railroads:

SIR: As soon as General Stevenson gets in to-night, let the force of the road be turned to moving in General Tuttle's division. Apply to him at La Grange for necessary information.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Chattanooga:*

You are authorized to remove J. B. Anderson or any one else connected with railroad transportation whenever in your opinion the service will be improved, and to appoint any one to their places who in your judgment will perform the service better.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I am credibly informed that the rebels are placing batteries of artillery from De Soto front to Ship Island, say from 25 to 40 miles below here. I take the liberty of suggesting that a gunboat patrol this region until the fleet passes.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *January* 25, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Your official letter of 22d instant did not reach me till to-day's train. I have telegraphed for trains to bring my troops, but can get no answer from Mr. Goodhue. I am all ready for trains. I send in my transportation by wagon road under escort of two regiments of infantry from here to save time; they will get to Memphis day after to-morrow; that is the best I can do. Will come in myself to-morrow.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Grand Division of Mississippi:

A refugee from Alabama, having escaped out of the Confederate lines, after some imprisonment in the military prison at Mobile for my uncompromising attachment to the Union cause and opposition to the rebel Government, I feel it my duty, and therefore take the liberty of giving you, as commander of that branch of the Federal Army which in all probability will, in the next campaign, enter Georgia and Alabama, some information and suggestions, which, I think, if carried out, will result in great benefit to the Union cause and inflict an irreparable injury to the rebellion—an injury which in its practical benefits will be of more value than success to the Federal Army in a pitched battle.

The city of Selma, situated on the Alabama River about 50 miles below Montgomery, has lately become the focus from which the rebel Government receives its war supplies. There is now located there a large and extensive arsenal, which supplies small-arms of every description; a naval foundry, machine-shops, and rolling-mills, which supplies the Army of Georgia and Mississippi with cannon of all sizes, and Charleston now is defended by shot and shell from this place; a powder-mill, wagon manufactory, and harness establishments. All these various works are supplied with coke, coal, and iron from the coal and iron mines situated in Shelby and Jackson Counties by the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, which was intended to connect Selma with Dalton, Ga., but is now only finished to Blue Mountain, in Jackson County. Now, general, the destruction of those coal and iron mines, which virtually would render useless all the shops in Selma, is what I wish to call your attention to. Being a lawyer and not a military man, I will not pretend to state the number of men necessary to accomplish this object nor how it should be executed. From my knowledge of the country and location of the mines and furnaces attached, I would, however, suggest that from 3,000 to 5,000 effective cavalry, under command of an experienced and dashing officer, leave Huntsville with at least four or six pieces of light artillery, cross the Tennessee River at Whitesburg, and take the direct wagon road through Summit to Blountsville, in Blount County (here there is stationed two companies of rebel cavalry collecting conscripts); from there to Elyton, in Jefferson County (here there is one company of rebel cavalry and an iron mine and rolling-mill and furnace; the machinery should be destroyed and furnace blown up); from there to Montevallo, in Shelby County, distant from Huntsville about 125 miles. The coal mines are situated within a few miles of Montevallo. The working tools and machinery should be destroyed. The iron mine, furnaces, and rolling-mills are located near Columbiana, the county seat; the most important works are there. All the machinery and buildings should be destroyed: 400 or 500 mules and wagons might also be captured. There is stored convenient to the mines a large quantity of corn, hay, and fodder, sufficient to feed all the stock required for the expedition. From Columbiana a small force might be sent to Wilsonville, 10 miles, and destroy the long bridge of the Coosa River, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad; there is one company of conscripts guarding this bridge, who, instead of protecting it, will hail the approach of the destroying force. I do not hesitate to state that this expedition could be planned and executed with success, and without loss, if done with boldness and dispatch; the officer in command should not, as on a former occasion, deliver up and surrender to an inferior force; he should fight, if necessary. The expedition could leave Huntsville and return in eight days without difficulty.

To insure success in this movement beyond doubt a faint demonstration should be made from Pensacola toward Pollard, the junction of the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad. This would draw off General Clanton's cavalry, which otherwise might be sent to intercept the force from Huntsville. Selma itself, and all the Government works there, might be destroyed by extending this expedition from Montevallo, a distance of 65 miles, but if extended to Selma a detachment should strike on the Alabama River, capture one or two of the steam-boats on the river, proceed down to Selma, meet the main body, cross the river on the boats, destroy them, and make for Pensacola. The only force of rebels to interfere with this trip would be about 700 men at or near Pollard. Any quantity of corn, fodder, and provisions can be had on the railroad to Selma and in Selma, stored by the rebel Government under the tax-in-kind law.

There are in Selma employed about 4,000 mechanics in the various works. I have mentioned they are mostly northern men and foreigners, compelled to work or be conscripted. I know personally the feelings of those mechanics, and can assure you there are not 250 among them who will not hail with shouts, and instead of defending will join the Federal force. If the movement to Selma should be adopted it would be well to make a demonstration on Mobile by the fleet to draw any scattering forces there. Mobile has only about

3,500 or 4,000 men, outside of citizens, who will not fight. At Selma there is a company of boys and old men doing provost duty.

Take, general, my information and suggestions for what they are worth, examine them, and if of any importance to you and any good can be accomplished thereby to the Union cause, I will be pleased and gratified.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES Q. SMITH,

No. 32 Cedar Street, Nashville.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Des Moines, Iowa, and there report to His Excellency the Governor of that State for duty in assisting to organize the new regiments being there recruited, and especially in the superintending of the reorganization and returning to their respective commands in this military division the re-enlisted or veteran regiments of said State as are or may be on furlough immediately on the expiration of their respective furloughs.

It is desired that he particularly impress upon His Excellency the Governor of the State of Iowa the absolute necessity and importance of the immediate and prompt return to the field of the veteran regiments of that State as soon and as fast as their furloughs expire, for our weakness from the great numbers of the old regiments that have veteranized and gone home is seriously felt and little is expected to be accomplished until they return.

He is authorized in the name of the general commanding to detail such staff officers from Iowa regiments belonging to this command, now on furlough, as he may require to facilitate him in the discharge of the duties hereby assigned to him.

The quartermaster's department will furnish him any transportation he may require necessary for the full and complete execution of this order.

He will report in writing from time to time his progress in the execution of this order, and upon the full execution of the same will report in person to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Surg. H. S. Hewit, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as medical director, Department of the Ohio. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 25, 1864.

I. The brigade under command of Brig. Gen. James G. Spears will take position for winter quarters on the road from Knoxville to Armstrong's Ferry and Ford, one regiment being placed as a grand guard at the ford, in the strongest position to be found, relieving the picket of Manson's division now there. The remainder of the command will be placed in camp within a mile or two of the town, at a convenient and eligible camp ground, where the troops will make a permanent camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

ED. D. SAUNDERS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 25, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the District of Memphis, relieving Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, assigned to command of Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. Brig. Gen. H. T. Reid, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the District of Cairo.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IX. Mr. William A. Thorp, having been arrested on charge of selling quinine and morphine to be smuggled to the enemy, and having certified the same in writing, will be fined in the sum of $2,500, and give bond in $10,000, to be approved by provost-marshal.

X. Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster will turn over to Maj. D. J. Benner, aide-de-camp, for secret service, the funds collected, under orders from the headquarters District of Jackson, from disloyal persons for damages done U. S. military railroad during a guerrilla raid on Henderson Station.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 26, 1864—12 m.
(Received 6.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from General Foster, in the absence of General Grant, is respectfully transmitted for your information. A copy of your letter of the 15th instant, relating to affairs in East Tennessee, our present position and future operations, to General Grant, was sent, by his direction, to General Thomas, with instructions to relax no energy and spare no exertions in his preparations for moving a force into East Tennessee, sufficient, with Foster's, to drive Longstreet out of the State, as he had been previously ordered, no matter what news, short of retreat of the enemy, he might have from General Foster:

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 23, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The enemy has retired to Strawberry Plains, followed by our infantry, who have recaptured a portion of the drove of cattle. I apprehend no further movement of the enemy very soon. The troops are now preparing to go into quarters. They must have a month or two of rest, or they will not be in proper trim for the spring campaign. General Sturgis, with his whole command, is above Sevierville. Colonel McCook's brigade, of General Elliott's division, has captured a rebel wagon train loaded with supplies, with an officer and about 80 prisoners. General Sturgis has sent a force to destroy the rebel's pontoon-bridge near the mouth of the Nola Chucky.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 26, 1864.

General GRANGER:

Complaints are made constantly by Union citizens on south side of Holston River of depredations by soldiers. Cannot something be done to check the outrages?

E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

LOUDON, *January* 26, 1864.

General POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville:

I have issued the most stringent orders and done everything in my power to prevent marauding, but hungry men are difficult to control after fasting for five months on half and quarter rations. Nothing has pained me so much as being compelled to strip the country; friend and foe must fare alike, or the army must starve. The country does not afford the food and forage we require. I think any man caught plundering or foraging on his own hook should be summarily shot.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

[JANUARY 26, 1864.—For Foster to Grant, inclosing correspondence with Longstreet in reference to the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, see Series III.]

HEADQUARTERS,
January 26, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Colonel McCOOK:

Send La Grange's brigade, with three pieces of artillery, at once to this place. Colonel Wolford is being driven back on Sevierville.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WIDOW ANDERSON'S HOUSE,
Three miles from Sevierville, January 26, 1864.

Capt. ELI LILLY,
Commanding Eighteenth Indiana Battery:

Have three pieces ready to move at once. Report them to Colonel La Grange and move in rear of his brigade.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WIDOW ANDERSON'S,
Three miles from Sevierville, January 26, 1864.

Col. O. H. LA GRANGE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you move with your brigade immediately to Sevierville, leaving one battalion at the ford. Three pieces of artillery move with you. This is in accordance with General Sturgis' order.

Wolford is being driven back toward Sevierville.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANNON'S HOUSE,
Three miles from Sevierville, January 26, 1864.

Col. O. H. LA GRANGE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you move with your brigade without delay to Dickey's, 3 miles from Sevierville, on Newport road. The rebels are advancing—Morgan's division.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANNON'S HOUSE,
Three miles from Sevierville, January 26, 1864.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

In accordance with orders from General Sturgis you will move up with your brigade to Hodsden's house, 1 mile beyond Dickey's. The Second Brigade and battery will be up at Dickey's.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, January 26, 1864.

John D. Reeve, E. S. Miller, and E. Johnson, who live at Johnson's Depot, and left home on the 15th instant, and F. Little, of same place, who left home on the 17th instant, make the following statement:

There was in Jonesborough, at their latest accounts, a small force of from 75 to 100 men. The body of Longstreet's army was between Russellville and Morristown, with headquarters at the former place. The whole force number from 25,000 to 30,000. Cars are now running as far as Carter's Depot, though the rebels have a force of from 300 to 400 repairing the railroad, and they expect to run trains down to Jonesborough by the 1st of February. The rebels are receiving no supplies at all except those drawn from the country. Are running no wagon trains to the rear. Longstreet has received no re-enforcements but a body estimated variously at from 600 to 1,500, which passed down through Johnson's Depot on the 13th. Very many of the rebels have been receiving furloughs, probably as many as 10 per cent. of the whole number, and are now absent. It is thought that more men have been sent home in this manner than have been received as re-enforcements.

An officer was heard to say at Johnson's Depot (a lieutenant) that, owing to the scarcity of clothing and supplies and the amount of sickness, not more than two-thirds of the army were for duty.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

NEW YORK CITY, *January* 26, 1864,
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Are such portions of the Ninth Army Corps as are now in the State of Kentucky to remain there, subject to orders to report to headquarters of the Ninth Corps for special service? I understand that all the regiments in the corps that are entitled to re-enlist have done so. Is it understood that these old regiments who have not been in service long enough to re-enlist are to be ordered out with the other regiments? There are but two or three, and I learn they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *January* 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Biggs, who is encamped at Mooresville taking care of convalescent horses, reports that the enemy, supposed to be part of Roddey's command, crossed the river and attacked Athens at daylight this morning, capturing part of a regiment of General Dodge's force stationed there. No particulars given.

General Smith, commanding force here, has sent an infantry force to support Colonel Biggs in case he is attacked. Colonel Miller, with his expedition, has gone in direction of Florence. I desired him to be particular to watch his left flank and let no enemy get between him and the river; also, that when he arrived at Athens to get in communication with General Dodge and make his movements accordingly. I have not heard from him since he started.

Respectfully,

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: It being understood that no more stores are to be landed at Kelley's Ferry, and deeming the force at that post, not of this command, sufficient to perform all the duty that will be required there, the major-general commanding directs that the regiment from your command now there be ordered to rejoin its command.

Notice will be given you to-morrow morning which camp it is desired that they will occupy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

Colonel Mizner, at Columbia, telegraphs that the enemy, with four regiments and a battery, have taken Athens and are moving this way. His scouts encountered 10 mounted rebels 5 miles out this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brott, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that he has reliable information that Forrest has crossed the Tennessee above Florence with a large force to make a raid upon the Northwestern Railroad.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The Third Division, Eleventh Corps, left here yesterday under orders from the department to take positions at Whiteside's, Shellmound, and opposite to Bridgeport, to protect our communications with the last-named place. One brigade is directed to occupy the above-named points and such outposts in their vicinity as may be necessary. The force is a very small one for this service, and I desire you to visit each of them and have the troops apportioned and instructed in such manner as will best promote the object. If artillery can best be used to advantage at either place have Major Reynolds informed, that he may order it accordingly. But one battery of the Eleventh Corps has horses; the others, if used, will require to remain in position without them. The Second Kentucky Cavalry is also ordered to take post at Bridgeport. It is a small regiment, and can only be employed in patrolling to a limited extent and in throwing out a few advanced pickets to give timely notice of the approach of the enemy from any direction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 11TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bridgeport, Ala., January 26, 1864.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to the letter of Lieutenant Oliver, just received, I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place, south bank of the Tennessee River, opposite Bridgeport, at 12 o'clock m. to-day, and the troops have gone into camp. The Forty-fifth New York Volunteers and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers occupy the hill near the river, about 300 yards above the bridge. The Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry occupy the work near the railroad, about 200 yards from the bridge. The One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers are encamped on the west side of the railroad near the bridge-head. The Second Kentucky Cavalry arrived this morning, and are encamped near and in advance of the Forty-fifth and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers.

Upon arriving here I found that the troops formerly occupying the ground had marched, leaving no one to give me any information whatever or to point out important points, the lines, &c. However, I disposed of my force to what I considered the best advantage, and my picket line is the same as that of the troops formerly occupying this place.

The field reports of the infantry regiments this evening show an aggregate of 1,414 enlisted men present, of whom about 1,100 are effective. Of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, about 213 men and 150 horses are effective. I have ordered a cavalry force to patrol the Raccoon Mountain to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *January* 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

I have the following just now from Major Yorke, at Collierville:

> The enemy is moving in force on the Macon road toward Memphis. Everything indicates an advance on three roads—Macon, and two on this side of the river.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

PULASKI, *January* 26, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My forces still hold Athens. Have got all my train out. I think I will be able to whip them there. Mooresville has been notified. They should push down so as to protect my working parties south of Athens and a force posted at the junction of the railroad. The enemy crossed at Brown's Ferry. The cavalry that went to Florence are aware of the movement, and will endeavor to get in rear; the few at Athens stood up like men.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Lieut. G. M. BAILEY, *Columbia:*

Colonel Mizner will have to attend to defense of bridge. I do not think you need fear any attack. Enemy has been badly whipped at Athens, and are now in full retreat toward Brown's Ferry. Captain Adam, of Ninth Illinois, after two hours' fighting, whipped Colonel Hannon, who had 600 men and two pieces of artillery.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Captain FEENEY, *Prospect:*

Send communications to Captain Taylor direct, in the party 2 miles south of you. Tell Taylor if he is not strong enough to fall back to you, but to hold out if [he] can get a good position. Put all forces in position and hold Elk River at all hazards.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Captain FEENEY, *Prospect:*

Colonel Spencer, my chief of staff here, gone down. We must hold the enemy until Phillips can get in their rear. If you have mounted men send them to the support of Captain Adam, Ninth Illinois.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER, *Columbia:*

Please send following dispatch to Colonel Cummings at Calleoka:

> Fortify your position. Hold your men well together. The enemy are approaching Elk River, and may swing round onto some of the bridges. Keep all detachments in camp and be on the alert.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER, *Columbia:*

We are still holding Athens, and with troops now there I think we will succeed. The first report from there was partly wrong. The trains only left. The troops stopped and were still fighting when last heard from. All my mounted men went to Florence and Colbert Reserve to attack Johnson. I expect them to fall upon the rear of the force that crossed at Brown's Ferry. A small detachment of the Ninth still hold Athens, but now are re-enforced by Kemper's pioneer corps and the bridge-builders near there. I can hold all my points, but have nothing to follow up with unless troops at Florence get after them.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER, *Columbia:*

The enemy have taken Athens and are coming this way—four regiments and battery. All my mounted force is at Florence. Watch to the west close.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

The enemy crossed the river last night; attacked Athens this morning and were defeated, and are now trying to get back.

The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack Johnson's force, and Colonel Hannon, with 600 rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of it, but got badly pricked up.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF DETACHMENTS,
Wales' Station and Nance's Mills:

It is reported that the enemy have crossed the Tennessee River in considerable force, and have taken Athens. Be on the alert. Strengthen your position as much as possible, and communicate to these headquarters if anything occurs.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding:

JAMES DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DETACHMENT,
Richland:

The enemy have crossed the river and taken Athens. Have every man on the alert, the bridges closely guarded, and the greatest part of your mounted men to the front, keeping an eye out for the enemy, who will probably move up the line of railroad. Keep open communication with these headquarters by couriers.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER CO. OF 18TH MO. VOLS.,
This side of Reynolds Station, at Richland Creek:

The enemy has crossed the Tennessee River and taken Athens, Ala. Be on the alert, and communicate to these headquarters any important information that you may receive, and act as circumstances may direct. In case of an attack or demonstration by a superior force of the enemy fall back on this place.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Nance's Mills:*

It is reported that the enemy have crossed the Tennessee River in considerable force and have taken Athens. Be on the alert. Keep your mounted men well out, and in case of attack by too large a force for you to resist fall back on Lynnville or nearest station.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding:

JAMES DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 26, 1864.

Major-General LOGAN and
Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Huntsville:

Three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry with battery drove my forces out of Athens and are now following them up toward Elk River. Cannot you fall on their flanks?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The whole infantry force on the railroad will be in motion for Memphis to-morrow. Such points as you desire to retain for convenience of the cavalry you will control. As soon as the infantry is off you will take charge of trains on the road.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 26, 1864. (Received 27th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: For the reasons agreed this morning at our conversation you will please order the brigade of General Buckland, of Tuttle's division, to remain at Memphis and not to embark with the rest of the division. Please order this brigade (Buckland's) and part of the force heretofore assigned as the garrison of the post of Memphis—in all, say, 2,000 men—to make a camp back of the town, and be ready at a moment's notice to move in the direction of Hernando or Holly Springs in connection with the cavalry.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 26, 1864.

Capt. E. K. OWEN,
U. S. Navy, Commanding Louisville:

DEAR CAPTAIN: I have this moment received a letter from Admiral Porter inclosing an order, of which the following is a copy:

> CAIRO, *January* 24, 1864.
>
> Lieut. Commander E. K. OWEN,
> *Commanding Louisville, and Fifth Div. Mississippi Squadron:*
>
> SIR: You will without delay carry out the wishes of General Sherman in ascending the Yazoo to such point as he may direct, with every light-draught vessel you can raise.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> DAVID D. PORTER,
> *Rear-Admiral.*

I will be down in a day or two and would like then a few light-draught boats to ascend the Yazoo as far as Tchula, Honey Island, or even Greenwood, according to the stage of water. I propose to send along a small force in transports, more as a diversion than a real movement. I will come in the Juliet, which I suppose will compose one of the number. The boat I spoke to you in coming up will have reconnoitered in part. If you do not receive by this a copy of the admiral's order, I will on meeting you give you my original copy, which has the admiral's signature. I would like if you would be ready, as to coal, &c., by Thursday or Friday.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 26, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Cairo:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I received last night at the hands of Captain O'Neil your letter of the 24th instant, with copies of your order to Lieutenant-Commander Owen, of the Louisville. I wrote a note to

Captain Owen last night, which was dispatched to him by the Juliet, and all I ask of him is three or four light-draught boats to feel up the Yazoo with all caution as to the enemy and as to the stage of water. We are all ready now to start, and only wait intelligence of a body of cavalry which is coming down from Columbus. I will be off to-morrow, and hope to reach Meridian by February 10. I do not think it to our interest to go beyond that point now till we can take Mobile and the Alabama River. I will be back in Vicksburg about March 25, and then if the water favor us we might look up the Red River. I have written to Generals Steele and Banks, and by a concert of action we should clear out Red River as high as Shreveport by April. We should not fail to use the present season of high water, and the orders from the War Department will, I think, enable us to act in full concert with you. I will write you again from Vicksburg. The river is very low, but, of course, as soon as the snow melts all the streams will rise, and it may be continue up into June.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, January 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
La Grange:

March your regiment to Collierville. On your arrival there report by telegraph for orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith:

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 26, 1864.

Major EASTMAN,
Commanding Cavalry, Red Bone Church:

MAJOR: It is reported to me on good authority that a party of Whitaker's band, say 15 or 20, contemplate crossing the Big Black to-night in the vicinity of Hall's or Regan's Ferries, and will probably come over to Mrs. Stowe's place, or possibly to Nelian Kline's. I desire you to entrap and catch these outlaws, if you can.

I am also well satisfied that the Kline family, and especially Miss Kline, are guilty of acting in bad faith toward our Government and imparting information to the enemy.

You will, therefore, take immediate steps to put the whole family across the Big Black, not to return to this side without written permission from the proper military authorities, under penalty of being dealt with as spies.

They will be permitted to take their household furniture and private clothing, and a complete inventory will be taken of what remains and a guard placed over it until it can be turned over to the U. S. Treasury agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., January 26, 1864.

Capt. HENRY N. PAYNE,
Comdg. Liberia Guards, 4th Ark. Vols., African Descent:

SIR: It is reported that the rebel Colonel Forrest constructed a raft and made a raid on Island No. 63, last night.

You will embark your company on the S. B. Bertha at 11 a. m. and proceed to the island, where on arrival you will ascertain all the facts and co-operate with Captain Holibaugh. You will take such steps as the contingency demands, using a sound discretion, and return and report as soon as practicable.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
No. 18. } *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 26, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to the command of the Second Division of this corps, by paragraph 7 of Special Orders, No. 25, current series, from headquarters Department of the Ohio, and having reported at these headquarters for duty, will assume the command of that division, relieving Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson, U. S. Volunteers, who will report in person to these headquarters.

II. In accordance with paragraph 9, Department Special Orders, No. 25, current series, Lieut. J. P. Denny, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detailed to take charge of those men belonging to the regiments and batteries belonging or temporarily attached to this corps which have re-enlisted and been furloughed as veteran volunteers, and who desire to re-enlist as such.

These men will be gathered together in squads, and upon being re-enlisted and mustered in, or upon signing an agreement to re-enlist similar to that signed by the men of their respective regiments or batteries, will be sent to those commands to be furloughed.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

ED. D. SAUNDERS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 26. } *Pulaski, Tenn., January* 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. In compliance with General Orders, No. 4, current series, 1863, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the following-named citizens of Giles County, Tenn., will be assessed, and the amounts set opposite their names collected from them, respectively, for the support of Union refugees coming within the lines of this command:

Thomas Martin	$250
Dr. Batte	100
Charles Abernathy	250
Robert Dickson	250

J. H. Newbell	$100
J. M. Morris	100
David Reynolds	250
B. Abernathy	200
Thomas D. Bailey	200

Col. J. B. Weaver, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanding post at Pulaski, Tenn., is hereby charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 26, 1864.

I. Col. J. K. Mizner will immediately cause the Third Michigan Cavalry to be mustered as veteran volunteers and move with them to Memphis, turning over those of the Third Michigan and Seventh Kansas who have not re-enlisted to the Second Iowa Cavalry at Memphis. The dismounted men of the First Alabama Cavalry will be sent by rail, with their camp and garrison equipage, to Memphis; the mounted men will move by common road to the same point.

II. Col. Edward Prince, commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry, will, as soon as the infantry shall have left La Grange, send his train with camp and garrison equipage and sufficient escort by wagon road to Germantown, Tenn., and such surplus stores as cannot be carried in wagons will be sent by rail.

Colonel Prince will then remain with the effective force of his command, except guard for train, at La Grange until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 26, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Vicksburg and report to Brigadier-General Hawkins for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January* 27, 1864.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Understanding that General Schofield is ordered to report to me, I would request that he be assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio and General Stoneman to command of Twenty-third Army Corps. No objection to General Foster, but I fear that if he does not attend soon to his wounded leg it will be too late, and he is now entirely unfit for field duty.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 27, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your telegram of this date to General Halleck has just been received. According to your request General Schofield is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio and General Foster relieved. General Stoneman is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps. The official orders will be transmitted to-morrow, the General-in-Chief having gone to his residence in the country this evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Saint Louis:

Some apprehension being expressed that the armies in the West may be too much weakened by sending home the regiments that have re-enlisted, it may be well to suggest that this Department leaves it to the discretion of the commanding general what proportion of troops shall be furloughed at any one time. You will, therefore, give instructions that will prevent the armies under your command from being reduced beyond what you consider safe. Pray let me hear how you find your son's health.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: The commanding general is each day receiving numerous communications from the loyal inhabitants of Eastern Tennessee, complaining that the troops are robbing them of all their means of subsistence. The general commanding is obliged to refer corps commanders again to the importance of protecting these unfortunate people as far as they can, and directs that their officers take prompt measures to guard against this evil. Officers impressing forage and subsistence must see that enough is left the citizens to prevent their suffering during the coming winter. Corps commanders will be held responsible for the enforcement of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Gordon Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

The enemy is evidently retiring from my front. Please report what he is doing in front of you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dickey's House, January 27, 1864—5 p. m.

Colonel MCCOOK,
Cavalry Division:

It will be impossible for the enemy to obtain water in his present position, so that he will be forced to fall back or fight to-morrow under unfavorable circumstances.

We must not let him rest. We are ordered to hold this country, and we must either drive him out or be driven out ourselves. We can drive him out, I think, if we can judge of to-morrow by the operations of to-day.

Please watch the road on your right. Wolford has two companies at the bridge.

Garrard is here.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sevierville, January 27, 1864—5.50 a. m.

Col. E. M. MCCOOK:

COLONEL: I have directed Colonel Wolford to move up at dawn to Flat Creek. I have ordered two howitzers to join him.

You will please attack the enemy in your front vigorously at daylight, and if you gain any advantage over him push him as hard as possible. Colonel La Grange is 1½ miles in your rear, ready to act in any direction as the approach of day may render necessary.

Respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DR. HODSDEN'S, TENN.,
January 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Seventh Kentucky Cavalry:

You will maintain your position at the ford till further orders. If obliged to fall back, which you must only do when actually forced back, you must give timely notice to Colonel McCook before doing so. Keep a good lookout to your right.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sevierville, January 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Colonel McCOOK,
Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: There is a road leading from Yett's around your right by McMahon's to this place. It is probably 1½ miles across to it. I have requested Colonel Palmer to send a picket to McMahon's, but it will be well to watch the movements in that direction, and if necessary detach a small force to watch and guard it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Dickey's House, January 27, 1864.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: You will move your division to the support of Colonels Wolford and Garrard at precisely 5 o'clock in the morning. Colonels Wolford and Garrard have been ordered to attack as soon as you come up.

By command of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CLINCH,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In addition to what I reported on the 25th instant, I have the honor to state that Colonel Kise, commanding forces at Tazewell, and whom I had authorized, upon his informing me per telegraph that "after consulting with his field officers he believed he should move his forces immediately in the direction of Powell's River," to exercise his own discretion, fell back to Powell's River bridge (on the road leading from here to Tazewell) yesterday morning, believing the enemy near him in force. However, up to this morning no enemy is known to have been near Tazewell.

While I am writing this, Colonel Kise telegraphs that his scouts report the enemy's pickets within 1½ miles this side of Tazewell.

At Ball's Bridge, Va., 12 miles up the valley, the Third Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, is stationed.

My scouts were near Mulberry Gap three days ago; citizens represented Jones having passed there with a large force of cavalry in the direction of Jonesville, Va., though nothing has been heard of him since.

I consider it my duty to mention that articles of subsistence are decidedly scarce here at this time, the commissary department being nearly exhausted and no commissary stores having left Camp Nelson by the 25th instant for this post, although repeated applications had been made by the commissary of this post to the commissary at

Camp Nelson for rations, which applications have not been replied to until after my arrival.

I believe 100 head of cattle will be here in two days from Camp Nelson.

The country around here is so entirely eaten out of everything that I had to send forage train (with guard of infantry and cavalry) 22 miles from here, in the direction of Jackson, to try to get forage and meal, flour, and bacon for the troops at this post.

To recruit the deficiency of the troops and to diminish the consumption of forage, I have ordered all unserviceable and inferior horses to be turned over to the quartermaster of this post, by him to be sent to the rear, and authorized Colonel Love, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, to dismount the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and turn all the horses over to the Eleventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry. I have also ordered the commanding officer of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry to have all the horses of his regiment (probably 30 in all) turned over to Colonel Love's cavalry brigade.

In my opinion a few mounted men in a regiment only tend to demoralize the remainder, create confusion, and cause straggling, to the injury of the service and the annoyance of the citizens. When I passed through the country here, previous to my arrival here, I met an almost continuous stream of stragglers, principally belonging to Tennessee regiments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. GARRARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of the Clinch.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 27, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 1.20 a. m., 28th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Boone, with a force of 450 men (Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry and Fourth Michigan Cavalry), left Rossville January 21; moved through McLemore's Cove, and crossed Lookout Mountain into Broomtown Valley; thence across Taylor's Ridge to 8 miles beyond Dirt Town, toward Dalton, and attacked a camp of home guards, Colonel Culberson commanding, routing them, destroying camp, considerable number of arms and other property, and returned to camp without any casualties in his force. Friday, January 22, sent a flag of truce, under Colonel Burke, Tenth Ohio Infantry, with rebel surgeons, and a proposition to exchange our wounded at Atlanta for rebel wounded here. Messenger from Colonel Burke returned for rations Monday morning, January 25, having left the party the day before 10 miles below La Fayette, still going forward, not having met any rebel pickets. I shall send an expedition toward Dalton to-morrow, and ascertain if the rebels have fallen back from there, as reported.

A dispatch from Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana, commanding division, dated Blue Water, 26th, via Pulaski, 27th, says:

> Johnson's brigade, of Roddey's command, crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, 3 miles above, and Newport Ferry, 6 miles below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry which was expected to cross the river

at Lamb's and Brown's Ferries, and thence proceed to Athens and capture our forces there. We engaged them near Florence, routed them, killing 15, wounding quite a number and taking them prisoners, among them 3 commissioned officers; our loss, 10 wounded. Prisoners report Corinth evacuated and burned.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Thomas directs a reconnaissance to be made to-morrow toward Ringgold and Dalton by the cavalry now at Rossville, to be supported by two brigades of your command.

Your troops (two brigades) will move at daylight and cross Chickamauga Creek, and if the cavalry have not before that passed halt until they do so, and will then follow at supporting distance.

The men will carry three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition. Will leave here at daylight and join you as soon as possible thereafter.

If you have a battery in condition to march with the column you will take it along. One section is, perhaps, indispensable.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, *January* 27, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

Can I get twenty pontoon boats at Bridgeport? It will require that many to complete my bridge. Will notify you when done. I sent six regiments across at Larkin's Landing in boats at 10 last night. They went within 5 miles of Lebanon to-day. The people are panic-stricken and leaving rapidly.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *January* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

It is important that you commence your movement in pursuance of previous instructions at once. If you are likely to be delayed on account of lumber for your pontoon bridge send to Chattanooga, where it can be obtained; shall have it rafted down.

Sherman moved on the 25th instant. Communicate freely with General Thomas. Do you return to Scottsborough this evening? If so, I will come out. Please answer.

By order of General Grant:

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General.

WHITESIDE'S, *January* 27, 1864.

General WHIPPLE:

I arrived here this morning. Colonel Grose's brigade will reach Lookout Valley this evening. Cruft will be 3 miles toward Chattanooga from this. The Third Brigade will get to this point. The road is the worst I ever saw, and it is with the greatest difficulty we can get our wagons and cannon over it. I will try and reach Chattanooga to-morrow.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *January* 27, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER:

I send my mounted force into Colbert Reserve to-morrow. We must get those men out of there. Will you have that infantry down so as to cover the junction? Also, cannot Colonel Biggs, at Mooresville, send a few companies down to Brown's Ferry to watch that front while my men are gone? If the Third U. S. Cavalry could move to Athens to stay there three or four days until Phillips returns it would secure that point.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Athens:*

I think that all the mounted force we can raise should move immediately into Colbert Reserve and clean out the enemy. It will not do for us to let them remain there. Two regiments of infantry are on their way to the junction of the railroad south of Athens, and they will not cross again right off. The ferries can be picketed while the force is absent. Did Phillips and Sheldon meet the enemy? How strong does Colonel Miller say they are, and whose command?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Athens:*

I desire to know what force there is at Florence and Colbert Reserve. It appears to me that the fight there indicates a strong force in that direction. If the report that Major Park sent up, that there were two regiments opposite Mooresville, is true, it indicates a large force south of the river; and if Corinth is evacuated it leaves General Forrest at liberty to operate on us. I will try to leave six or eight companies of the Eighteenth Missouri with Phillips. He must watch all the fords close. It appears to me that Phillips, Sheldon, Miller, and the U. S. Cavalry should move to Colbert Reserve and whip out the enemy.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Athens:*

It is probable I can leave seven companies of Eighteenth Missouri with Phillips by mounting the company now at Pike bridge. The two regiments of infantry sent to the junction of the railroad will aid them some.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Colonel SPENCER, *Athens:*

Let Phillips go and take all the men he can. I will get Sawyer to order Moore to send a force to Brown's Ferry. Tell Phillips to keep me posted in his movements, and to have patrols kept out day and night while he is gone.

Is the Third U. S. Cavalry at Athens? Phillips must be very watchful, for he knows I will have no men mounted to support him.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Athens:*

Have Phillips go. I sent dispatch for him to go this a. m. I have requested Captain Sawyer to push some infantry down to the junction, to send the Third U. S. Cavalry to Athens to remain while Phillips is gone, also to order companies from Mooresville to Brown's Ferry, but I have no answer as yet. You better remain there until I get an answer. At any rate keep out scouting parties on the roads and watch those ferries.

I think Phillips can whip all on this side, but they appear to have good facilities for crossing and getting information. Do you think the attack was intended on Athens until after they knew Phillips had gone?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Col. MADISON MILLER,
Eighteenth Missouri Inf. Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.:

You will throw out a scouting party of mounted men on the Lamb's Ferry and Lawrenceburg roads without delay. Scouting parties will be thrown out on the same roads from this place. Instruct the officers in command of the parties sent out by you of this fact. These parties must not go too far, but must gain all information in their power; the same to be forwarded to these headquarters or to headquarters Left Wing without delay. You will also keep out small patrols on each of the above-named roads day and night. The same will be done from this place.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Third Brigade:

You will immediately order the company of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, now stationed at bridge at Reynolds' Station (or guarding bridge over Richland Creek, near that place), to join their regiment at this place without delay, bringing with them all camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, &c.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER, *Columbia:*

Colonel Miller had a severe fight yesterday near Florence; our loss, 15 killed, 25 wounded. Prisoners taken say Corinth has been evacuated and burned by our forces. If this is so we will have a large cavalry force then upon us. I wish you would send scouting parties 20 or 30 miles to the southwest, say on the Waynesborough pike.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Athens:*

The scouts that were out with the Eighteenth Missouri have just come in. Johnson's men followed up Miller, and some 15 of them attacked the scouts this morning at Foster's house, on Lamb's Ferry road. The scouts killed 2, 1 of whom was found. Dispatches show that Johnson has other regiments beside his own on this side of Tennessee River, though Colonel Phillips knows best what he has. It appears to me that Colonel Miller should have cleaned those men out if he had as many as they did.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In compliance with suggestions from Major-General Halleck, to report to the Secretary of War the condition of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at this time and its prospects, I have the honor to submit the following facts as reported to me officially:

Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson reports only 30 engines and 240 freight cars on the 15th instant, the day on which the road was opened to this place.

Mr. Anderson should have had on hand at that time at least double the number of engines and cars. The number he now has is barely sufficient to keep this depot supplied with the necessary forage and commissary stores for the troops of the Army of the Cumberland. You will perceive by reading my letter to Mr. Anderson (dated January 18) that I have stated to him what I considered the least number of locomotives and cars which should be employed on this and connecting roads.

This letter was addressed to him at his request that I would order him to supply and stock the road over and above what he then had on hand. I informed him at the time that he had full authority from the Secretary of War to purchase what he needed to put the road in the most efficient condition, but that if he wished to be fortified by my suggestion that I would willingly give it; but by the terms of the Secretary's letter of appointment I had no authority to give him orders. But his rolling-stock was in no way adequate to the demands which had already been made on him for transportation, and as those demands would be increased threefold by the time the season for active operations would commence, that he ought to take the proper measures to procure the necessary appliances at once.

I wish, moreover, to state that as yet the proper organization of the repairing parties has not been made, so far as I can learn, but the soldiers are still engaged in cutting cross-ties, wood, and doing other work on the road from which they should have been relieved by the 1st of the month. I endeavored to impress upon Mr. Anderson, when I saw him last, that in cases of emergency my whole army was at his service to repair or protect the road, but when once in order he must have on hand the necessary force to keep it in repair. That he could not depend on the soldiers as laborers on any other occasions. I inclose herewith copies of letters addressed by me to Major-General Grant and Mr. Anderson on the stocking and management of this road, which I believe covers the principal points of complaint. It is right and just to state that, so far as I am at present informed, the road was in very bad condition when Mr. Anderson took charge of it in October last, and it is possible he may have done all that was possible to get it in its present condition; but unless he takes very prompt measures at once we shall be very seriously embarrassed in the spring for want of the necessary means of transporting supplies to this army and the Army of the Ohio, now in East Tennessee.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND,
Commanding District of Memphis:

DEAR GENERAL: As I am about to leave and you are to remain, I desire to express to you personally the confidence I have in your integrity, judgment, and good sense. You know how much stress I have put on honesty in the character of an U. S. officer. Merchants naturally make gains; it is their calling; but an officer has a salary and nothing else, and if you see by an officer's style of living or any external symptoms that he is spending more than his pay, or if you observe him interested in the personal affairs of business men, stop it and send him to some other duty. Do not let officers settle down into comfortable homes, but make camps and collect in them all the floating mass and send them to their regiments.

Make an order that all officers arriving at Memphis, to remain over twenty-four hours, must call at your headquarters and register their names and business, and all soldiers must do the same.

You can confer in the most friendly spirit with the people here and in the country. Assure them that if they act in good faith to the United States we will fully reciprocate. They must, however, act. Good will of itself is of no value in war.

As an army we will take care of all large hostile bodies, but cannot undertake to do the work of police. We have heretofore done too much of this, and you can in your own way gradually do less and less of it till finally the city and county authorities can take it all off our hands.

Memphis, as a military depot, must be held with the tenacity of life. The fort must be impregnable, the river secure, and the levee, and incidentally the town, or so much of it as gives storage and offices; but if these are at all in danger move them to the cover of the fort. Encourage the militia in all manner of ways. I know the poorer classes, the workingmen, are Union, and I would not mind the croakings of the richer classes. The power is passing from their hands and they talk of the vulgarity of the new régime, but such arguments will be [lost] on you. Power and success will soon replace this class of grumblers, and they will gradually disappear as a political power.

Let the Treasury officers regulate the trade, and only interfere so far as to prevent the enemy getting supplies of arms, powder, shoes, &c. If the intercourse between town and country be too free it will enable you in like manner to keep your spies well out. They can keep you advised of the movements of Forrest, Newsom, and others, but I think after we get in motion these fellows will break for a safe country.

General W. S. Smith will move with a heavy force of cavalry to sweep these parties away, but some may let him pass and try to feel Memphis for plunder. You might assemble your brigade at Germantown and let it move toward the Tallahatchie at the same time with Smith, and when he has made a good start they should return to some point, say the Nonconnah, and act as a guard, but you can act best when you observe the effect of our move. You might have a few spies at Panola and Grenada all the time. Keep this brigade as strong as you can, ready in case I order it to move to Grenada in connection with a force to ascend the Yazoo.

Encourage the influx of good laboring men, but give the cold shoulder to the greedy speculators and drones. The moment these accumulate so as to trouble you conscript them. In like manner, if gamblers, pickpockets, and rowdies come, make a chain gang to clean the streets and work the levee.

General Hurlbut still commands your corps, but will be mostly in the field.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 27, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER, *La Grange, Tenn.*:

Move your command, including First Alabama Cavalry, to Memphis as soon as possible.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 27, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT, *Collierville, Tenn.*:

Send patrols from La Grange and Collierville as far as line of Coldwater, and from Germantown to Olive Branch. Report me any information they may obtain, particularly the state of the roads.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD:

Scouts returned from Coldwater report the roads in very bad condition to Olive Branch, but somewhat better to Quinn's Mill.

Scouts from here brought in a prisoner of the Seventeenth Mississippi. He reports Forrest, Chalmers, Richardson, Slemons, and others at Como. McCulloch, with 800 men, at Ferries Bridge, 8 miles south of Byhalia, and Kentucky Faulkner at Ingraham's Mills, and a small force at New Albany, says all troops south of Tallahatchie.

Later reports corroborated by a reliable citizen; patrols of the enemy came to Coldwater three times a day.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis:

SIR: Having just received a communication addressed to me by Lieut. Col. W. H. Thurston, assistant inspector-general, by direction of Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, informing me that by orders received from Major-General Sherman the entire cavalry command is now under my control, I would respectfully request copies of such orders as may now be in force controlling the movements of any portion of the command. Also, that all cavalry officers and men on detached service who can possibly be spared from the duties to which they have been assigned may be immediately ordered to duty with their commands. A report of the cavalry not heretofore embraced in General Grierson's command, except the brigade that I brought with me from Middle Tennessee, will likewise be necessary to a proper understanding of the command turned over to me by the communication and orders referred to. I hope the hurry incident to your own movement will not render it impracticable for you to comply with these requests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
In charge of Cavalry Bureau, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Your favor of the 21st instant is just received. Up to the present time 818 horses have arrived here since Captain Hudson's visit to Saint Louis. I wrote you upon his return several days ago that it would not be necessary to divert shipments to this point which could not reach us before February 1. We shall certainly get off on our contemplated expedition before that time. The number of horses estimated for in this department by its chief quartermaster was 2,000, and this number, including those already sent, will, I think, completely mount all the dismounted cavalry of this department. Recruits for cavalry regiments are arriving freely, and this will swell our requisitions for a couple of months to come. I will as far as possible procure horses from the regions of country traversed by our cavalry. The inspector ordered to examine the horses we have just received from you reports them to be a good lot; much better than those heretofore received. I can hardly advise as to the distribution of the horses purchased for our army, as since my assignment to duty as General Grant's chief of cavalry I have not been able to get the estimates from the several departments. These estimates, I am informed, have gone forward to Washington, and I hope the necessary instructions have been sent from the Cavalry Bureau. As soon as the next estimates come in I can advise you. In the mean time I would, in the absence of instructions, take the last estimates as a basis, and send a pro rata allowance to each department if the full requisitions cannot be filled. I inclose you a copy of an order* designed to secure better care for our horses. A few prompt dismissals of unfaithful officers will have a very salutary effect. The quartermaster's department must by some means keep our cavalry better supplied with forage, or no surprise should be indulged in or expressed at the rapid destruction of our animals.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Give the loading and shipment your personal attention. Push everything and everybody. Promptness and speed must be used.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

The First Brigade (Buckland's) of your division is temporarily detached, by order of Major-General Sherman.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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*Not found.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
La Grange, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Adjutant Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

SIR: In pursuance of orders from regimental headquarters this day to patrol the road to Coldwater with 15 men, I proceeded at 10 o'clock this day on the Holly Springs road, 5 miles from this place; discovered 4 rebels to the left of the road near a cotton-gin. They being so far in advance pursuit was useless. Following the road to Hudson's lane, we discovered about 15 or 20 mounted men to our left and rather to our rear, in line. From the appearance of the tracks in the road in front and to the left of the road we were on I judge that there was a column of near 100 in the immediate vicinity. I was informed that there were 75 at that point yesterday, and at the present time 500 men encamped at Coldwater. Thinking it not prudent to proceed farther, we returned to camp.

The roads are in good condition generally. The information I consider reliable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN ETHERIDGE,
Second Lieutenant Company E, Comdg. Expedition.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Collierville:

Move the Seventh Illinois Cavalry to Germantown as soon as possible.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 17. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27, 1864.*

I. The following organization of the engineer department of the Army of the Cumberland is announced to the army for the information of all concerned:

The department consists of the following branches:
The military engineers of the staff;
The topographical engineers of the staff;
The engineer troops of the line.

The military engineers of the staff of the general commanding consist of the following officers:
Capt. William E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer;
First Lieut. George Burroughs, U. S. Engineers;
First Lieut. Henry C. Wharton, U. S. Engineers;
First Lieut. William J. Twining, U. S. Engineers.

The topographical engineers of the department staff are:
Capt. William E. Merrill, Engineers, chief;
Capt. W. C. Margedant, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, superintendent topographical engineer office;
Lieut. G. A. Bauer, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

The engineer troops of the line are as follows:

The Pioneer Brigade, commanded by Col. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry;

The Engineer Brigade (Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry), commanded by Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry;

The Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, commanded by Colonel Innes.

The engineer troops will receive their orders either directly from the general commanding or through the chief engineer. The latter is the official channel for the issue, in the name of the commanding general, of all orders pertaining to engineer operations. All official communications relating to the engineer service will be forwarded to department headquarters through the proper staff officer—the chief engineer. The ordinary returns of the different engineer troops will be forwarded direct to the adjutant-general's office, but the chief engineer may at any time call for returns, whenever he requires information as to the strength of the various engineer commands.

II. Lieutenant Keller, acting assistant quartermaster, Engineer Brigade, in addition to his other duties, will act as depot engineer quartermaster until such an officer can be appointed. The depot engineer quartermaster will receive orders only from the chief engineer or his assistants. All requisitions from the quartermasters of engineer troops on the depot engineer quartermaster must come through the chief engineer.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 27, 1864.

I. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad will be broken up and the cars, locomotives, and all machinery that would be useful to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad will be sent by steam-boat to Nashville and delivered to the agent of Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the railroads in this military division.

II. Two locomotives and ten box cars will be retained in Memphis for use in supplying the picket station out on the road.

III. The expenses incurred in the execution of this order will come out of the funds now in the hands of the quartermaster of the road; but in case they are insufficient Captain Eddy will provide transportation and funds to complete the change.

IV. General J. D. Webster will superintend the execution of this order, and make any further directions necessary to carry out its objects with as much celerity as possible, and having completed the business will rejoin the general commanding wherever he may be.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson will report to Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding Fourth Division, and will then proceed to Pulaski, Tenn., there to assume command of the portion of the division at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation for self, two servants, and three horses.

* * * * * * *

X.—1. Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland will assume command of the District of Memphis, including Fort Pillow. He will use his white troops for pickets as far as possible, the colored regiments being held in reserve. The brigade of enrolled militia will be subject to his orders, and armed, equipped, and put on duty where he shall so direct. The entire property of the city of Memphis will be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the arms and good conduct of the enrolled militia.

2. The city of Memphis will be held at all events, and will be destroyed before permitting it to fall into rebel hands.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January* 28, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

No more veterans are to be furloughed from the Department of the Cumberland except as those now absent return; from the Department of the Ohio not until Longstreet is driven from Tennessee. My son has passed the crisis of his disease, but is so much reduced that it will take months to restore him to his strength.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 28, 1864—1.24 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Major-General Sedgwick telegraphs that two brigades of Ewell's corps have left for Johnston or Longstreet, one on the 20th and one on the 25th. Assistant Adjutant-General Anderson telegraphs from Lexington of an expected raid by Morgan through Stone or Sounding Gap, into Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January* 28, 1864.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Before leaving Chattanooga I directed one division to move between the Chickamauga and the Hiwassee to cover the river, and to be on the road if it should prove necessary to re-enforce Foster. Thomas was to make a demonstration toward Dalton at the same time. These moves may induce the enemy to re-enforce Johnston, as his army is rapidly dissolving by desertion. I also made arrangements for pushing through to Knoxville as many rations as possible, to support re-enforcements if they should have to go. A cavalry raid in the direction named in your telegraph is almost impossible with the present state of the roads. Fearing it might be attempted, however, I directed General Ammen, before I left Tennessee, to watch closely, and to call the Kentucky forces to meet it if attempted.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter addressed to Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, provost-marshal-general, relating to the depredations committed by the troops, and to call your immediate and earnest attention to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER:

DEAR SIR: You have in one of your orders or addresses to the people of East Tennessee urged the farmers to plant large crops and promised protection to them, but at present their existence is threatened by the destruction of their fencing and the taking of their family supplies of provisions; therefore we ask of you to state to us whether we can still ask of you protection for our family supplies. If the army needs all we have let us know and we will leave the country. The soldiers in our neighborhood are robbing smokehouses and taking the corn and seed oats, even when your safeguard is shown; and even colonels in command when informed of it say their necessities are of such a character that they are compelled to take them. Deal with us as you please, but let us know the worst.

Respectfully,

G. W. MABREY.
H. S. HEISKELL.

JANUARY 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

What do you hear of an attempted raid by way of Stone or Sounding Gap? What force can you collect to meet such raid if attempted?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH CORPS,
Lenoir's, January 28, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fourth Corps, Loudon:

SIR: The re-enlisted men as veterans being about to leave for furlough and weakening greatly the strength of the command here, I have thought proper to suggest that one of the regiments now posted on the road toward Knoxville be brought here, leaving half a regiment at each of the stations, Campbell's and Clinton road.

They now have stockades at both of those places, and probably a battalion at each place will be ample.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1864.

The suggestion of General Hazen is approved and will be carried into effect.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CLINCH,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, in regard to General Grant requesting General Foster to send an expedition under my command to Abingdon, by way of Jonesville, with the view, if possible, of destroying the road between Abingdon and Saltville, Va., &c., the undertaking of which expedition you were kind enough to leave in a great measure to my discretion.

Availing myself of that discretion, I take the liberty to state that there are two reasons why the expedition should not be made at this time: First, the mounted force in this command numbers less than 800, with exceedingly poor horses (the report received from the various commands in this district up to this time have been so very incomplete that it is impossible to obtain correct information as to the number of horses), many of which would give out in one day's ride. Second, there is not at this time one day's supply of bread or meat in the commissary department here, and to rely upon the chances for obtaining supplies by foraging on the route would be too uncertain; and besides this, I find the troops here in this command to be but little more than a mob. Not a day passes but that citizens complain of their houses having been broken open and their meat and other articles robbed, of which the extreme scarcity of rations (men are receiving only one fourth rations) is to some extent the cause; and though I am using the necessary precaution of sending officers with all foraging parties the evil does not appear to lessen.

Should we get supplies (and the cavalry could be sifted so as to leave inferior horses behind) I know of nothing to prevent the expedition. However, should the general commanding the department be satisfied that the expedition ought to be made I will then immediately go to work to execute any order to that effect as best as possible.

General, I would like to be informed who is in command of the forces in Southeastern Kentucky, what mounted forces are there, and, if any, whether they could be placed at my disposal in case the expedition is to be made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. GARRARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of the Clinch.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you instruct the Second Brigade of your First Division to provide themselves with transportation in order that they may be in readiness to move to the front at short notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you encamp one of your regiments so as to cover the siding now being built at the railroad station near this point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January* 28, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

General Halleck telegraphs that one brigade left Ewell's corps on the 17th and one on the 20th, to re-enforce Longstreet or Joe Johnston. If the former, the moves indicated before I left should commence as soon as possible.

Telegraph any information you have and what you are doing.

GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 28, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Major VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to your telegram to General Thomas, of 26th, there are 20,000 veterans re-enlisted in this department; four divisions that cannot be heard from by telegraph. Such report as you require cannot be made, as the re-enlistment is in charge of regimental commanders. Number of men remustered will be given—and as far as possible those re-enlisted—every Tuesday. This army is extended over space of 300 miles, and such reports are impossible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

General Grant is authorized by the Secretary of War to relieve Mr. Anderson in the superintendency of military railroads, and desires to do so by the appointment of Colonel McCallum. If he has not returned from Knoxville, can you not hasten him by sending the order directing him to report here, to Knoxville; and, if so, will you please do it? I am directed to make the necessary orders the moment he is ready to assume the superintendence of the roads.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Major KUHN, *Athens:*

One hundred cavalry have been sent to Athens from Huntsville to remain while Colonel Phillips is absent; also, infantry have been sent to the Junction and Mooresville, and 100 cavalry have gone from Mooresville to Brown's Ferry.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Major KUHN, *Athens:*

It will take two or three days say next Monday. Do not know what regiments belong to Roddey. Find out. We have Major Burtwell and one or two other officers, and about 50 men, who profess to belong to Roddey, or some command south of Tennessee.

Telegraph up list of regiments in Roddey's command.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., January 28, 1864.

Col. A. O. MILLER,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: General Dodge, commanding a portion of the troops of this department at Pulaski and below, telegraphs me that he is sending (to-day) all his mounted force to clear out Colbert Reserve. He desires me to send troops to the Junction, and also to Brown's Ferry, and to occupy Athens for a few days, while his force is gone. I have ordered two regiments infantry to Mooresville, and would request of you, in General Sherman's name, to instruct Colonel Biggs, as soon as the infantry arrives, to send a portion of his mounted force to Brown's Ferry, to watch until General Dodge's force returns.

I would also ask that you send a small cavalry force to Athens, to occupy that place also until General Dodge's troops return. I am compelled to make this request of you in view of the small force I have here at my disposal. If you can possibly accede to this, I should be most gratified. It will at the same time render the country at Athens and below safe during General Dodge's absence. The troops will be relieved at once when Dodge's force gets back.

Please answer by bearer.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, January 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BUSWELL,
Comdg. Tenth Iowa and Ninety-third Illinois Vols.:

COLONEL: You will move forward rapidly with your command to Mooresville, Ala., carrying two days' rations in haversacks and three in wagons, and sixty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes. You will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs' command at Mooresville, which moves to another point. You will advise with Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs about the proper precaution to be taken at Mooresville to insure your maintaining your position at that point. You will keep guards upon the railroad from Mooresville to the junction of the railroads, and will learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs the locality of a crossing at the Tennessee River near Mooresville, which will also require to be guarded.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Colonel BRACKETT, *Collierville:*

Order 200 men of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry to move to Moscow, scouting from that point toward Mount Pleasant. Have them start at once.

It is reported that a force of the enemy is north of the Coldwater, moving toward La Fayette or Moscow.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1864.

Colonel MCCRILLIS, *Collierville:*

Scout well to the south and southeast. It is reported that a force of the enemy is working north of the Coldwater toward La Fayette or Moscow.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Colonel BRACKETT, *Collierville:*

The force reported at Hudsonville must be watched, and if necessary enough force sent to rout them. The road must not be reached by them while it is running. Look well to the bridge at Moscow and this side.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 28, 1864.

Colonel BRACKETT, *Collierville:*

Leave the balance of Seventh Illinois Cavalry at La Grange until the stores are removed.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
January 28, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD:

Patrols from the Seventh Illinois yesterday report 500 of the enemy at or near Hudsonville.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Huntsville, Ala.:

I start in about three days with 7,000 men to Meridian via Pontotoc. Demonstrate on Decatur to hold Roddey.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cav. Div., Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Having received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Thurston, assistant inspector-general on the staff of Major-General Hurlbut, informing me that in accordance with the orders of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman the whole of the cavalry of this department is turned over to my immediate command, you are directed to report to me the precise condition of your command, including batteries attached, particularly as regards its preparation for a long and rapid march. You will find special field orders, herewith inclosed,* for your information and government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

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* Not found.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: Information just received indicates a movement of Forrest's command to Oxford. They have information of our intentions. A deserter says they spoke of a heavy movement from Vicksburg in the direction of Meridian, and an expedition from this point by a large cavalry force in concert with it. I think Forrest will endeavor to cover the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I will pitch into him wherever I find him. The cavalry from Columbus has not yet reported.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Dir. of the Miss.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 34. } *Washington, January* 28, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster is, at his own request, and on account of disability for service in the field arising from wounds, relieved from command of the Department of the Ohio.

II. Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

III. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 14. } *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 28, 1864.

Whereas the command of Major-General Burnside, when it entered East Tennessee, was so poorly supplied with officers of the quartermaster's department that the transactions of that department were necessarily intrusted to inexperienced officers, and conducted in a loose and irregular manner, in many cases no receipts at all being given for property taken, and in other cases the receipts being of such a character as to present no proper claims against the quartermaster's department;

And whereas the command of Major-General Sherman, in its recent advance into East Tennessee, subsisted upon the country, and the officers of the quartermaster's department on duty with this command gave no receipt for property taken;

And whereas a commission has been instituted to investigate the claims arising from the action recited, many of which are held by loyal citizens suffering for the necessaries of life: It is therefore ordered—

1. That Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and acting assistant quartermaster, take charge of and settle, as far as possible, the claims referred to, which have been or may be contracted prior to the 31st of January, 1864.

2. That Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry,

and acting assistant quartermaster, select for appointment some suitable officer to attend to the settlement of the claims referred to, under his direction.

3. That all officers doing duty in the quartermaster's department in East Tennessee shall, without delay, receipt to Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and acting assistant quartermaster, for all the surplus property they may have taken up, or which may accumulate prior to the 31st of January, 1864.

4. That all purchase or impressment of quartermaster's property or stores, except by the orders of the chief quartermaster of the department or of the several army corps, is prohibited.

5. That after all claims are approved by the commission instituted to pass upon irregular accounts, payment shall be made on them so far as the property and stores accumulated by Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, under paragraph 3 of this order, will cover them.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January* 28, 1864.

Complaints being made daily at department headquarters by loyal inhabitants of East Tennessee that the troops of this command are robbing them of all their means of subsistence, the attention of the division and brigade commanders of this corps is called to General Orders, Nos. 29 and 30, series of 1863, from these headquarters, which still remain in force.

Officers impressing forage or subsistence must see that enough is left the citizens to prevent their suffering during the winter.

Division and brigade commanders will take prompt measures to secure obedience to this order and cause the arrest of any or all officers or men violating it, preferring charges and specifications against them in proper form.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

ED. D. SAUNDERS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 28, 1864.

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IV. The troops of this division will hold themselves in readiness to move in an hour's notice. The horses will be shod with as much dispatch as possible and each man will carry one set of horseshoes, ready fitted, extra, with the nails therefor. The regimental and company blacksmiths will carry with them such tools as are necessary to replace shoes cast, and during halts will be employed in replacing them. No transportation will be allowed except the ambulances and 5 pack-mules to a company.

One hundred rounds of carbine and 30 of pistol ammunition per man will be carried, also ten days' light rations of hard bread, salt, and coffee, and ten days' extra rations of salt, the latter to be drawn on special requisition. Five days' light rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and the other five, with the extra salt and ammunition, will be carried on the pack-mules and in the ambulances.

The artillery will carry a full complement of ammunition in the chests, and care will be taken not to waste it in ineffective firing. The supply of pack-saddles will be equally distributed and the deficiency to be supplied from any condemned saddles that may be on hand or can be procured.

The ambulances will be organized into brigade trains, under the immediate control of surgeons-in-chief of brigades, the whole to be under the supervision of Maj. J. N. Niglas, surgeon-in-chief of the division.

All transportation and equipage not needed upon the expedition will be immediately turned over to the brigade quartermasters and shipped to Memphis. The transportation to be turned over to the depot quartermaster, and the camp and garrison equipage to be stored.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Schofield will go at once to Knoxville. I prefer Foster should remain until he arrives.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Knoxville:*

Your telegrams of the 24th and 27th,* relating to the position and movements of the enemy and the situation and condition of your own forces, are received. While you may deem it impracticable to immediately assume the offensive against Longstreet, keep at least far out toward him active parties to watch his movements and impede any advance he may make by positive resistance. Exert every possible energy in getting up supplies from Chattanooga, and collecting them in from the country, that you may be prepared at any moment on receipt of orders for offensive operations.

The enemy must be driven out of East Tennessee, so let your preparations be immediate and with a view to that end.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch 28th, 10.30, received. General Stanley's division is now between Chickamauga and Hiwassee. Colonel McCallum is at

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*See Part I, p. 130.

Knoxville, looking into the condition of the railroad, which I will push forward as rapidly as possible. I have just made a demonstration toward Dalton and find affairs unchanged, except the brigades which are supposed to have gone to Mobile. I will push matters forward as fast as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 29, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I telegraphed yesterday to Major-General Foster to know what he knew of the enemy's movements. He has not answered me yet, but the last news from him was that Longstreet was falling back. I expect Colonel McCallum back to-morrow. He can probably give me some news. I sent an expedition to Dirt Town last Friday and captured a home-guard camp and over 200 horses; also a flag of truce to near Dalton. All that we could learn was that troops had been sent off to Mobile. Major-General Palmer has just returned from Ringgold. He reports that he encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them into Tunnel Hill without difficulty. I am trying to get up forage enough for a ten-days' expedition, and if successful will make a strong demonstration on Dalton and Resaca, unless Longstreet's movements compel me to go to East Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 29, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 7.40 a. m., 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have heard for the last week that Johnston's troops are going to Mobile. Several persons direct from Atlanta, coming here by different routes, report that they saw troops pass through there for Mobile last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and that they expect to have a fight there. Is there any probability of it? I would like to know. I might be able to create a diversion in our favor.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 29, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER:

Brigadier-General Willich has made representation concerning the destitute condition of the loyal people in the vicinity of Maryville, which, if true, will require your immediate attention. You had better go to Maryville at once and make such arrangements as will secure these people from suffering. No orders have been given General Willich, and I direct you to take entire charge of these matters and see that the loyal people, where your troops are, are not robbed.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *January* 29, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER:

I am too unwell to visit Maryville in person, but will send my inspector-general to investigate the condition of the loyal people, and give all necessary orders to prevent starvation and prevent their being robbed.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CAMP BURNSIDE, *January* 29, 1864.

General AMMEN:

Scouts have just returned. Killed 1 guerrilla at Greenbrier. Think the company of Eleventh Kentucky ought to be kept here. Telegraph me if you wish them relieved. All quiet here and in vicinity.

BLISS,
Colonel, Commanding.

LENOIR'S, *January* 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding:

I have boats for crossing horses.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January* 29, 1864.

Captain ANDERSON:

A gentleman just from Knoxville says on 21st our forces had fallen back to Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing 5 miles northeast of Knoxville; citizens stampeding. Battle imminent.

Have you anything new?

R. MORROW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Scottsborough, Ala.:

If you are ready, make a move Monday morning and look out for the enemy's cavalry, which is reported here as being in the vicinity of Rome in heavy force, preparing for a raid into your region of the country. We ran the rebels out of Tunnel Hill yesterday. Stanley is moving up to-day, and I hope to be ready to stir them up again.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebel conscription is driving to our lines a large number of Union men, who furnish substitutes, and men who have always stood by us and kept out of the rebel army by taking to the mountains. They desire to go into our service, and many prominent men among them think they can raise a regiment. Can you authorize me to enlist them, and have a regiment, to be known as the Second Alabama Cavalry? I raised and officered the First Alabama Cavalry at Corinth, now 800 strong, and I have no doubt I can raise another. These men flock to my lines from this fact.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, *January* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

You will move one regiment of infantry to Whitesburg, on the Tennessee River, and commence the construction of a boat, and exhibit your intention to cross at that point. There will be no objection to your crossing if you think it necessary or proper, but avoid an engagement, unless you are sure you can be successful and beat the enemy. Keep up your demonstrations at that point until notified to withdraw.

By order of Major-General Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 29, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following general instructions be observed by the Eleventh Corps, stationed between Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport:

At each of the posts, Wauhatchie, Whiteside's, Shellmound, and Bridgeport, a regular picket be established, covering all the approaches, posted at a sufficient distance to give timely notice of the approach of any force, and at the same time to prevent the passage through our lines of any persons whatsoever without proper authority. The strictest compliance in the rules and regulations with regard to picket duty heretofore promulgated in this corps to be required. The nature of the positions at all these points where the troops are stationed, with the bridges and depots to be guarded, will make it expedient that the main body of the troops should be held to meet an attack in any direction, the picket force being more for observation and the prevention of passage through the lines than for obstinate resistance any great length of time at the picket-lines. The depots and bridges at Lookout Valley, Whiteside's, Shellmound, and Bridgeport are to be held at any and all hazards, and the commanding officer must be held responsible therefor. A surrender or abandonment is under no circumstances to be made. Where it has not already been done, obstructions, such as abatis and felled trees, should be made use of to cover all the roads and approaches through the mountain passes at each of these points, to prevent any sudden incursion or raid. Defensive works have been constructed at each of these points, which, if determinedly and vigorously held, will prevent any force likely to attack from meeting with any success.

At Bridgeport a commanding hill above the railroad bridge on the river bank should be held by a portion of the forces stationed there. Its possession by the enemy would enable him with artillery to injure or destroy the railroad bridge, which must on no account be permitted.

The surrounding country should be thoroughly examined, and if any portion thereof, outside the lines of works, offers opportunity for the enemy to take a position commanding the hill or the bridge with artillery, trees and obstacles should be felled to prevent it. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, has been directed to post two pieces of artillery at Whiteside's and four at Bridgeport. These will materially aid in the proper defense of these points.

The railroad between the stations from Wauhatchie to Bridgeport should be patrolled at least twice in every twenty-four hours, and thorough inquiry made as to any stranger or suspicious persons approaching or visiting the road or line or any portion of it. All such should be immediately arrested. The patrols should see to the security of the railroad and telegraph line. The cavalry force at Bridgeport must be judiciously used for patrols and vedettes in front of the lines covering the country at least as far as Reese's, at the junction of the Cunningham and Moore roads and to Warren's Mill. These patrols should also establish a connection with the patrols down the river to opposite Stevenson. The various patrols should move at irregular hours, to prevent a knowledge of their number and movements by the enemy.

All occurrences of sufficient importance to be brought to notice at headquarters by telegraph and courier-line at once. The rules as to deserters, contrabands, and citizens, coming within our lines, as laid down in the general orders of the Army of the Cumberland, must be complied with. The works must be kept in condition for use whenever occasion demands. The camps at Bridgeport and Shellmound need thorough police to prevent sickness. The latter needs drainage and much attention in respect to its police and condition to prevent serious results.

The cavalry force at Bridgeport has been directed to report to the commanding officer of the division. This cavalry must be used with the greatest economy and care. If by neglect or abuse its effective numbers are diminished they cannot be easily replaced. You will zealously guard against the use of any portion of this force for duties belonging to the details at corps and division headquarters as orderlies, &c. Where infantry can be used for patrols, in all cases it should be used while the cavalry force is so small. You will cause such new information as to the roads and approaches in front of the lines as you may from time to time receive to be sent to these headquarters. Your attention should be given to the vigilant performance of the duty intrusted to the command. No larger force than that now placed upon this duty is at the disposition of the major-general commanding for the duty of guarding the line of communications, and this is believed to be sufficient, with the proper exercise of vigilance, energy, and demonstration on the part of those intrusted with its protection.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS.

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 29, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT, *Collierville* :

Enemy are reported moving north. Keep patrols well out south and east as far as Moscow. Watch the bridge at Moscow for a day or two by patrols. Notify Colonel McCrillis to do this when you have left. The First Alabama are at La Grange and will come through to-morrow by wagon road. Notify Germantown to be vigilant; cavalry from the north are daily expected at Moscow.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DODDS, *La Grange* :

Stay at La Grange with your mounted men to-night, and move to Collierville in the morning. Notice as you come if all Government stores are moved from Moscow. On arrival at Collierville report me by telegraph.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 29, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT, *Collierville* :

Move to-morrow morning, with the Ninth Illinois and your headquarters, to Germantown. Get rid of your camp equipage and baggage, as per Special Orders, No. 31, and use every exertion to get your command in good shape for quick movement.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS :

The defences here are in a very bad condition, and I wanted to get a survey of the locality as soon as possible. Will you judge whether Mr. Dorr can leave you long enough for that?

WM. F. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH :

Dorr can be spared for the purpose for which you want him.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 12TH CORPS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twelfth Corps, Tullahoma, Tenn. :

COLONEL: During General Slocum's stay in this place, I mentioned to him the fact of there being "special permits" given to disloyal citizens of this place to purchase necessary supplies for themselves and families.

I find on inquiry that the following-named citizens have such permits and are daily purchasing supplies, viz: Mrs. R. M. Wallace (wife of cashier of Branch Bank of Tennessee, who upon the entrance of the U. S. forces into this place decamped with all the funds of the bank), Miss M. Mathews, Miss Ann Wallace (daughter of Mrs. R. M. Wallace), Miss V. Mathews, Miss Felicia Whitthorne.

All of the above have permits granted by Lieut. Col. Robert Galbraith, late commander of this post. I would respectfully submit that it seems to me there is not much benefit to be derived by a citizen of this place from taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government and giving heavy bonds, if they can just as well get all the benefits without it and be at any time ready to show our enemy that they have been consistently his friend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STURDEVANT,

Lieut. Col. and Commissary of Subsistence, Twelfth Corps.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 3, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, who will direct the commissary at Shelbyville to stop the rations of these people.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps, and attention called to the indorsement of the department commander.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

H. W. PERKINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON BOARD JULIET, BOUND FOR VICKSBURG,
Friday (in a fog), January 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

DEAR GENERAL: I am now en route to Vicksburg to execute a project for which all the preliminary arrangements are complete. Seven thousand cavalry, under Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, will start from Collierville, 24 miles east of Memphis, next Monday, and ignoring all small detachments of the enemy will push for Pontotoc, Okolona, Columbus, Meridian, &c. At same time I will leave Vicksburg with four divisions of infantry and artillery (two of General Hurlbut and two of General McPherson) and move by Clinton, Jackson, Brandon, Morton, &c., on Meridian. At same time will start up Yazoo an expedition of gun-boats and negro troops, by way of diversion, to threaten Grenada. The object is to break up the only remaining railroad connection between Mississippi and the east. I shall be tempted to swing around to Mobile, but this would be imprudent unless we are prepared to follow up by taking the Mobile harbor forts, and pushing rapidly up the Alabama River to Selma and Montgomery. I hardly think I would accomplish all this with my limited force. After I have broken up Demopolis (Tombigbee), I could aid Banks, Steele, and Admiral Porter in taking Shreveport, which would be the death blow to our enemies of the Southwest. Water is now too low, but in March and April it will favor. General Grant is fully advised and I have my orders, and merely note these facts by way of prelude to something personal.

When you sent me to Memphis from Corinth, without neglecting my military interests I cultivated a good feeling among the people. This I was enabled to do from a large acquaintance with the ruling families, and there is no doubt, for good or evil, I have a large influence on this river. On arriving at Memphis some days ago the city authorities offered me an ovation. I accepted it with the condition that it should be purely social. It came off last Monday, and was genteel and handsome. I was compelled to speak, and endeavored to generalize as much as possible. I know not how reporters will translate my remarks, but I know they were designed and calculated to do good, for a great number of influential men of Southern birth came to me and said not a gentleman of Mississippi could deny an argument I made or conclusion I drew. Laying aside the constitutional and legal questions involved in this war, I took the ground that, according to the rules of honor as prescribed by the best clubs of Paris, London, New Orleans, and Charleston, the South was wrong. The people had gone willingly into an election, and because that election did not result as they wanted they refused to abide by the result and appealed to war. I also recalled a few of the facts known to me personally touching the seizure of Baton Rouge Arsenal, its garrison, its arms, their dispersion, the seizure of unoccupied forts, mints, &c., all made by order of two Senators—one (Slidell) a New Yorker, and the other (Benjamin) a Jew, born in Havana. Most of the actors in Louisiana were foreigners. The man who sent me at Alexandria 4,800 arms from the arsenal was a Pole. I forget the name. He was ordnance sergeant, and since ordnance officer to Bragg. Bragg was a North Carolinian; Governor Moore the same, and Beauregard was the only Creole in the whole batch, and these men involved the safety of Louisiana, insulted the United States, and made us choose between an active war or silent submission to an usurped power. On this simple statement, the truth of which no man can question, I asked the Southern gentlemen present how they could allow their minds to dwell on the little issues made of "homes and firesides," "vandal outrages," Northern pusillanimity, &c. Do they not respect us the more for our determined and successful efforts to resent these insults than if we had tamely submitted, as Davis, Yancey, and Moore promised? I do not propose to turn speaker, and trust you will pardon this effort, which was rather addressed to those who knew me in Carolina and Louisiana than to those who heard me in Memphis, or to the Northern people, whose minds and feelings have drifted into newer channels.

After the banquet was well over, and the shank of the supper was being discussed, an old Union club, which I used to nurse, gathered around me and pressed me to give them a home talk, such as I had been accustomed to. I spoke a second time more familiarly, and I find even that was reported by an evening paper, which may be reproduced and need explanation. My purpose there was to encourage what I had already initiated—the formation in the city of Memphis [of] a brigade of four regiments for its defense against a dash of guerrillas, should such be attempted in the absence of a too heavy garrison, heretofore kept there, and in close support. Already thirty two companies, of 100 each, are formed, and without any pay or assistance, save arms, have agreed to obey the orders of the post commanders. I provide each regiment with a confiscated cotton shed as an armory, and issue to them second-hand muskets and ammunition, with blue sack coats and forage caps, to be used only when assembled for drill. In this connection I expressed a doubt whether Tennessee would gain much by a mere political State organization. They are in a state of anarchy. No sheriff can serve a writ in the interior, and there is no court that can administer law. I said order must grow out of chaos in a slower and more natural way. Men suited to each stage of the progress of development would rise equal to the occasion, and by way of illustration instanced the example of this war. When it first burst upon us we were all paralyzed for want of suitable leaders, but as the war progressed these evolved. In this connection I used your name in such a way as even you could not object. I spoke of your indomitable industry, and called to mind how when Ord, Loeser, Spotts, and I were shut up in our state-room, trying to keep warm with lighted candles, and playing cards on the Old Lexington, off Cape Horn, you were lashed to your berth studying, boning harder than you ever did at West Point. I spoke of your knowledge of law, especially the higher branch of it—the law of war and of nations. I had noticed with concern that some disorganizing newspapers were trying to undermine your authority and influence, and supposed it resulted from your abrupt, brusque manner, even to members of Congress, but concluded by saying you knew more of your profession than Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Seward combined, and I believed in their turn they appreciated you, and the public would come to a right conclusion in the end. I mentioned Grant's name with marked esteem, for his strong points are in his simple courage and faith in his cause, in his attachment to his friends and co-workers, and his utter absence of vainglory and selfish pride. I mention these facts merely to prevent my being misquoted, which may not be; but I am going away where I cannot be heard of for some time, and want to guard against misrepresentation. There is no desire to misquote me down here, but I know many at the North would make a new schism in heaven itself if they could gain an hour's notoriety by it. I think you and all thinking men will approve my earnest resolve to keep out of all political complications. Mr. Chase may try his trade schemes, so that he is neutral as between the public enemy and my army, and civil governors may be inaugurated and go to work, but we have not now, and never have had, more than enough men to accomplish military results, let alone guarding civil interests and local combinations.

With respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 30, 1864—7 a. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Telegram received. The enemy have crossed the French Broad River in some force below Dandridge. General Sturgis, whose cavalry gained decided victory over the enemy's cavalry on the 28th, is now obliged to retire toward Maryville. McCook's division behaved very handsomely on the 28th, and finally cleared the field with a saber charge, capturing two steel rifle guns and over 100 prisoners.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER:

General Sturgis reports three brigades of infantry as having crossed the French Broad below Dandridge. This is probably in consequence of his victory over their cavalry; it is well, however, to be on our guard. You will therefore give full instructions to General Willich what to do if he is attacked, and indicate the points on the river to which he can fall back if forced to do so. He should also send all his stores of grain to one of your stations on the railroad as fast as he collects them.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *January* 30, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER:

Dispatch received. Orders have been sent to General Willich to be on the alert, and in case the enemy moves against him in force to fall back in this direction; that will enable [me] to concentrate my forces in his front, while you fall upon his flanks and rear from Knoxville. I think it best to bring the brigade at Kingston to this place. Shall I do so? There is one section of Willich's battery still without horses. Can't they be had?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: As you are compelled to leave the country on the south side of the French Broad River, the commanding general directs the following disposition and movements of your command:

You will collect from your corps all the best mounted men, to the number, if possible, of 2,000. This force can be increased here by mounting, say, 200 men, on horses turned into the quartermaster's department. With this force you will cross the Holston River below Knoxville, at one of the fords between Loudon and Knoxville. Thence you will proceed by the way of Clinton through the Powell

River Valley to Cumberland Gap, and thence by the way of Jonesville, Stickleyville, and Estillville to Carter's Depot, on the Watauga, and Union or Zollicoffer on the Holston. You will endeavor to destroy the bridges at these points; succeeding or failing in this, you will march on Abingdon, destroying the bridges and railroad on your way; thence you will proceed to Saltville, and attempt to destroy the salt-works at that place. Whether successful or not in this effort, you will strike off to the westward, cross the Clinch Mountains and Cumberland Range at the most convenient gap, and await further orders in Kentucky. Should your progress be arrested at any time by a superior force, rendering it impossible to carry out these instructions, you will make the best of your way into Kentucky. You will perceive that this is an undertaking of considerable risk, but the results to be gained warrant the enterprise. If you have no officer in whom you have sufficient confidence to intrust him with this important command, you will yourself take charge of the expedition.

The remainder of the Cavalry Corps will be left on the south side of the Holston and French Broad, to hold the enemy's cavalry in check.

I inclose a list of the fords on the Holston between Knoxville and Kingston.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Tuckaleechee Cove, January 30, 1864.

Col. E. M. MCCOOK,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: You will move your command on the road to Maryville at 6 a.m. to-morrow. Cause your command to be provided with one day's forage. Colonel Wolford will move as soon as you are out of the way, and Colonel Garrard will bring up the rear.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, A. D. C., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
January 30, 1864—11.30 a.m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Probably Johnston's detachment is made to counteract Sherman's movements, as I presume no immediate attack on Mobile is expected. Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, late chief of Cavalry Bureau, has been ordered to report to you for duty. What is it about the evacuation and burning of Corinth?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* List not found.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 30, 1864.
(Received 3 a. m., 31st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The report regarding Corinth was received from prisoners by Colonel Miller. I do not consider it reliable. Brigadier-General Gillem reports having sent parties out from the line of the Northwestern Railroad as soon as he learned of the rebels crossing the Tennessee River, and having returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 20 men as prisoners. Work on the road is progressing favorably.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As I have seen you since the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, I deem it of but little consequence to make any reply to that portion referring to the movements of this army and the Army of the Tennessee this spring, as I fully concur with you in the view you take of the best moves for them to make.

In reply to the latter portion of your letter, I would suggest the landing of the column at Smithfield and vicinity, marching from that point to Sussex Court-House, thence to Hicksford, on the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, and thence to Raleigh. By this route the column would experience but little difficulty in crossing the Nottoway, Meherrin, and Roanoke Rivers, and would also find large plantations, well supplied with forage and cattle. The roads are also good and well watered. By the lower route or the one you propose, the column would encounter great difficulties in crossing all three of the above-named streams, because they are bordered by extensive and boggy swamps. I will also suggest another route, which perhaps might be better for a smaller force than either of the other two (say 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry). I would land at Winton, on Chowan River, march thence to Northampton Court-House, and thence to Weldon. This is the shortest practicable route, and only presents one difficulty—that of crossing Roanoke River. There is still another route. Land at Washington, march thence to Raleigh, and from Raleigh to Weldon. The Roanoke is one of the finest streams in the country to cover the movements of an army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch, suggesting the organization of a mounted force sufficient to hunt down and drive the enemy's cavalry, now threatening our railroads in Middle Tennessee, to a point beyond any immediate apprehension of danger, is approved of; but owing to the expedition already ordered and in motion, our cavalry and mounted force is so reduced that it will be difficult to get up a force strong enough to cross to the south side of the Tennessee at present.

The enemy, however, must not be permitted to remain on this side. You will therefore collect and organize at once, under a competent officer, all the mounted men possible of your command for the purpose suggested in your dispatch and indicated above. The place for them to rendezvous, and when and where to move for the attainment of the desired object, will be left entirely to your own judgment and direction.

A copy of your dispatch of the 19th instant, giving information obtained by the force of yours from 6 miles west of Florence the day before, was on date of receipt sent to General Thomas with the following directions:

> You will direct General Crook to organize an expedition at once, of sufficient force, and proceed without delay by the most practicable route and drive Roddey out from where he now is, and destroy all boats and materials he can find that might in any contingency be used by the enemy in crossing the Tennessee River.

No report has yet been had from General Crook. General W. S. Smith was to have moved from Memphis the 25th instant, via Okolona, with a large force of cavalry, General Sherman at the same time from Vicksburg eastward a formidable force of all arms, and General Logan has already thrown a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River at Larkin's Ferry, over which he will cross in a day or two at farthest, moving toward Rome with all his command, leaving only his railroad guards behind. The forces at Chattanooga are not inactive. From all these expeditions and threatening movements it is hoped much will be accomplished, and especially in forcing the enemy back from within striking distance of our communications.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Whiteside's, Tenn., January 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a section of artillery, two pieces, 12-pounders, of Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, arrived here yesterday afternoon and reported to me; this artillery came with horses belonging to another battery which were sent back. The pieces are in position in the earth-work occupied formerly by a battery of Fourth Army Corps.

Convinced of the insufficiency of the earth-work erected here, the embrasures not covering the whole ground the fort was destined for, nor even by direct firing covering the ground with the whole fire, only a third of it being effective, and after a careful examination of the work, and how this deficiency in it could be remedied, I found that entirely different embrasures ought to be made. I then ordered Lieut. Richard Wilson, second lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, to give me his views in a report, of which I have the honor to subjoin a copy; and as my instructions were to occupy the positions of the

Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, as I found them, I deem it my duty to report the present state of things and that I ordered the alterations as indicated to be made.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FR. HECKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WHITESIDE'S, TENN., *January* 30, 1864.

Col. FR. HECKER,
Comdg. Brigade and Post:

COLONEL: An examination of the earth-work in which the section of artillery under my command has been placed results in the discovery that the embrasure on the south side covers only the ravine facing it. As its construction prevents the traversing of the piece more than two degrees to the right or left, a converging fire cannot be obtained from the embrasures on the east side, *i. e.*, to converge with the fire from the south. I would therefore respectfully request that the southern embrasure be filled up and that two embrasures be made in order to obtain the desired result.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. WILSON,
Second Lieutenant, Third U. S. Artillery,
Comdg. Section Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

PULASKI, *January* 30, 1864.
(Received 31st.)

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Phillips reports from Colbert Reserve that the enemy crossed the river at several ferries. He captured several prisoners and fifteen wagons and teams from them; visited all the ferries to Eastport.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *January* 30, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two of my scouts have just got in—one from Montgomery, the other from Atlanta. Both report movements and concentrating of troops at Mobile. One from Atlanta says no troops left Johnston, but all commands southward have been moved to Mobile, as well as troops from Charleston and North Carolina.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Bowers.)

PULASKI, TENN., *January* 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The scout from Montgomery says that it was thought there that a movement was on foot from Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans against Mobile, and it caused a good deal of excitement. Whether the report was true or not it has caused a movement of troops there, but when they left the force that had gone there was not large.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Proclamation, Woodville, Ala., January 30, 1864.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 15th Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala.:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, sent by telegraph, I have sent Col. George A. Stone, with four regiments, to Larkin's Landing. They took 50 rounds of cartridges per man. I will send wagons with sufficient cartridges to make the required number (100) per man, as soon as the cars arrive.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS, *Nashville:*

One of my scouts has returned from south side of river. He was at Corinth. It is evacuated and destroyed, and scouting party from Lee's cavalry was there.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received copy of the order for Brigadier-General Ward's (First) brigade to proceed to the front.

There are no troops in my district that can be spared from other places sufficient to relieve this brigade. Brigadier-General Ward is preparing to go Monday. The departure of the brigade will leave but three regiments here. One would have to go upon the road between this and Murfreesborough. The Thirteenth Wisconsin has re-enlisted and is to go home, leaving but one regiment to take care of and do all the duty at Nashville. I have directed Brigadier-General Ward to delay movement until his troops are relieved. A communication on this subject will be forwarded to-morrow.

L. H. ROUSSEAU.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I think it proper I should report to you touching affairs in this district generally, and I do so.

The troops are generally under good discipline and very well drilled; far better than I expected to find.

They are well equipped and in good condition, excepting of course the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Stokes, and a few others who are neither well drilled, disciplined, or equipped.

It is proper for me to remark here that two battalions of that regiment will never be of service together, and I shall press upon Governor Johnson the suggestion of the general commanding the department to separate them.

Generally matters go on pretty well between the military and the people in the district, but with some exceptions. They have not gone so well at and about Gallatin. At other posts in the district there has been no real cause for complaint, the post commanders having been vigilant in suppressing the rebellion and just in their treatment of the people.

I call especial attention to the admirable administration of affairs in his command by Col. Henry R. Mizner, Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, at Columbia. His troops, generally led by Maj. Thomas C. Fitz Gibbon, a very efficient and gallant officer, have captured, I believe, more armed rebels than he has men in his regiment.

The disposition of the people to return to their allegiance is general and apparent. I think that eight-tenths of the people of this district desire the restoration of civil authority and the old Government, and will say so when the proper occasion is offered. I have conversed with most of the leading and influential men of the district, and think I am not deceived.

The change is very marked and decided, and the general commanding himself would be surprised to see it.

The disorders and confusion incident to the war have caused great suffering, of which they are heartily tired, and are desirous of peace on almost any terms.

The negro population is giving much trouble to the military, as well as to the people. Slavery is virtually dead in Tennessee, although the State is excepted from the emancipation proclamation. Negroes leave their homes and stroll over the country uncontrolled. Hundreds of them are supported by the Government who neither work nor are able to work. Many straggling negroes have arms obtained from soldiers, and by their insolence and threats greatly alarm and intimidate white families, who are not allowed to keep arms, or who would generally be afraid to use if they had them. The military cannot look after these things through the country, and there are no civil authorities to do it.

In many cases negroes leave their homes to work for themselves, boarding and lodging with their masters, defiantly asserting their right to do it. It is now and has been for some time the practice of soldiers to go to the country and bring in wagon-loads of negro women and children to this city, and I suppose to other posts. Protections are granted to some slaves to remain with their owners, exempt from labor, as in case of Mrs. Buchanan, relative to Secretary E. H. East, whose letter on that subject is forwarded with this.* General Paine has adopted the policy of hiring slaves to their owners by printed contracts, made in blank and filled up for the occasion, which, though a flagrant usurpation, I have not interfered with his action on that and many other subjects, preferring to submit such matters to the consideration of the general commanding the department, which I shall do in a separate communication forwarded at the same time this goes. Inclosed I send you blank contract used by Brigadier-General Paine.

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*Letter not found.

Officers in command of colored troops are in constant habit of pressing all able-bodied slaves into the military service of the United States.

One communication from citizens near McMinnville on that subject I have already forwarded you. Many similar complaints have been made.

This State being excepted from the emancipation proclamation, I supposed all [these] things are against good faith and the policy of the Government. Forced enlistments I have endeavored to stop, but find it difficult if not impracticable to do so. In fact, as district commander, I am satisfied I am unable to correct the evils complained of connected with the black population, and, besides, I am not willing to take upon myself the fixing of any rules in these matters without orders or advice from department headquarters. At best, the remedy would be difficult to find, and I suppose can only be furnished by the restoration of civil authority. By proclamation Governor Johnson has ordered elections in March of civil officers.

I desire to call attention to another matter. From impressments, legal and illegal, and from thefts, there are very few horses, mules, or oxen left on the farms, and the few that are left are almost worthless. At present there are many large farms without one serviceable work beast on the place. The farmers are afraid to purchase because of repeated impressments. Every mounted regiment that goes through the country takes what it pleases of stock, &c., and pays what price, or none at all, it likes. Between the loyal and disloyal no discrimination is made. Unless an order be made preventing future impressments and protecting the farmers, little or no crops will be produced.

When the civil authority shall be restored, assurances of protection from department headquarters to all persons who would take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation, in my opinion, would induce the community almost in a body to voluntarily take that oath and seek the protection of Government. At present that proclamation is of little practical utility amongst the people, as there is no person appointed by whom the oath should be administered, no place or time fixed for that purpose. It would seem that some importance should be attached to the administration of that oath to produce the effect designed, and should not be (as oaths heretofore) lightly administered.

The policy of seizing houses in Nashville in which to place commissary and quartermaster stores is bad for the Government and unjust to the people; it is done at an enormous expense, as rents average high here and the Government cannot afford to take a loyal man's store-house without paying him a fair compensation. A very small portion of the rents thus paid would be sufficient to erect temporary buildings, which would furnish ample room for all such stores. Several quite extensive buildings of the character indicated have been erected and others are nearly completed, but it would certainly be better if all Government stores were kept in Government buildings, as it would save expense of labor in handling the stores and placing them in and taking them out of upper stories of houses, as well as of money in rents.

The building of the Northwestern Railroad is progressing pretty well. The following is a report of the present condition of the road:

From Nashville: Road in running order, 34 miles; ready for grading and iron, 20 miles.

From Tennessee River in this direction: Ready for iron, 18 miles; grading yet to be done, 6 miles.

Colonel Innes, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, reports that he requires two more negro regiments, [with] which, in addition to some 300 of McCallum's men (he understands is ordered to report to him, and that if the quartermaster will send forward the iron he can get one or two more engines to send to the Tennessee River), he can finish the road ready for business in sixty days. Fifteen hundred tons of iron for that road left Pittsburg for this place three days ago. I shall endeavor to supply Colonel Innes with the forces he desires as soon as it may be done.

The Fourteenth Michigan (Colonel Mizner) is re-enlisting, and will soon probably go on furlough as veterans. Other troops will have to fill their place.

The road to Columbia, including bridges built, was repaired by men principally under my command. Some time since, as you were informed at the time, I sent a regiment of colored troops to guard at small bridges and to erect stockades. This I thought necessary, as squads of the enemy were going through the country and might interrupt transportation by the destruction of those bridges.

When General Ward's brigade, now ordered to the front, shall leave here, there will not be enough troops to guard the railroad between this and Murfreesborough and the supplies at this point. There will then be but four regiments left here—the Thirteenth Wisconsin, Seventy-third Ohio, Eighteenth Michigan, and One hundred and second Ohio; one of them must be sent on the railroad toward Murfreesborough.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin has re-enlisted and will soon go home, thus leaving two regiments of infantry and Colonel Galbraith's battalion of cavalry to guard this place. It seems to me that now one of the two regiments at McMinnville could be spared from that point—Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers—to this place, thus leaving Colonel Gilbert, the more efficient of the two, in command of the post. It is hoped that the bridge now being built by him will be finished by the time the Twenty-third Missouri starts for this place, if you think it should be so ordered; but even the addition of that regiment will not afford a sufficient guard for the supplies here. I have telegraphed on this subject to-day. The Eighth Iowa Cavalry is on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and General Gillem thinks it is needed there.

Respectfully submitted.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, January 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Arrived last night. McPherson all ready. Hurlbut behind time. All things favorable thus far for movement on Meridian. General Banks sends an officer to engage for the Red River expedition twenty-five boats. He writes me on the faith of General Halleck that Steele and I are to co-operate with him. March 1 is as early as we should move on Shreveport, and the movements of Admiral Porter should control ours. Your orders are not specific that I should go up Red River after the Meridian movement. Please telegraph me, through Admiral Porter, your orders for myself and Steele.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. on the 29th is received. Your orders commanding active parties to be kept in the front are carried out as far as possible with the present exhausted state of the country, the weakened condition of the animals and men, and the state of the roads. I was about sending all the animals to Kentucky for forage, but will now keep them within call. Orders to insure as great preparation as we are capable of have been issued.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I have received a dispatch from General Rawlins directing me to prepare to take the offensive. I have given all the necessary orders. The veteran volunteers that have gone home from this army, with the re-enforcements received by Longstreet, makes his infantry force 5,000 stronger than mine. I shall have to depend on infantry principally, as very little artillery can be taken. I shall therefore require 10,000 additional infantry. A pontoon bridge is also necessary, of 1,200 feet in length. I have sent Colonel Babcock to Chattanooga to endeavor to get one. I also want a force sent from Chattanooga to work on the railroad through to the Hiwassee, and to bridge that stream. If you will give me this assistance I will do all I can to drive Longstreet out of the State, and will take the field in an ambulance. You can rely on my efforts.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 31, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER, *Knoxville:*

Do you think the enemy intends to advance on Knoxville? If so, you should not permit any more veteran regiments to go on furlough. I am doing all I can to get the railroad in order to supply you, and will be obliged if you will report fully your present situation and prospects.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864—2 p. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

I am preparing to take the offensive. To do this with effect, in the face of Longstreet's re-enforcements, will require at least 10,000 infantry from you; in addition, that you place working gangs on the road to the Hiwassee also on the Hiwassee bridge so as to increase our supplies, which may be boated over the Tennessee at Loudon and afterward sent by rail to this place. I also require a pontoon train of 1,200 feet in length. Colonel Babcock will come down in the first boat to attend to this. The cavalry from Atlanta is reported to be moving into East Tennessee through North Carolina. Seven regiments started on the 13th instant. Please telegraph what is the extent of the assistance you can give me. I have on hand over 1,000,000 rations of meat, but no bread or breadstuffs. Please load the boats with all the bread you can spare from forward.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, January 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. T. GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 27th instant. It will be necessary for you to send an officer to Camp Nelson to see that your requisitions for subsistence stores are filled and to attend personally to their transportation to the gap. You should endeavor to accumulate a considerable supply, in order to guard against all possible contingencies.

There are now at Camp Nelson large numbers of pack-mules, originally intended for transporting supplies to this place, but the difficulty of procuring forage along the road and here has induced the commanding general to countermand the order sending them down. A portion of these mules could be used in carrying stores to Cumberland Gap.

Orders were issued some time since to General Willcox, while commanding the District of the Clinch, to send home both the Eighty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-ninth Ohio. Colonel Pennebaker, while in command, detained the One hundred and twenty-ninth, as it still had some time to serve. Under the original order you will send home at once the One hundred and twenty-ninth Ohio.

General Sturgis, on the 27th instant, gained a very handsome success over the enemy's cavalry near Sevierville, capturing two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners The enemy afterward crossed a large force of infantry over the French Broad, and General Sturgis had to give up the pursuit. Longstreet is still at Russellville. His infantry are between that place and Morristown, with detachments as far down as New Market, on south side of Holston. They are repairing the railroad, and have the bridges completed over the Watauga and Holston. Trains run down as far as Greeneville. They have a small force of cavalry at Strawberry Plains, but the main body of cavalry is on the south side of French Broad.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Your dispatch of the 20th instant has been received. Your reasons for not undertaking the expedition are satisfactory. Other arrangements have been made to bring about the same result.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, January 31, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department, Knoxville:

GENERAL: I reached this place with most of my command this evening.

This morning I detached the Fourteenth Illinois to go up into the corner of North Carolina and destroy a camp of Indians and whites (rebels), who are a terror to the loyal people both there and through Sevier County. I left Colonel Garrard some 10 miles back with the balance of his brigade to see that no rebel troops followed the detachment and to guard this front in that direction.

I send Captain Rawolle to Knoxville, in order that you may be enabled to obtain reliable and intelligent information in regard to my movement and its necessity, and of the condition of things generally in the vicinity of Sevierville and Dandridge.

Orders had been issued for my command to move in the morning to the Little Tennessee when General Willich sent me a paper from you, indicating a forward move. With this information before me I have thought it best to remain; have informed the general that I will do so if he desires it, or agrees with me as to the propriety of doing so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuckaleechee Cove, January 31, 1864.

General E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville:

GENERAL: We have been marching slowly to this place, resting and feeding our worn-down animals, and to-day will reach Maryville. I would respectfully suggest the necessity of being ready both at Knoxville and at Maryville, in case Longstreet's force advances. It is understood generally among the people that he intends by rapid marching to fall on the Fourth Corps and destroy it (to use their own expressions).

There is no doubt but the enemy has infantry and cavalry both at Sevierville now; in what force I cannot say, but it is not to be despised. The infantry which crossed the river against us appeared to have happened to meet us on their march, [more] than to have been sent to Dandridge to operate against. They were well clothed and shod and equipped for traveling.

A scout which I had sent out returned yesterday morning and reported a large camp of infantry and cavalry between Sevierville and McNutt's Bridge. All the information I have received since only goes to confirm this.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
January 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:

You will send the reconnaissance ordered toward Sevierville at daylight to-morrow, with instructions to observe carefully the Trundle's Cross-road, with orders to report at once should they find any force has passed there toward Maryville.

By order of General Foster:

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., January 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will bring up Sherman's brigade of your division from Kingston and encamp it on the north side of the river opposite this place, as soon as possible.

No more veteran regiments will be sent home until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864—12 m.

General GRANGER:

Orders have arrived to prepare to take the offensive. Stop all regiments and officers that are about to go home. Bring up your brigade from Kingston. Get things in hand and be ready for orders.

General Willich must be re-enforced if he is attacked, so as to avoid losing more country.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864—10 a. m.

General GRANGER:

Dispatch received. With regard to horsing of the section of Willich's battery, I cannot understand why you did not attend to it before the battery left this place, as I requested you to be particular and have the batteries well supplied with 8 horses to each piece and caisson. It is now too late, I fear. I believe all the extra horses have been turned over to the cavalry.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *January* 31, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER:

General Sturgis is falling back upon Maryville with his whole force, on account, his quartermaster says, of starvation. General Willich to-day gave him 6,000 rations. Longstreet's infantry is near and below Sevierville, but not advancing. Willich has 1,300 bushels corn and 30 cattle; thinks he cannot subsist his command longer than twenty days without having the cavalry forage on his ground.

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
January 31, 1864.

General GORDON GRANGER,
Loudon:

The commanding general directs that General Willich be ordered to send a scouting party to Sevierville to learn whether the enemy are now in that neighborhood; if the scouting party find any considerable body of the enemy General Willich will make a reconnaissance in sufficient force to develop the rebel strength.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 31, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following colonels are brigade commanders and have commanded brigades for the length of time set opposite their respective names:

Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, over a year.

Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, over a year.

Col. C. G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, over a year.

Col. Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, over a year

Col. F. Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, since February, 1863.

Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, since May, 1863.

Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, since May, 1863.

Col. Frederick Hecker, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, since November, 1863.

Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigades when Eleventh and Twelfth Corps arrived in this department.

Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, since April, 1863.

Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, since July, 1863.

Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, since July, 1863.

Col. J. T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, over a year.

Col. L. D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, since August, 1863.

Col. A. P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, since April, 1863.

For brevets I recommend Colonels Stanley, Harker, Daniel McCook, Van Derveer, and Croxton, for reasons stated in my special mentions November 20, 1863; Colonel Grose, as an efficient administrative officer, provident of his men, and gallantry in action; Colonel Long, for reasons embraced in my telegram December 29, and letter January 15, forwarding his report of engagement with Wheeler's rebel cavalry; Colonel Lowe, for his efficiency at Fort Donelson and scouting after guerrillas infesting that vicinity till they were all driven away, and for efficient services since he has commanded a brigade; Colonel Wilder, for active and valuable services while this army was at Murfreesborough, for gallantry as brigade commander at Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, efficiency during the whole summer campaign, and looking well to the wants of his men; Colonel Watkins, for his actions during the past summer, and in the operations in front of this place, and for his efficiency as a cavalry and brigade commander; Col. Edward M. McCook, for efficiency and gallantry during the operations of this army and as commander of a cavalry brigade. Colonel McCook has been commanding a division the greater part of the past year. Colonels Coburn and Campbell have each fair reputations as brigade commanders, but I am unable to speak specially. Colonels Hecker, Candy, and Cobham have not been in this army a great while, and I am not prepared to speak specially of them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 31, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

It is reported that Dalton is evacuated. Is it so? Please telegraph any information you may have relating to it, that General Sherman may be advised of the same.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Dalton is not evacuated. Their position is very much the same as when you were here. I have directed General Rousseau to make the report you desire.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 31, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding is very anxious that the First Division of your corps should join it in as good condition as possible, both men and animals, to effect which it will be necessary that their march to the front should be made with judgment and deliberation. As the winter is not over they will be likely to encounter bad weather and wretched roads, and he desires that the brigade commanders be informed that no necessity exists at present for making hurried or long marches, and also that it will be advisable for them to make detours from the usually traveled highway, if by so doing a better road can be found, having in mind always supplies of rations and forage. It has been suggested to him that their columns march from Decherd, by way of Tracy City, to Bridgeport, instead of following the road along the line of the railroad. Many of the officers on duty with the division may be familiar with this road, and can judge of its advantages or disadvantages. The general only desires that the best route should be selected, and that the march should be made solely with a view to the arrival of the column in serviceable condition. As the First Brigade is supplied with its transportation, and as we know of no rebel force of any magnitude north of the Tennessee River, it is presumed that it will move without further delay, and due notice will be given for the Second to follow it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 31, 1864.

General ROUSSEAU,
Nashville :

The general commanding directs that you report to the chief engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi, at Nashville, the condition of the defenses at Nashville, as to whether they are capable of standing a siege; if the depots of supplies are properly covered from artillery fire and protected from assault; also the same information with reference to railroad bridges; also information as to whether any work is being done on the defenses of Nashville; what artillery is in position, its character; also the amount and condition of the ammunition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN.,
January 31, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER :

Find out all you can about Johnston's army, whether it is at Dalton. Talk to the officer just as though you knew it had all gone from there. There evidently are large moves on the board by the rebels, and that is one of them.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 31, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT,
Germantown :

Enemy in force are engaging pickets of Third Brigade between Collierville and Mount Pleasant. Keep your scouts well out south and southwest, and hold yourself in readiness to support Colonel McCrillis, if necessary.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *January* 31, 1864.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Collierville:

Watch the enemy closely; do not allow him to reach the road between Germantown and Collierville. Give a warm reception if they come within striking distance.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On board steamer Commercial, January 31, 1864.

Colonel MONTGOMERY,
Commanding 25th Regt. Wisconsin Vol. Infantry:

COLONEL: I am directed by Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch to say that the fleet will remain at the landing during the night; also that he desires if possible that you embark your command to-night, and move with the fleet in the morning.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *January* 31, 1864.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our scouts are fighting rebels between here and Mount Pleasant. A courier sent in reports them about 1,000.

L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, January 31, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Huntsville:

DEAR SAWYER: In my former letters I have answered all your questions save one, and that relates to the treatment of inhabitants known or suspected to be hostile or "secesh." This is in truth the most difficult business of our army as it advances and occupies the Southern country. It is almost impossible to lay down rules, and I invariably leave this whole subject to local commanders, but am willing to give them the benefit of my acquired knowledge and experience.

In Europe, whence we derive our principles of war, as developed by their histories, wars are between kings or rulers, through hired armies, and not between people. These remain, as it were, neutral, and sell their produce to whatever army is in possession. Napoleon, when at war with Austria and Russia, bought forage and provisions of the inhabitants, and consequently had an interest to protect farms and factories which ministered to his wants. In like manner the allied armies in France could buy of the French habitants whatever they needed—the produce of the soil or manufactories of the country. Therefore the rule was and is, that wars are confined to the armies and should not visit the homes of families or private interests. But in other examples a different rule obtained the sanction of historical authority. I will only instance that when in the reign of William and Mary the English army occupied Ireland, then in a state of revolt, the inhabitants were actually driven into foreign lands and were dispossessed of their property and a new population introduced. To this day a large part of the north of Ireland is held by the descendants of the Scottish emigrants sent there by William's order and an act of Parliament.

The war which now prevails in our land is essentially a war of races. The Southern people entered into a clear compact of government, but still maintained a species of separate interests, history, and prejudices. The latter became stronger and stronger till they have led to a war, which has developed fruits of the bitterest kind. We of the North are beyond all question right in our lawful cause, but we are not bound to ignore the fact that the people of the South have prejudices which form part of their nature and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change. Now, the question arises, should we treat as absolute enemies all in the South who differ from us in opinion or prejudices, kill or banish them, or give them time to think and gradually change their conduct so as to conform to the new order of things which is slowly and gradually creeping into their country?

When men take arms to resist our rightful authority we are compelled to use force, because all reason and argument cease when arms are resorted to. When the provisions, forage, horses, mules, wagons, &c., are used by our enemy it is clearly our duty and right to take them, because otherwise they might be used against us. In like manner all houses left vacant by an inimical people are clearly our right, or such as are needed as store-houses, hospitals, and quarters. But a question arises as to dwellings used by women, children, and non-combatants. So long as non-combatants remain in their houses and keep to their accustomed business their opinions and prejudices can in nowise influence the war, and therefore should not be noticed; but if any one comes out into the public streets and creates disorder, he or she should be punished, restrained, or banished, either to the rear or front as the officer in command adjudges. If the people or any of them keep up a correspondence with parties in hostility they are spies, and can be punished with death or minor punishment.

These are well-established principles of war, and the people of the South having appealed to war are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically and publicly defied. They have appealed to war, and must abide its rules and laws. The United States as a belligerent party, claiming rights in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be and is both politic and just we should do so in certain districts.

When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility it may be both politic and right we should banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population. No man will deny that the United States would be benefited by dispossessing a rich, prejudiced, hard-headed, and disloyal planter, and substituting in his place a dozen or more patient, industrious, good families, even if they be of foreign birth. I think it does good to present this view of the case to many Southern gentlemen who grew rich and wealthy, not by virtue alone of their personal industry and skill, but by reason of the protection and impetus to prosperity given by our hitherto moderate and magnanimous Government.

It is all idle nonsense for the Southern planters to say that they made the South, that they own it, and that they can do as they please, even to break up our Government and shut up the natural avenues of trade, intercourse, and commerce.

We know, and they know, if they are intelligent beings, that as compared with the whole world they are but as five millions are to one thousand millions; that they did not create the land; that the only title to its use and usufruct is the deed of the United States, and if they appeal to war they hold their all by a very insecure tenure.

For my part I believe this war is the result of false political doctrine, for which we all as a people are responsible; that any and every people have a natural right to self-government, and I would give all a chance to reflect and when in error to recant. I know slave owners, finding themselves in possession of a species of property in opposition to the growing sentiment of the whole civilized world, conceived their property in danger and foolishly appealed to war, and by skillful political handling involved with themselves the whole South on the doctrine of error and prejudice. I believe that some of the rich and slave-holding are prejudiced to an extent that nothing but death and ruin will extinguish, but hope, as the poorer and industrial classes of the South realize their relative weakness and their dependence upon the fruits of the earth and good will of their fellow-men, they will not only discover the error of their ways and repent of their hasty action but bless those who persistently maintained a constitutional Government strong enough to sustain itself, protect its citizens, and promise peaceful homes to millions yet unborn.

In this belief, whilst I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, States' rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, and such other trash as have deluded the Southern people into war, anarchy, bloodshed, and the foulest crimes that have disgraced any time or any people.

I would advise the commanding officers at Huntsville, and such other towns as are occupied by our troops, to assemble the inhabitants and explain to them these plain, self-evident propositions, and tell them that it is now for them to say whether they and their children shall inherit the beautiful land which by the accident of nature has fallen to their share.

The Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war—to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything—because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact.

If they want eternal war, well and good; we accept the issue, and will dispossess them and put our friends in their place. I know thousands and millions of good people who at simple notice would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant houses and plantations there. If the people of Huntsville think different, let them persist in war three years longer, and then they will not be consulted. Three years ago by a little reflection and patience they could have had a hundred years of peace and prosperity, but they preferred war; very well. Last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late.

All the powers of earth cannot restore to them their slaves, any more than their dead grandfathers. Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and rightfully, too, and in another year they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit ought to know the consequences. Many, many peoples with less pertinacity have been wiped out of national existence.

My own belief is, even now the non-slaveholding classes of the South are alienating from their associates in war. Already I hear crimination. Those who have property left should take warning in time.

Since I have come down here I have seen many Southern planters who now hire their negroes and acknowledge that they knew not the earthquake they were to make by appealing to secession. They thought the politicians had prepared the way and they could part in peace. They now see that we are bound together as one nation by indissoluble ties, and that any interest or any people that set themselves up in antagonism to the nation must perish. Whilst I would not remit one jot or tittle of our nation's right in peace or war, I do make allowances for past political errors and prejudices. Our national Congress and supreme courts are the proper avenues on which to discuss conflicting opinions, and not the battle-field. You may not hear from me again, and if you think it will do any good, call some of the better people together and explain these, my views. You may even read to them this letter and let them use it so as to prepare them for my coming.

To those who submit to the rightful law and authority all gentleness and forbearance; but to the petulant and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of Heaven were allowed a continuous existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust.

We are progressing well in this quarter, though I have not changed my opinion, that although we may soon assume the existence of our National Government, yet years will pass before ruffianism, murder, and robbery will cease to afflict this region of country.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *January* 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, will, at 7 a. m. to-morrow, the 1st proximo, send one brigade of that corps by the Strawberry Plains road to Flat Creek, and cover the railroad train while conveying lumber from that vicinity to Knoxville, Tenn. After the train has been safely loaded and sent to the latter place the brigade will return to its former camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	36	607	821	978	....	....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fourth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	8	....	8	9	....	......	Loudon, Tenn.
First Division	289	6,019	7,251	12,421	....	18	Tyner's Station, Tenn.
Second Division	326	5,538	6,487	12,849	....	11	Loudon, Tenn.
Third Division	281	4,507	5,471	10,531	....	6	Maryville, Tenn.
Total Fourth Army Corps	904	16,064	19,217	35,810	....	35	
Hooker's command:							
Headquarters	11	58	73	81	....	......	Lookout Valley, Tenn.
Eleventh Army Corps:							
Headquarters	10	73	102	148	....	......	Lookout Valley, Tenn.
First Division	200	4,481	5,545	6,491	....	......	Nashville, Tenn.
Second Division	93	2,107	2,718	5,384	....	12	Lookout Valley, Tenn.
Third Division	131	2,761	3,493	6,413	....	11	Shellmound, Tenn.
Total Eleventh Corps	434	9,412	11,858	18,436	....	23	
Twelfth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	13	150	192	232	....	......	Tullahoma, Tenn.
First Division	176	4,203	4,734	7,469	....	20	Do.
Second Division	43	1,810	2,195	7,318	....	10	Bridgeport, Ala.
Total Twelfth Army Corps	232	6,163	7,121	15,019	....	30	
Total Hooker's command	677	15,633	19,052	33,536	....	53	
Fourteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	3	....	3	4	....	......	Chattanooga, Tenn.
First Division	224	5,636	6,960	13,623	....	17	Do.
Second Division	214	5,666	6,871	10,427	....	6	Near Rossville, Ga.
Third Division	195	4,396	5,378	11,568	....	18	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Total Fourteenth Army Corps.	676	15,698	19,212	35,622	....	41	
Cavalry Corps:							
Headquarters	6	....	6	6	...	....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
First Division	144	2,458	3,038	7,122	....	5	East Tennessee.
Second Division	292	5,652	6,869	10,519	...	6	Huntsville, Ala.[a]
Total Cavalry Corps	442	8,110	9,913	17,647	....	11	
Artillery Reserve[b]	69	2,283	2,483	3,043	8	123	
Chattanooga:							
Infantry	44	845	1,240	1,459	....	......	
Engineer Brigade	53	1,116	1,414	2,093	....	......	
Pioneer Brigade	34	991	1,386	2,173	....	.....	
Total Post of Chattanooga	131	2,952	4,040	5,725			
Signal Corps	19	105	125	197	....	......	
District of Nashville:							
Headquarters	3	....	3	3	....	......	Nashville, Tenn.
Clarksville, Tenn	15	241	475	500	....	6	
Fort Donelson, Tenn	9	264	457	489	....	4	
Gallatin, Tenn	34	666	852	1,005	....	6	
McMinnville, Tenn	1	49	50	57	....	......	
Murfreesborough, Tenn	24	570	672	714	....	......	
Nashville, Tenn	179	4,555	5,929	7,125	9	16	
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.	110	2,631	3.200	3,624	....	6	Nashville, Tenn.
Total District of Nashville	375	8,976	11,638	13,517	9	38	

[a] Troops at Bridgeport and Huntsville, Ala., Rossville, Ga., and Calhoun, Collierville, Columbus, Nashville, and Pulaski, Tenn.

[b] At Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and Nashville,

Abstracts from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Unassigned:							
Artillery	3	58	75	86	....	.....	
Cavalry	16	243	282	642	....	......	Maryville, Tenn.
Engineers	21	961	1,284	1,446	....	......	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.
Infantry	42	918	1,161	1,392	....	......	Bridgeport, Ala., and Cedar Grove, Tenn.
Grand total[a]	3,371	72,608	89,267	149,641	17	301	
Grand total, according to monthly return of the department.	3,498	74,220	91,253	154,662	17	317	

[a] According to the most reliable returns on file.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, January 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke.
Signal Corps, Capt. Paul Babcock, jr.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

21st Illinois, Maj. James E. Calloway.
38th Illinois, Capt. William C. Harris.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Wheeler.
1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John R. Hurd.
90th Ohio, Capt. Nicholas F. Hitchcock.
101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby.

Second Brigade.

Col. JESSE H. MOORE.

96th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John C. Smith.
115th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Poteet.
35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.
84th Indiana, Maj. Andrew J. Neff.
8th Kentucky, Capt. Coleman D. Benton.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
51st Ohio, Maj. David W. Marshall.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
80th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana, Capt. Joseph W. Whitaker.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Armstead T. M. Cockerill.
77th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. William H. Heilman.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. George W. Dresser.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.
44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaquess.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler.
22d Indiana, Maj. Thomas Shea.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri, Capt. Samuel Rexinger.
24th Wisconsin, Capt. Edwin B. Parsons.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN Q. LANE.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Arba N. Waterman.
15th Indiana, Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler.
40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
51st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Comparet.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.
58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.
26th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. William H. Young.
97th Ohio, Maj. James W. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
42d Illinois, Capt. Edgar D. Swain.
51st Illinois, Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio,* Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt.
125th Ohio, Capt. Edward P. Bates.

Artillery.

Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. Alfred Cosner.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.

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* On veteran furlough.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. **AUGUST WILLICH.**

First Brigade.

Col. **RICHARD H. NODINE.**

25th Illinois, Capt. Samuel Houston.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kansas,* Col. John A. Martin.
15th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin, Maj. George Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. **WILLIAM B. HAZEN.**

6th Indiana, Capt. Allen W. Prather.
5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
6th Kentucky, Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
23d Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
1st Ohio, Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
41st Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
93d Ohio, Capt. Daniel Bowman.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. **SAMUEL BEATTY.**

44th Indiana,* Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
79th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Oyler.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio,* Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
19th Ohio,* Col. Charles F. Manderson.
59th Ohio, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol.

Artillery.

Capt. **CULLEN BRADLEY.**

Bridges' Illinois Battery, Lieut. Morris D. Temple.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery,* Capt. Cullen Bradley.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B,* Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. **JOSEPH HOOKER.**

HEADQUARTERS.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Charles M. Harvey.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. **CARL SCHURZ.**†

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. **WILLIAM T. WARD.**

First Brigade.

Col. **BENJAMIN HARRISON.**

102d Illinois, Col. Franklin C. Smith.
105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Maj. Samuel Merrill.
79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.

Second Brigade.

Col. **JOHN COBURN.**

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson.
85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird.
19th Michigan, Col. Henry C. Gilbert.
22d Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utley.

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* On veteran furlough.

† Commanding during the temporary absence of General Howard.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

First Brigade.

Col. PATRICK H. JONES.

33d New Jersey, Maj. David A. Peloubet.
134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Allen.
27th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles C. Cresson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES WOOD, Jr.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.
136th New York, Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner.
55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio, Col. Orland Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. STEPHEN J. McGROARTY.

First Brigade.

Col. HORACE BOUGHTON.

101st Illinois, Col. Charles H. Fox.
45th New York, Col. George von Amsberg.
143d New York, Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins.
61st Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. H. Bown.
82d Ohio, Col. James S. Robinson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. LOCKMAN.

58th New York, Capt. Michael Esembaux.
119th New York, Lieut. Col. Edward F. Lloyd.
141st New York, Col. William K. Logie.
26th Wisconsin, Maj. Frederick C. Winkler.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK HECKER.

82d Illinois, Maj. Ferdinand H. Rolshausen.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

Second Division.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

Third Division.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K,* Lieut. Adolf Schill.
New York Light, 13th Battery,* Capt. William Wheeler.

UNASSIGNED.

8th New York (independent company), Capt. Anton Bruhn.
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Arthur.

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*At Nashville, Tenn.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

HEADQUARTERS.

10th Maine Battalion, Capt. John Q. Adams.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut,* Col. Warren W. Packer.
20th Connecticut, Col. Samuel Ross.
3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg.
123d New York, Col. Archibald L. McDougall.
46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
2d Massachusetts,* Col. William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey, Col. Ezra A. Carman.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
3d Wisconsin,* Col. William Hawley.

Artillery.

Capt. HARRISON B. YORK.

Kentucky Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. George W. Nell.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.
Ohio Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ARIO PARDEE, Jr.

5th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. John H. Patrick.
7th Ohio, Maj. Frederick A. Seymour.
29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Ahl.
147th Pennsylvania,* Capt. Jacob P. Kreider.

Second Brigade.

Capt. BENJAMIN JELLEFF, Jr.

29th Pennsylvania.*
109th Pennsylvania.*
111th Pennsylvania.*

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. KOERT S. VAN VOORHIS.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.
78th New York,* Lieut. Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.
102d New York,* Capt. Lewis R. Stegman.
137th New York, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge.
149th New York, Capt. Robert E. Hopkins.

Artillery.

Lieut. DAVID H. KINZIE.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E,* Lieut. James D. McGill.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.

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*On veteran furlough, detachments non-veterans remaining in the field.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
38th Indiana, Col. Benjamin F. Scribner.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James H. M. Montgomery.
94th Ohio, Col. Stephen A. Bassford.
10th Wisconsin, Capt. Jacob W. Roby.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

19th Illinois, Maj. James V. Guthrie.
11th Michigan, Capt. Ephraim G. Hall.
69th Ohio, Maj. James J. Hanna.
15th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Albert Tracy.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Maj. John R. Edie.
16th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles F. Trowbridge.
18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. James Mooney.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Capt. James L. Curry.
74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.
78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley.
79th Pennsylvania, Capt. Jacob D. Gompf.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Rudolph J. Weisbrod.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.
14th Michigan, Col. Henry R. Mizner.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck.
3d Ohio, Capt. Leroy S. Bell.
98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane.
108th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant.
121st Ohio, Capt. Maecenas C. Lawrence.

Third Brigade.

Col. OSCAR F. HARMON.

85th Illinois, Maj. Robert G. Rider.
86th Illinois, Maj. Allen L. Fahnestock.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James W. Langley.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Paul E. Slocum.
11th Ohio, Maj. Asa Higgins.
17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Durbin Ward.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol.
89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
92d Ohio, Maj. John C. Morrow.

Second Brigade.

Col. GUSTAVE KAMMERLING.

75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
9th Ohio, Capt. Bartholomew Benz.
35th Ohio, Capt. Samuel L'Hommedieu.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Maj. Henry G. Davidson.
18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este.
38th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Choate.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. George M. Repp.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.

2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana, Maj. Joseph B. Presdee.
4th Indiana, Maj. George H. Purdy.
2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.
3d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Duff G. Thornburgh.
1st Wisconsin, Maj. William H. Torrey.

Third Brigade.

Col. Louis D. Watkins.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky, Col. John K. Faulkner.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. George Crook.

First Brigade.

Col. William W. Lowe.

3d Indiana, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Robert Klein.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Matthewson T. Patrick.
4th Michigan, Capt. Joseph B. Tolton.
7th Pennsylvania, Col. William B. Sipes.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. Eli Long.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Elijah S. Watts.
1st Ohio, Maj. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.

Third Brigade (mounted infantry).

Col. Smith D. Atkins.

92d Illinois, Maj. John H. Bohn.
98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana, Maj. William T. Jones.
72d Indiana, Maj. Henry M. Carr.

Artillery.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Lieut. George I. Robinson.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan.

First Division.

Col. James Barnett.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Sergt. George M. Salkeld.
1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

Second Division.

Capt. James H. Stokes.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.
1st Michigan Light, Battery D, Lieut. Henry B. Corbin.
Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. Frank Jackson.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Lieut. Albert F. Beach.
Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

Detachments.

1st Ohio Light, Battery E,* Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K,* Capt. Lewis Heckman.
10th Wisconsin Battery,† Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA.

Col. Marion C. Taylor.

Infantry.

10th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
15th Kentucky,‡ Maj. William G. Halpin.
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Maj. John R. Edie.

Artillery.

Maj. Charles S. Cotter.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willets.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. John H. Ehlers.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Lieut. William Dammert.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. Charles F. Nitschelm.
1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Engineer Brigade.

Col. Timothy R. Stanley.

13th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
21st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Loomis K. Bishop.
22d Michigan, Maj. Henry S. Dean.
18th Ohio, Maj. Johnson M. Welch.

Pioneer Brigade.

Col. George P. Buell.

1st Battalion, Capt. John W. Elam.
2d Battalion, Capt. Joseph W. R. Stambaugh.
3d Battalion, Capt. William Clark.
Pontoon Battalion, Capt. Patrick O'Connell.

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE.

Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger.

73d Indiana, Capt. Emanuel M. Williamson.
18th Michigan, Col. Charles C. Doolittle.
102d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George H. Bowman.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James W. Scully.
13th Wisconsin, Col. William P. Lyon.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve.

23d Missouri, Maj. Jacob A. Trumbo.
115th Ohio, Col. Jackson A. Lucy.
4th Tennessee,§ Maj. Michael L. Patterson.
31st Wisconsin, Maj. George D. Rogers.

Artillery.

Capt. James E. White.

Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. James A. Dunwoody.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. John I. Morris.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. John J. Ely.

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* At Bridgeport, Ala., Maj. Walker E. Lawrence commanding.
† At Calhoun, Tenn.
‡ Detachment 42d Indiana attached.
§ At Knoxville, Tenn.

Unattached.

1st Missouri Engineers, Col. Henry Flad.

CLARKSVILLE.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

83d Illinois (five companies), Maj. William G. Bond.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry E. Whittemore.

GALLATIN.

Brig. Gen. ELEAZER A. PAINE.

71st Ohio, Capt. James W. Carlin.
106th Ohio, Maj. Lauritz Barentzen.
13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery E (section), Lieut. Charles M. Durand.

M'MINNVILLE.

Col. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON.

17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.

FORT DONELSON.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

83d Illinois (five companies), Capt. John G. Hamrick.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

8th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
12th Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. John S. Kirwan.
12th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles R. Thompson.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

Tennessee Home Guards (one company), Capt. James Clift.

UNASSIGNED.

1st Kentucky Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer, Maryville, Tenn.
1st Michigan Engineers, Col. William P. Innes, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.
39th Indiana (mounted), Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Cedar Grove, Tenn.
28th Kentucky (mounted), Col. William P. Boone, Bridgeport, Ala.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters [not reported].	......	....	....	....	...	......	
Ninth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	30	243	418	557	....	8	Near Knoxville, Tenn.
First Division	133	1,968	2,403	4,481	....	8	Erin's Station.
Second Division	46	778	989	1,802	....	4	Lyon's Mill.
Total Ninth Corps	209	2,989	3,810	6,840	....	20	
Twenty-third Army Corps:							
Headquarters	12	89	140	178	....	....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Second Division	139	2,888	3,461	4,972	....	10	Do.
Third Division	99	2,257	2,876	4,095	....	......	Do.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Twenty-third Army Corps—Cont'd.							
East Tennessee Brigade	72	1,237	1,661	2,245	...	...	Love's Hill, Tenn.
Engineer Battalion	6	129	169	211	...	......	Knoxville, Tenn.
District of Kentucky	426	9,299	11,554	14,643	7	101	Camp Nelson.
Total Twenty-third Army Corps.	754	15,899	19,861	26,344	7	111	
District of the Clinch	231	4,353	5,276	7,342	....	21	Cumberland Gap.
Cavalry Corps:							
Headquarters	7	......	7	7	....	....	Maryville, Tenn.
First Division	158	2,878	3,551	5,072		....	Do.
Second Division	77	1,806	2,593	4,478	....	......	Miller's Cove, Tenn.
Total Cavalry Corps	242	4,684	6,151	9,557	...	......	
Newport Barracks, Ky	4	87	139	145	....	......	
Grand total *a*	1,440	28,012	35,237	50,228	7	152	
Grand total according to monthly return of department.	1,512	30,201	38,116	55,111	32	113	

a According to the most reliable returns on file. The Fourth Army Corps (excepting First Division) and the First Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, also serving under General Foster. See p. 282.

Abstract from return of the District of Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters	5	....	5	6	....	......	Camp Nelson, Ky.
Eastern Kentucky	50	1,446	1,719	1,908	....	8	Louisa, Ky.
Southwestern Kentucky	....	....	....	......	....	.....	Lebanon, Ky.
Columbus, Ky	33	710	798	1,208	....	.....	
Glasgow, Ky	21	388	564	762	....	......	
Hopkinsville, Ky	27	476	583	695	....	......	
Lebanon, Ky	6	111	133	150	....	6	
Munfordville, Ky	35	966	1,264	1,414	4	55	
New Haven, Ky	12	154	195	295	...	.....	
Nolin, Ky	2	57	60	71	..	.....	
Russellville, Ky	23	526	668	812	..	....	
Total Southwestern Kentucky.	159	3,388	4,265	5,407	4	61	
Miscellaneous:							
Barboursville, Ky	28	618	722	818	....	...	
Brownsville, Ky	23	428	647	843	....	.	
Camp Burnside, Ky	38	994	1,208	1,642	...	4	
Camp Nelson, Ky	50	1,011	1,185	1,314	3	18	
Flemingsburg, Ky	9	241	272	304	....	....	
Lexington, Ky	2	84	104	139	..	10	
Louisville, Ky	16	301	416	605	....	..	
Mount Sterling, Ky	18	301	378	730	....	...	
Paris, Ky	28	487	633	927	...	......	
Grand total *a*	426	9,299	11,554	14,643	7	101	

a Included in Department of the Ohio. See above.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. **John G. Parke.**

HEADQUARTERS.

2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. William P. Graves.
6th Indiana Cavalry, Col. James Biddle.
Signal Corps, Capt. Nahum Daniels.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. **Edward Ferrero.**

First Brigade.

Col. **David Morrison.**

36th Massachusetts, Maj. William F. Draper.
20th Michigan, Maj. Byron M. Cutcheon.
79th New York, Maj. William Simpson.

Second Brigade.

Col. **Ebenezer W. Peirce.**

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.
2d Michigan, Col. William Humphrey.
17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Swift.
27th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William B. Wright.
46th New York, Col. George W. Travers.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Overton, jr.

Artillery.[*]

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Erskine Gittings.

SECOND DIVISION.[†]

Brig. Gen. **Orlando B. Willcox.**

First Brigade.[‡]

Col. **Joseph K. Sigfried.**

21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.
51st Pennsylvania, Maj. William J. Bolton.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. **Moses N. Collins.**

2d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Henry Howard, jr.
35th Massachusetts, Capt. George P. Lyon.
11th New Hampshire, Capt. Sewall D. Tilton.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. **Jacob D. Cox.**

HEADQUARTERS.

McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Richard Rice.
Engineer Battalion, Capt. Charles E. McAlister.

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[*] Battery L, Second New York Artillery, gone home for reorganization.
[†] The Fifteenth Indiana Battery relieved from duty with Ninth Army Corps.
[‡] On veteran furlough.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. JUDAH.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL R. MOTT.

80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
25th Michigan, Capt. Samuel L. Demarest.
118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.

Second Brigade.

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.
13th Kentucky, Col. William E. Hobson.
23d Michigan, Maj. William W. Wheeler.
111th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Edward C. Henshaw.
24th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Henry W. Shafer.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

*First Brigade.**

Col. FELIX A. REEVE.

100th Ohio, Lieut. Dennison S. Hughes.
104th Ohio, Maj. William J. Jordan
8th Tennessee, Maj. William S. Barnett.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL CAMERON.

65th Illinois, Maj. John Wood.
24th Kentucky, Col. John S. Hurt.
103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Lieut. John S. White.

FIRST EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Charles C. McCaleb.
6th Tennessee, Maj. A. Marion Gamble.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.†

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

SUB-DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Col. GEORGE W. GALLUP.

14th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, jr.
39th Kentucky, Col. David A. Mims.

SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

Columbia, Ky.

13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

35th Kentucky, Col. Edmund A. Starling.

Munfordville, Ky.

2d Ohio Heavy Artillery (detachment), Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman.

Nolin, Ky.

34th Kentucky, Company G, Capt. Christopher C. Hare.

Glasgow, Ky.

37th Kentucky, Col. Charles S. Hanson.

Lebanon, Ky.

1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. John W. Neville.

New Haven, Ky.

33d Kentucky (battalion), Capt. William Knight, jr.

Russellville, Ky.

48th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Hester.

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*The Forty-fourth Ohio (Eighth Cavalry) and Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

†Or First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barboursville, Ky.

14th Kentucky Cavalry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Henry C. Lilly.

Brownsville, Ky.

47th Kentucky, Col. Andrew H. Clark.

Camp Burnside, Ky.

Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

49th Kentucky, Col. John G. Eve.
7th Rhode Island, Capt. Alfred M. Channell.
11th Kentucky Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Charles L. Unthank.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. John J. Hawes.

Camp Nelson, Ky.

63d Indiana, Col. James McManomy.
26th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh.
7th Kentucky Cavalry (one company), Capt. George T. Stacey.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. George W. Reed.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Companies I and M, Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson.

Flemingsburg, Ky.

5th Ohio Cavalry Battalion, Maj. John F. Ijams.

Lexington, Ky.

1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Walter S. Babcock.

Louisville, Ky.

20th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas B. Waller.

Mount Sterling, Ky.

45th Kentucky, Col. Nathan A. Brown.

Newport Barracks, Ky.

Recruiting party, etc., Lieut. Col. John P. Sanderson.

Paris, Ky.

40th Kentucky, Col. Clinton J. True.

DISTRICT OF THE CLINCH.

Brig. Gen. Theophilus T. Garrard.

91st Indiana, Col. John Mehringer.
117th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Brady.
118th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Elliott.
34th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William Y. Dillard.
2d North Carolina (Mounted), Lieut. Col. James A. Smith.
129th Ohio, Col. Howard D. John.
16th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Christian Thielemann.
6th Indiana Cavalry (2d and 3d Battalions), Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.
11th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Thomas Gallagher.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Augustus H. Emery.
22d Ohio Battery, Lieut. George W. Taylor.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Isaac P. Knight.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. Frank Wolford.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Silas Adams.

1st Kentucky, Capt. John B. Fishback.
11th Kentucky, Maj. William O. Boyle.
12th Kentucky, Maj. Milton Graham.

Second Brigade.

Col. Thomas J. Henderson.

112th Illinois (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.
8th Michigan, Maj. Henry C. Edgerly.

Third Brigade (mounted infantry).

Col. S. Palace Love.

11th Kentucky, Capt. Woodford M. Houchin.
27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
45th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Ross.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE G. MINER.

9th Michigan, Maj. Michael F. Gallagher.
7th Ohio, Maj. James McIntire.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS H. BUTLER.

14th Illinois, Maj. Francis M. Davidson.
5th Indiana, Maj. John Woolley.
65th Indiana (mounted infantry), Capt. Walter G. Hodge.
9th Ohio (1st Battalion), Maj. William D. Hamilton.
Colvin's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.

Abstract from returns of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	14	6	20	22	....	......	Huntsville, Ala.
Fifteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	7	....	7	10	....	......	Huntsville, Ala.
First Division	213	3,598	4,735	7,286	....	14	Woodville, Ala.
Second Division	195	3,416	4,572	7,189	....	20	Larkin's Landing, Ala.
Third Division	193	3,549	4,499	6,784	....	8	Huntsville, Ala.
Fourth Division	200	3,482	4,351	7,038	....	14	Scottsborough, Ala.
Detachments	89	1,458	1,914	2,393	....	......	
Cavalry forces	106	2,339	2,857	4,069	....	4	Hebron's Plantation, Miss.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	1,003	17,842	22,925	34,769	....	60	
Sixteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	9	....	9	9	....	......	In the field.
First Division	264	4,209	5,217	6,835		14	Memphis, Tenn.
Left Wing: *a*							
Headquarters	6	....	6	6	....	......	Pulaski, Tenn.
Second Division	191	4,318	5,656	9,541	....	22	Do.
Fuller's brigade (detachment)	13	284	448	656	....	......	Prospect, Tenn.
Detachments	46	1,038	1,186	1,548			
Third Division	308	5,898	6,972	8,205	....	14	Vicksburg, Miss.
Fourth Division (detachment)	138	2,578	3,080	3,759	....	4	En route to Vicksburg.
Cavalry division	314	6,327	8,126	9,925	....	14	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Cairo	114	2,358	3,480	3,997	9	9	Cairo, Ill.
District of Memphis	213	5,022	6,889	7,775	61	14	Memphis.
Total Sixteenth Army Corps	1,616	32,032	41,069	52,256	70	91	
Seventeenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	22	52	129	140	....	......	Vicksburg, Miss.
First Division	240	4,333	5,447	7,489	2	16	Do.
Third Division	234	4,491	5,750	8,592	....	16	Do.
Fourth Division	225	4,916	5,873	7,444	....	16	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Mississippi Marine Brigade	41	719	958	1,282	6		
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	762	14,511	18,157	24,947	8	48	
U. S. Colored Troops:							
Haynes' Bluff, Miss	134	2,488	2,991	3,294		6	
Natchez, Miss	69	1,648	2,355	2,494			
Vicksburg, Miss	160	3,006	3,904	4,259			
Total colored troops	363	7,142	9,250	10,047	....	6	
Grand total *b*	3,758	71,533	91,431	122,041	78	205	
Grand total, according to monthly return of the department	3,948	73,709	94,520	123,129	79	208	

a Troops at Athens, Ala., and Lynnville, Prospect, and Pulaski, Tenn.
b According to the most reliable returns on file.

Organization of troops in the Department and Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, January 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps, Capt. Ocran H. Howard.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps, Lieut. George H. McNary.
3d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. George W. Howland.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.

13th Illinois, Capt. Edwin Went.
26th Iowa, Capt. Nelson C. Roe.
30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
76th Ohio, Col. William B. Woods.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH W. JENKINS.

4th Iowa, Maj. Samuel D. Nichols.
9th Iowa, Col. David Carskaddon.
31st Iowa, Maj. Theodore Stimming.
29th Missouri, Maj. Philip H. Murphy.
31st Missouri, Maj. Frederick Jaensch.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. STONE.

25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.
3d Missouri, Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaerchner.
17th Missouri, Maj. Francis Romer.
32d Missouri, Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE FROEHLICH.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. William H. Gay.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Lieut. Louis Voelkner.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Louis Zimmerer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DAVID C. COLEMAN.

55th Illinois, Capt. Jacob M. Augustin.
116th Illinois, Maj. Anderson Froman.
127th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell.
8th Missouri, Capt. Alexander A. Jameson.
57th Ohio, Maj. John McClure.
13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. John B. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. THEODORE JONES.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
30th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt.
37th Ohio, Maj. Charles Hipp.
47th Ohio, Maj. Thomas T. Taylor.
54th Ohio, Lieut. John Adams.
4th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John L. Vance.

Cavalry.

16th Illinois, Companies A and B, Lieut. Solomon W. Kelly.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER P. WOOD.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Francis De Gress.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
17th Iowa, Capt. Thomas Ping.
10th Missouri, Maj. Joseph Walker.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio, Maj. David Skeels.

Third Brigade.

Col. JABEZ BANBURY.

93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
26th Missouri, Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

Cavalry.

4th Missouri, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Cogswell's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. William R. Elting.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. James G. Simpson.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. Edward G. Harlow.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.

Col. REUBEN WILLIAMS.

26th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Charles E. Linsley.
90th Illinois, Maj. Patrick Flynn.
12th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James Goodnow.
100th Indiana, Maj. Ruel M. Johnson.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Maj. Asias Willison.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.
46th Ohio, Maj. Henry H. Giesy.

Third Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER FOWLER.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Maj. John M. Berkey.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.

Artillery.

Capt. ALBERT CUDNEY.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Albert Cudney.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Frank White.

UNATTACHED.

15th Michigan Mounted Infantry, Col. John M. Oliver.
5th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Thomas T. Heath.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

First Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John F. King.
93d Indiana, Maj. Samuel S. Crowe.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Col. John D. McClure.
5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John W. Jefferson.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. GEDDES.

8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Maj. Abraham John.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery.

Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. John A. Fitch.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Louis Kern.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

LEFT WING.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps, Capt. James M. McClintock.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY.

First Brigade.

Col. DE WITT C. ANTHONY.

52d Illinois, Capt. De Witt C. Hurd.
66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.
2d Iowa, Capt. Ermon E. Mastick.
7th Iowa, Capt. Christian Hedges.

Second Brigade.

Col. AUGUST MERSY.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.
12th Illinois, Capt. Justin D. Towner.
66th Illinois, Lieut. Alvin H. Davis.
111th Illinois, Col. James S. Martin.
81st Ohio, Col. Thomas Morton.

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*Reorganized January 24, by General Orders, No. 17, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

†Also borne on return of the District of Memphis. See p. 303.

Third Brigade.

Col. MADISON MILLER.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Washington W. Judy.
50th Illinois, Capt. Selah W. King.
57th Illinois, Capt. William S. Swan.
39th Iowa, Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon.

Fuller's Brigade (detachment).

Capt. WILLIAM FEENEY.

18th Missouri, Company C (mounted), Capt. Edward S. Donnelly.
27th Ohio, Lieut. Edward Gibson.
39th Ohio, Capt. John V. Drake.
43d Ohio, Capt. Joel A. Dewey.
63d Ohio, Lieut. Jacob S. Antrim.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Henry Shier.

Not brigaded.

2d Alabama, A. D., Col. Wallace Campbell.
64th Illinois (six companies), Maj. Samuel T. Thomson.
Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion, Capt. Milton Kemper.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Albert M. Murray.

*Artillery.**

Capt. BENJAMIN TANNRATH.

1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Lieut. Albert L. Pickett.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Lieut. John H. Conant.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Capt. Benjamin Tannrath.
Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. Seth M. Laird.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

58th Illinois, Col. William F. Lynch.
119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
89th Indiana, Col. Charles D. Murray.
21st Missouri, Maj. Edwin Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

14th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Newbold.
27th Iowa, Col. James I. Gilbert.
32d Iowa, Col. John Scott.
24th Missouri, Col. James K. Mills.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William W. Bishop.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
52d Indiana, Maj. William T. Strickland.
178th New York, Col. Edward Wehler.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. James M. Cockefair.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Capt. George R. Brown.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. Francis W. Morse.

FOURTH DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

25th Indiana, Col. William H. Morgan.
35th New Jersey, Col. John J. Cladek.
17th New York, Col. William T. C. Grower.
25th Wisconsin, Col. Milton Montgomery.
32d Wisconsin, Col. James H. Howe.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.

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*Maj. George H. Stone, commanding artillery of the Left Wing.

†Reorganized January 24, by General Orders, No. 17, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

‡Assigned January 25, by General Orders, No. 19, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. **BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.**

First Brigade.

Col. **JOHN K. MIZNER.**

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Ozro J. Dodds.
7th Kansas, Col. Thomas P. Herrick.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Second Brigade.

Col. **ALBERT G. BRACKETT.**

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Mathew H. Starr.
7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Trafton.
9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Burgh.
2d Iowa, Maj. Datus E. Coon.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Isaac W. Curtis.

Third Brigade.

Col. **LA FAYETTE MCCRILLIS.**

72d Indiana Mounted Infantry, Maj. Henry M. Carr.
3d Illinois, Capt. Andrew B. Kirkbride.
5th Kentucky, Maj. Christopher T. Cheek.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Cook.
3d Tennessee, Maj. John B. Minnis.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh.

Waring's Brigade.

Col. **GEORGE E. WARING, JR.**

2d Illinois (1st Battalion), Capt. Franklin Moore.
7th Indiana, Col. John P. C. Shanks.
4th Missouri, Maj. Edward Langen.
2d New Jersey, Col. Joseph Kargé.
19th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess.

DISTRICT OF CAIRO.

Brig. Gen. **HUGH T. REID.***

Cairo, Ill.

Brig. Gen. **HUGH T. REID.**

61st Illinois, Company K, Capt. Alfred J. Judy.
122d Illinois (seven companies), Col. John I. Rinaker.

Island No. 10, Tenn.

Capt. **ROBERT M. EKINGS.**

34th New Jersey, Company C, Lieut. Augustus W. Grobler.
7th Louisiana, A. D., Company C, Capt. James B. Rogers.
9th Louisiana, A. D., Company D, Lieut. Cornelius Claflin.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. **WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.**

34th New Jersey (nine companies), Maj. Gustavus N. Abeel.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery, A. D., Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. **STEPHEN G. HICKS.**

122d Illinois, Companies C, H, and K, Maj. James F. Chapman.
13th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. John F. Gregory.
7th Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Milton W. Hardy.

Union City, Tenn.

7th Tennessee Cavalry (ten companies), Col. Isaac R. Hawkins.

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* Assigned to command January 25, by General Orders, No. 19, of that date from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. **Ralph P. Buckland**.*

MEMPHIS.

First Brigade.

Col. **William L. McMillen.**

114th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John F. King.
93d Indiana, Maj. Samuel S. Crowe.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. John A. Fitch.

Second Brigade.†

Col. **George B. Hoge.**

108th Illinois, Col. Charles Turner.
113th Illinois, Capt. Bliss Sutherland.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.

First Colored Brigade.

Col. **James M. Alexander.**

1st Alabama, A. D., Lieut. Col. James M. Irvin.
1st Tennessee, A. D., Col. Edward Bouton.
2d Tennessee, A. D., Col. Frank A. Kendrick.

Detachments.

7th Louisiana, A. D. (three companies). }
9th Louisiana, A. D. (three companies). } Col. John Phillips.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. William Hearsey.

Fort Pickering.

Col. **Ignatz G. Kappner.**

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Gustave Dachsel.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Fletcher H. Chapman.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Henry C. Kelly.
1st Tennessee Battery, A. D., Lieut. Alexander M. Hunter.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, A. D., Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
Field artillery detachment, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
Provisional Encampment, Maj. William N. Lansing.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. **James B. McPherson.**

HEADQUARTERS.

4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John S. Foster.
Signal Corps, Capt. Lucius M. Rose.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. **Elias S. Dennis.**

First Brigade.

Col. **Frederick A. Starring.**

72d Illinois,‡ Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
1st Kansas, Lieut. Col. Newell W. Spicer.
58th Ohio,‡ Capt. Andrew Gallfy.
16th Wisconsin, Maj. Thomas Reynolds.

Second Brigade.

Col. **Adam G. Malloy.**

11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
95th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Leander Blanden.
14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17th Wisconsin, Maj. Donald D. Scott.

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*Assigned January 25, by General Orders, No. 19, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

† Troops from Corinth organized into brigade January 27.

‡ Attached to the post of Vicksburg.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa, Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa, Col. William W. Belknap.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS D. MAURICE.

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery Lieut. Henry Hunter.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Capt. John L. Matthaei.
1st Missouri Light, Battery M, Lieut. John H. Tiemeyer.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Amos H. Worley.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. William L. Newcomb.

Cavalry.

2d Wisconsin (seven companies), Maj. Harry E. Eastman.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bradley.
29th Illinois, Col. Loren Kent.
31st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Pearson.
45th Illinois, Maj. John O. Duer.
124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

20th Ohio, Maj. John C. Fry.
32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio, Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
17th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Smith.
30th Illinois, Col. Warren Shedd.
81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
7th Missouri, Col. William S. Oliver.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Edgar H. Cooper.
2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Lieut. Jabez H. Moore.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H, Lieut. Marcus D. Elliott.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Francis J. Meyers.
Ohio Light, 26th Battery, Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

Cavalry.

2d Wisconsin, Company H, Capt. Ernest J. Meyers.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53d Illinois, Maj. Rolland H. Allison.
3d Iowa, Maj. George W. Crosley.
33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14th Illinois, Maj. John F. Nolte.
15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
76th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Jones.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

32d Illinois, Lieut. Col. George H. English.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.
53d Indiana, Maj. Warner L. Vestal.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James K. Proudfit.

Artillery.

Capt. JOHN W. POWELL.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Walter H. Powell.
2d Illinois Light, Battery K, Lieut. Wesley Platt.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Harlow P. McNaughton.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

Cavalry.

11th Illinois, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

CAVALRY.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

4th Illinois, Maj. Charles D. Townsend.
5th Illinois, Maj. Abel H. Seley.
11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien H. Kerr.
4th Iowa, Maj. Alonzo B. Parkell.
10th Missouri, Maj. Frederick W. Benteen.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET.

1st Infantry Regiment, Maj. David S. Tallerday.
1st Cavalry Battalion, Maj. James M. Hubbard.
Pennsylvania (Segebarth's), Battery C, Artillery, Capt. Daniel P. Walling.
Ram Fleet, Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

Haynes' Bluff.

1st Arkansas, A. D., Col. William F. Wood.
10th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
11th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Van E. Young.
3d Mississippi, A. D., Col. Richard H. Ballinger.
1st Mississippi Cavalry, A. D., Col. Embury D. Osband.
1st Battery, Louisiana Light Artillery, A. D., Capt. Isaac B. Goodloe.

Vicksburg.

7th Louisiana, A. D. (detachment), Maj. George W. Young.
8th Louisiana, A. D., Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
12th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
1st Mississippi, A. D., Col. A. Watson Webber.
2d Mississippi, A. D., Col. George M. Ziegler.
4th Mississippi, A. D., Col. William T. Frohock.
6th Mississippi, A. D., Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Harrison.
1st Mississippi Heavy Artillery, A. D., Col. Herman Lieb.
2d Mississippi Heavy Artillery, A. D., Lieut. Col. Hubert A. McCaleb.
2d Battery Louisiana Light Artillery, A. D., Capt. William M. Pratt.

Natchez.

Col. AMORY K. JOHNSON.

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.

[JANUARY 31-APRIL 30, 1864.—For troops in the Department of the Gulf east of the Mississippi River, see Series I, Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, *February* 1, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Foster's condition is such that General Schofield must hasten to relieve him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *February* 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Major-General Schofield is, by direction of the General-in-Chief, en route from Saint Louis to Knoxville to relieve you, that you may take the benefit of your leave of absence.

By order of Major-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 1, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER:

Give instructions for General Willich to watch all the roads from Sevierville to Maryville, and patrol the one by Rockford and Louisville; if he finds the enemy advancing in force on the latter road he will fall back to Louisville or some other secure position, so as not to be cut off. I have no information of any force being nearer to him than Boyd's Creek. I hope to attack this force as soon as possible. You will therefore order Hazen's brigade to march at once to this point, and Sheridan's division to march to Campbell's Station, and await orders.

Send orders to General Willich to guard the fords of the Holston between this point and Loudon, in case he has to fall back; he will in no case, however, fall back farther than Louisville before he is forced back by superior numbers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 1, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

The order directing General Sheridan to move to Campbell's Station and General Hazen to move here is countermanded. Inform General Willich that the emergency for this move is over.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

JAS. H. STRONG,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, February 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: On receipt of this order you will call in all guards and pickets, and, leaving a small guard of convalescents and men least able to march [as a guard] over the property in your several regimental and other camps, you will move on the road to Knoxville, following the Second Division of the corps, which has orders to move at once.

The men will carry their overcoats, blankets, and shelter-tents, three days' rations in haversacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition per man in cartridge-boxes. Forty rounds of ammunition per man in addition will be carried in wagons.

You will take one section of artillery, with 10 horses to the piece (if so many be deemed necessary by the commanding officer of the battery), and the limber boxes of the caissons.

No wagons will be taken except those for extra ammunition and for forage for the battery horses.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., February 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:

GENERAL: On looking over the map I think you will agree with me that if it is still desirable to make the raid on Carter's bridge, &c., the most practicable route would be via the Little Tennessee, Quallatown, Webster, Waynes[ville], Asheville (where the arsenal might be destroyed in passing), and Burnsville, thence to Chucky Gap. This route would have the advantage of being concealed from the enemy, considerable forage, great amount of horses, and much shorter than via Powell's Valley. A little time is necessary to prepare the command, shoe the horses, &c., in order to warrant anything like success by either route, and I therefore respectfully offer this suggestion for your consideration in the interim.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, February 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Loudon:

GENERAL: Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, you will move your division to Campbell's Station and there await further orders. Take with you as much subsistence and forage as possible.

The Fifth Tennessee Infantry will be left to garrison the town and depot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 2D DIV. CAVALRY, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp on Maryville road, 2½ Miles from Knoxville,
At Dr. Rodgers' White House, February 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report one of the servants of my staff sick with small-pox, and on that account traveling in the rear. left Maryville this morning at 10 a. m.

At that time a large body of rebel cavalry charged into the town, coming in on the road that runs from Tuckaleechee Cove. He made his escape, being well mounted.

At Rockford he was intercepted by a rebel force that had come down Little River on this side of the river from the direction of the mouth of Ellejoy Creek. This force at Rockford he had full time to observe. He thinks there were three regiments, averaging about the same size as our cavalry regiments do, say 300 or 400 men each. One regiment was drawn up in line of battle on the far side of Little River, and two were on this side. His horse and spurs were taken from him. When he left Rockford about 3 p. m. they had gone into camp at Rockford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Nashville:

The latest information I have is that the rebels have two regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and three guns at or near Tunnel Hill; one division between Tunnel Hill and Dalton; three brigades and some other troops between Dalton and Tilton. Six pieces (new) artillery, just arrived at Dalton, were being trained on the 28th. No other artillery there. Eighteen thousand rations are issued for all the troops at Dalton, Tunnel Hill, and Tilton. Four divisions have been sent down the railroad to Mobile, Ala., and Rome, Ga. The pickets extend 12 miles north of Dalton, in direction of Charleston. There are no troops east of Dalton. Governor Brown has ordered all families dependent on the Government for support to move south of the Etowah River.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The following dispatch received:

> PULASKI, *February* 1, 1864.
>
> Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
> *Assistant Adjutant-General:*
>
> A scout just in from Selma says a division from Johnston's army and Martin's [?] brigade, besides other troops spoken of in former dispatch, moved west toward Mobile and Meridian. I think there is no doubt of a movement of troops toward

Mobile or Mississippi. He also says it was common talk that Johnston was to fall back behind the Etowah River. Phillips captured 20 horses, 200 head cattle, 600 of sheep, and 100 head horses and mules.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Please comply with request of yesterday for any information you may have on the subject.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Hdqrs. First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps,
Woodville, Ala., February 1, 1864.

Commanding Officer First Brigade,
For Lieut. Col. A. Roberts,
Commanding Expedition of 100 *mounted men for Claysville:*

You will proceed to Claysville, opposite Guntersville, and watch the movements of the enemy in that vicinity, sending daily parties down the river as far as Deposit, and occasionally as far as the mouth of Paint Rock. You will also watch all the fords and ferries above Guntersville to the pontoon bridge at or near Larkin's Ferry, preventing all crossing from this side as far as possible, arresting all persons coming from the other side and retaining them unless you are satisfied they are refugees. Send a party of 50 men up to the bridge (Larkin's Ferry) as soon as you arrive at Claysville, and if there is no guard there, they will remain and protect the bridge, and send me word; if already protected, they will return to Claysville.

Keep me advised of everything of importance that transpires.

The men under your command are not allowed to forage, but must pay for what they get.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods:

C. H. KIBLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Collierville, *February* 1, 1864.

General Buckland:

Please send about 200 men to this point and as many to Germantown, to hold these points after we leave until all Government property can be brought in by the railroad.

The dismounted cavalry can be used for [this] purpose if sufficiently armed and organized. We get off to-day and to-morrow.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

Paducah, *February* 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General Reid,
Commanding District:

The railroad train was fired into at Ringgold, 12 miles south of Mayfield, Saturday evening, as it came in. The train failed to come in last night. The rumor is that it was captured. I have reliable information that the rebels, 100 strong, are 12 or 15 miles below Mayfield. It is said that they intend to make an attack on colored troops stationed there. I have no fears of the result. If they do I will keep you advised.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, February 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: Before we depart for the interior I wish you would instruct General Hawkins as follows: He is designed from Haynes' Bluff to operate on the peninsula between the Yazoo and tributaries, so as to insure the safety of the plantations bordering the Mississippi. In time a similar force will be placed at Harrisonburg to operate up the Ouachita and its tributaries. These two forces can more perfectly secure the leasehold estates along the Mississippi than if distributed along the main river. The present expedition of gun-boats and troops will produce the first effect; but this must be continued and kept up by General Hawkins' command. Please instruct him to move his men by degrees over to the Big Black, and back and up the peninsula as far as Mechanicsville. Let him also collect skiffs to the number of fifty, or furnish him the material to make them. These skiffs will carry 5 or 6 men each, and will enable him to send detachments of 200 or 300 men up Deer Creek and across to the Mississippi by Steele's Bayou; also up the Sunflower and its many devious channels, as well as the Bayou Phalia. Such expeditions will suit the habits of his troops, and will effectually prevent the smaller bands of guerrillas from approaching the river plantations. By protecting the planters in that region he will soon create an interest that will keep him advised of the movements of the bands of guerrillas that now infest that country. The whole country between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers is one labyrinth of creeks connecting with each other, making it very favorable to parties in boats, and soon the officers and men will get a knowledge of these that will give them every advantage over parties on horseback. Let General Hawkins go to work at once to put in operation this plan, and whenever he needs one or more steam-boats for large expeditions he can call for them from the commanding officer here at Vicksburg. General Shepard, of the negro organization, has reported to me. You may put him on duty in connection with the negro troops in your command that will not interfere with other generals of white troops.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 1, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received Black River, 8th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

General Dodge's scouts, just in from Montgomery and Atlanta, report concentration of troops at Mobile from Charleston and North Carolina. A scout from Selma says about one division from

Johnston's army and Martin's [?] brigade have moved west toward Mobile and Meridian, and that it was common talk that Johnston was to fall back behind the Etowah River. The movement of General Thomas on the 29th caused the enemy to fall back from Tunnel Hill. Logan has his bridge completed and is moving across the river at Larkin's Ferry, and from thence will threaten Rome, while General Thomas keeps the attention of the enemy engaged in his front.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 1, 1864.

Major BRADFORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry:

SIR: All the cavalry of the Department of the Tennessee having been turned over to my command, by order of Major-General Sherman, commanding the department, you are hereby ordered to establish yourself for the present at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River, and make that your recruiting rendezvous for the present. You will take a good defensible position for your camp, taking advantage of any intrenchments that may already exist, and constructing any that may be necessary. You will scout the surrounding country thoroughly as far to the rear as you may deem it safe to take your command, making every effort in your power to hunt up and destroy guerrilla parties. You will subsist your command upon the country as far as possible, and take the stock necessary to keep it well mounted, giving vouchers to loyal men only. Keep your command in condition for active service at all times, drawing arms, ammunition, and equipments from the ordnance department at this city. Use all diligence to recruit your regiment rapidily, and apply to the chief commissary of musters, stationed here, to muster your men promptly.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 32. } *February* 1, 1864.

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XVII. The Ninth and Twenty-third Army Corps will move from the south side of the Holston River at daybreak to-morrow morning, the 2d instant, in accordance with the verbal instructions of the major-general commanding the department. The men will be in light marching order, and supplied with three days' rations in their haversacks, and 80 rounds of ammunition per man. No wagons except those needed for the transportation of extra ammunition will be taken. One section of artillery will accompany each corps. Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, will be in command of the entire force.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT STERLING, *February* 1, 1864.
(Received 2d.)

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Jones, of my regiment, is just in with 18 prisoners. They are the most notorious murderers and guerrillas. Jones killed the notorious Hamilton and others.

JNO. MASON BROWN,
Colonel Forty-fifth Kentucky.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 1, 1864.
(Received 2d.)

General J. G. FOSTER:

Your two dispatches of 31st ultimo received. The bridge matters will be attended to. I will assist you all I can in your operation against Longstreet, but it will be necessary for you to give me timely notice of what you need, as it will be necessary to draw some of Sherman's forces here, to move on Dalton simultaneously with your advance. We must act in concert.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 2, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

Under my orders to prepare for the offensive, cannot let any more regiments go home now.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

You will have to depend upon your own resources. General Foster does not understand why you call on him for supplies at Campbell's Station. I could give no reason, as I knew nothing of the move.

H. C. RANSOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

REPORT FROM GREENE COUNTY.

R. C. Carter (in Greene County seven days): Longstreet's present force will not exceed 18,000 men.

January 21.—A part of Ransom's division, 1,200 men, passed up the country under General Corse. They said they were going to Bristol; had no arms; all infantry. Three hundred cavalry stationed on Lick Creek, each man having 2 horses. This is 15 miles northeast of Bull's Gap. General A. E. Jackson passed up the south side of Nola Chucky River with his brigade, some 600 men.

January 24.—Twelve pieces of artillery, 10 horses to each piece, and about 125 men, went into camp 4 miles northeast of Greeneville.

January 25.—General Longstreet's headquarters still at Russellville, and the main body of his infantry in camp at Morristown, Russellville, and vicinity.

January 26.—The cars came to Greeneville and to Rader's, 12 miles below.

January 27.—Ten box cars loaded with soldiers came to Greeneville.

January 28.—The cars came down loaded with supplies. Longstreet's army is said to be very scarce of food. Rebels have the bridge on Lick Creek nearly completed.

January 29.—The rebel pickets were all called in between Morristown and Rutledge, and Rucker's Legion passed Morristown going to salt-works. There were no forces at Paint Rock nor southeast of Newport. A large amount of army supplies are being collected at Jonesborough, and at the depots on the railroad. A few men under General Vaughn were at Rogersville.

January 30.—One hundred wagons met Rucker's Legion and turned back with him.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Police.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Colonel Spencer staid in Decatur last night under flag of truce; says that Roddey only knows that Johnston has fallen back and sent troops to Mobile. Roddey says Sherman is moving to take it.

Roddey has moved his command to the vicinity of Decatur. In Decatur only two companies; two regiments and a battery are at mouth of Limestone.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Believing that the organization known as the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, now under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, was not designed by His Excellency the President to be a permanent organization, and being convinced by the instructions given by him to General Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland, that it was not his design or desire that the Twelfth Corps should in any event continue a part of the organization, I desire respectfully to call the attention of the commanding general to the subject. I think the only instance in any army of the United States in which an officer has occupied a position intermediate between that of a corps commander and the commanding general of the army, occurred in the Army of the Potomac, which by order of General Burnside was organized into what were termed grand divisions, consisting of two corps each; which grand divisions were commanded by the senior general officers present with the army. The order constituting these divisions specified the powers intrusted to their respective commanders. (General Orders, No. 184, headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 14, 1862.*)

After an experience of less than two months, General Hooker, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, discontinued this organization, announcing in paragraph I, General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 5, 1863:†

> The division of the army into "grand divisions" impeding rather than facilitating the dispatch of its current business, and the character of the service it is liable to be called upon to perform being adverse to the movement and operations of heavy columns, it is discontinued, and the corps organization is adopted in its stead.

If the fact that the appointment of a commander to a position intermediate between that of a corps commander and the general commanding the army, he being authorized by the War Department to take final action on certain matters previously referred to the commanding general, had a tendency to "impede rather than facilitate business," I respectfully submit that the appointment of a commander to a similar position without authorizing him to take final action on any matters cannot tend very strongly to expedite current business.

But whatever may be thought of the expediency of the system of organizations of this character, it cannot be denied that, if adopted, it should be made general. As the matter now stands, although I am senior in rank and have served in the capacity of corps commander for a longer period than any officer in command of a corps in this army, yet, so far as communicating with the general commanding the army is concerned, I am in precisely the position held by a division commander of other corps.

If the general commanding does not feel authorized to make any change in the organization of the army, so as to place me in a position similar to that held by other corps commanders, I respectfully request that this communication may be forwarded, together with a copy of the letter from his Excellency to General Rosecrans, to which reference is made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that it be referred to the War Department.

At the time of my assignment to the command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps I was requested to consolidate the two corps into one, which at my suggestion was deferred until after the transfer of the

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[*] See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 583.

[†] See Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 51.

two corps to the West, apprehending at the time that the consolidation would mar the celerity and success of the movement. Subsequently, on discovering the feeling existing between the two corps, had my opinion been asked, it would have been adverse to the proposed consolidation from considerations of the public good.

In case the two corps had been consolidated, Major-General Slocum's relation to the commander of the department would have remained unchanged, so long as he continued on duty with the command.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, through headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded and attention invited to General Slocum's statement.

The position occupied by General Hooker is embarrassing to the service, and I think injurious. I am inclined rather to recommend that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps be filled up from the new levies to having them consolidated, but what to do with General Hooker is the question. I have no command to give him at present. While the States north of the Ohio were in my command I recommended that they be called one district and General Hooker placed in command. They are now a separate department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, February 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Columbus, Ky.:

SIR: General Tuttle has just arrived, and tells me that it is rumored in Memphis that the cavalry of General A. J. Smith's command, which should have reached Memphis or the railroad weeks ago, had returned to Union City, unable to pass the Obion. I hope, for the sake of common decency, this is not true. If, knowing that the movements of the armies at Chattanooga, at Mobile, and Vicksburg depended on a simultaneous movement of cavalry, the officer commanding that cavalry has turned back from any cause, he should be double-ironed and put under guard. Death would be a mild punishment for him. If, however, it be so, order the command under the next officer, or any officer, to start again without wagons and execute their orders if only one man gets through. It is a disgrace to the cavalry arm of the service that they cannot cross a creek. Let them keep more to the eastward, about Paris, and come along down by Purdy, and crossing Hatchie anywhere from Pocahontas to Bolivar. Of course, the use of that cavalry is lost to us in this movement, and now they shall keep out and learn the country and how to cross a creek, and to travel without wagons a distance of 100 or 200 miles. If the officers of the cavalry cannot bring it through, detail some good volunteer to do it.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
Commanding Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg:

DEAR GENERAL: The delay in your arrival compelled me to call on General McPherson for his reserve brigade, in order to complete the force deemed requisite to accomplish our present purpose. You will therefore be left in the neighborhood of Vicksburg with your two brigades, and will assemble them at the railroad bridge on Big Black, keep that bridge safe for the passage of troops and teams, and guard that approach. I wish you to keep on hand about thirty or forty wagon loads of bread and salt, ready to push them out to us in case of need. Keep the railroad in good order, and have your command so well in hand that they can move at a minute's notice. You know that I am going 150 miles straight into the enemy's country, and what we do must be done quickly and well. Should the enemy in my absence threaten Vicksburg, your command will, of course, take part in its defense, when you will receive orders from General McArthur, who is in command of Vicksburg and its surroundings. I propose to cut loose from all my base on leaving Big Black, but will try to get a messenger in to you occasionally.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: I feel exceedingly chagrined that I have not been able to make a start with my command up to the present time. The brigade that moved from Columbus on the 19th ultimo has not yet reported. I am unofficially informed that they had great difficulty in crossing the Obion River and lost a considerable number of men and horses drowned. It is said that one regiment succeeded in getting over, and is on its way here by the route first contemplated, the trains having been sent back to Columbus to be brought down by water. The remaining two regiments started around by way of Jackson. The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, who arrived here several days ago, thinks they must be heard from to-day. My force without them will fall a little short of 5,000 men, and as in our conversations a force of 7,000 was always hypothecated, I feel in doubt as to what you would direct me to do if you were here. I feel eager to pitch into them, but I know that it is not your desire to "send a boy to mill," and I rely upon your confidence, and trust that you will approve the course which circumstances, with all the light that my best thought can reflect upon them, may seem to indicate as wisest, best, and most promising. My great anxiety is as to results and not as to my own connection with them. I have now, I think, reliable information as to Forrest's strength and position, and I think he will show fight between the Coldwater and Tallahatchie. If he does, and moves far enough to the east to run against me in the vicinity of Salem or Ripley, it will suit us much better than to fight him as low down as Pontotoc, where he could concentrate a larger force, and where we would be to some extent jaded and farther from home. I have my whole command in readiness to move at a moment's warning, and if the cavalry from Columbus is not heard from to-morrow I will move down and try what I can do with what I have. The delay in infantry in getting off relieves my mind a little, as I think you will be delayed a few days beyond expectation in Vicksburg. I send you inclosed a statement* of an intelligent young gentleman just in from Johnston's army. I have no doubt he intended to tell the truth, but of the accuracy of his statement you can better judge in the light of other intelligence you have. Wheeler's cavalry will be likely to be thrown over upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, I think.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

I have just received dispatches from the command that is moving from Columbus, copies* of which I inclose.

W. S. S.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 2, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:]

DEAR GENERAL: Seventy of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, on the way from Bolivar to this city with dispatches for me from Colonel Waring, came upon McGuirk's Third Mississippi Regiment of Cavalry, 300 strong, at La Grange; pitched into them, routed them, killed 2, wounded several, and captured 9 prisoners, and a portion of them returned to Bolivar with their prisoners. The remainder came on with the dispatches, copies* of which I inclose.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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*Not identified.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 2, 1864.
(Received 12 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

I am carrying out secretly and very successfully your private instructions in regard to forage, but I am embarrassed for want of funds. I am entirely out and have not received a cent on my January requisitions.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 33. } *Knoxville, Tenn., February* 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XI. Paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby modified as follows: All the officers' horses by that order directed to be taken to Kentucky will be sent to Kingston, Tenn., to be supplied with forage. All the horses used by the artillery of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps, and by the reserve artillery, for draft purposes, and which were ordered to be turned over to the quartermaster's department, will be sent to Kingston, Tenn., to be supplied with forage.

The following transportation is allowed for the use of the Ninth and Twenty-third Army Corps, viz:

Two wagons, one ambulance, and teams to each regiment; one wagon, one ambulance, and teams to each battery; one wagon, one ambulance, and teams to each corps, division, and brigade headquarters. All of the above allowance of transportation (except so much as is authorized to be retained under the provision of paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from these headquarters) will be sent, under charge of the quartermaster's department, to Kingston, Tenn., to be supplied with forage. The transportation and horses so placed at Kingston will be held ready for the use of troops mentioned in case of any movement.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *Vicksburg, Miss., February* 2, 1864.

I. Maj. W. F. Bradford, commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, will, immediately upon receipt of this order, move his entire command to and occupy Fort Pillow, reporting to Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, commanding District of Memphis.

II. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will move his command to-day to Clear Creek, if possible, on Bridgeport road. To-morrow his head of column must by night be across the Big Black at Messinger's Ferry. He will take up the pontoon train, under Captain Kossak, at Colonel Winslow's cavalry camp, and see that the bridge is laid. He will apply for guides to Major-General McPherson.

Brigadier-General Veatch will move his command out this afternoon to the camp selected.

The Thirty-third Missouri, hitherto assigned to General Tuttle, will accompany General Veatch's command unless ordered to the contrary.

The general supply train will move in charge of Brigadier-General Veatch.

In the morning General Veatch will follow the line of General Smith's march on the Bridgeport road to Messinger's Ferry, and cross at the pontoon bridge, which will then be taken up and form part of the general train until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February* 3, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 5th.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

Everything is quiet in this section. General Sturgis can muster only 1,500 horses able to go on the raid; these are being shod and got ready. I have changed the route to be followed, because Jones' cavalry is at Little War Gap to intercept any raids from that direction.

I have ordered Sturgis to send his dismounted men to Camp Nelson, to get horses and be ready to move across the Cumberland Mountains by one of the gaps and act against the enemy's flank at the time the general advance is made.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 3, 1864—9.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. M. JUDAH,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Captain Reynolds, of the scouts, has just come in and confirms the reports of the enemy having crossed a force at Strawberry Plains. He thinks that the force consists of a division of cavalry and a section or two of artillery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. D. SAUNDERS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, February 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. T. GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of January 30 has been received. There is reason to think that Colonel Love overestimates the enemy's force in the front. From all we can learn Longstreet has no intention to assume the offensive at present. The force which attacked Colonel Love is probably a portion of Jones' command.

If you should be attacked at the gap, the commanding general expects you to hold out to the last.

While Colonel Strickland is engaged in repairing the road at Wheeler's Gap, he will report to General Ammen, whose command includes that district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *February* 3, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

I start for Chattanooga this evening and wish to reach Knoxville as soon as possible. If a boat is going up to-morrow will you please detain it till I arrive? Also, please let me see you at Chattanooga.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 3, 1864.

Major-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The following telegram is just received, and by direction of the major-general commanding is sent for your information:

> HEADQUARTERS,
> *Chattanooga, February* 2, 1864.
>
> Major-General HOOKER:
>
> Upon representations of Generals Granger and Rousseau, Ward's brigade will be permitted to remain at Nashville until troops can be obtained to relieve it.
>
> WM. D. WHIPPLE,
> *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Lexington, Ky., February 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville (via Chattanooga):

Yesterday morning a company of the Forty-fifth Kentucky captured a party of 5 guerrillas in the act of hanging a Union man near Mount Sterling. The man was hanging to a tree at the time the party was captured. Can I have the guerrillas tried by a military commission, and if found guilty at once executed?

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
In Field on Big Black River, February 3, 1864—9 p. m.

Capt. J. HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my command safe across Big Black. Strong pickets have been placed in the advance, and every care will be taken to guard against surprise.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

UNION CITY, *February 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. T. REID,
Commanding District of Columbus:

SIR: My secret service man has returned this evening and reports Colonel Greer, with 100 men, in the northern part of Henry; Bolen, with 25, half way between Paris and Huntingdon; Captain Holmes, a few miles southeast, with 30 men. Their statements are to the effect [that] when they gather their men they are to cross the river.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

UNION CITY, *February 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. T. REID,
Commanding District of Columbus:

SIR: Major Bradford, Thirteenth Tennessee, has this day received orders from General Smith, chief of cavalry, to move with his entire force to Fort Pillow, and expects to start to-morrow. I have a party of 60 men scouring east and north of Dresden; will have to furnish guard for railroad train. Under the circumstances, would it not be best for the bridges between this place and Columbus to be guarded by troops from the latter place?

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 3, 1864.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Collierville:

Send a regiment to Moscow with instructions as soon as they arrive there to send two companies by way of New Castle or Middleburg to Bolivar, to communicate with Colonel Waring's brigade and instruct them to come by the most direct route from that point to Collierville, leaving Somerville on their right and coming by way of Egypt or Moscow, as by that route they will obtain forage.

Instruct the officer in command of the two companies so that his instructions to Colonel Waring will not be misunderstood.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., February* 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned by the President to the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio, will proceed without delay to Knoxville, Tenn., and relieve Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster in said command.

3. Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland and ordered by the General-in-Chief to report for duty to Brigadier-General Kelley, commanding Department of West Virginia, the quartermaster's department will furnish him necessary transportation for 1 horse and servant.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., February* 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Cavalry Corps, will at once dismount one division of his command and turn over the horses for the use of the other divisions. He will then proceed with the dismounted men to Richmond, Mount Sterling, or such other point in Kentucky as may be hereafter indicated. Upon arriving at such place all expedition will be used in remounting, equipping, and arming the command, assimilating their arms as far as possible. The command will be prepared to take the field at the earliest practicable moment.

* * * * * * *

IX. Paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from these headquarters, and paragraph XXI, Special Orders, No. 29, same series, amendatory thereof, are hereby so modified as to allow one 6-mule team and wagon for the use of each general hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *In the field, Clear Creek, February* 3, 1864.

I. The troops of this division now present will be temporarily organized as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Milton Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding: Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade, Col. James H. Howe, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding: Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Company D, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

All reports and returns required will be made to brigade commanders.

II. Colonel Howe, commanding Second Brigade, will move his command at 6 o'clock a. m. on the 4th instant, and proceed with as little delay as possible to Black River.

III. Colonel Montgomery, commanding First Brigade, will take charge of the supply train of the corps and the ammunition and quartermaster's and commissary trains of this division and move the trains with his brigade, following as closely as possible after Colonel Howe.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.
(Received 8.49 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Arrived here 5 p. m. to-day. Sherman left Vicksburg the 27th. Many troops have gone to Mobile, mostly from North Carolina and Charleston.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

Your letter of the 22d, inclosing copy of Colonel Stager's of the 21st to you, is received. I have also circular or order, dated January 1, 1864, postmarked Washington, January 23, and received on the 29th.

I will state that Beckwith is one of the best of men. He is competent and industrious. In the matter for which he has been discharged, he only obeyed my orders and could not have done otherwise than he did and remain. Beckwith has always been employed at headquarters as an operator, and I have never thought of taking him with me except when headquarters are moved. On the occasion of my going to Knoxville, I received Washington dispatches which I could not read until my return to this place. To remedy this for the future I directed Colonel Comstock to acquaint himself with the cipher.

Beckwith desired to telegraph Colonel Stager on the subject before complying with my direction. Not knowing of any order defining who and who alone could be intrusted with the Washington cipher, I then ordered Beckwith to give it to Colonel Comstock and to inform Colonel Stager of the fact that he had done so. I had no thought in this matter of violating any order or even wish of the Secretary of War. I could see no reason why I was not as capable of selecting a proper person to intrust with this secret as Colonel Stager; in fact, thought nothing further of the matter, than that Colonel Stager had his operators under such discipline that they were afraid to obey orders from any one but himself without knowing first his pleasure.

Beckwith has been dismissed for obeying my order. His position is important to him and a better man cannot be selected for it. I respectfully ask that Beckwith be restored.

When Colonel Stager's directions were received here the cipher had already been communicated. His order was signed by himself and not by the Secretary of War. It is not necessary for me to state that I am no stickler for form, but will obey any order or wish of my superior, no matter how conveyed, if I know, or only think it came from them. In this instance I supposed Colonel Stager was acting for himself and without the knowledge of any one else.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE.
Love's Hill, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

Capt. EDWIN D. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-third Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following information from one of the scouts which I sent up the river on yesterday:

The scout proceeded to within a short distance of Strawberry Plains and ascertained that only a picket of the enemy was stationed at the Plains, and no force this side of the Plains. The picket of the rebels is cavalry, there being no infantry nearer than Mossy Creek. The reported crossing at the Plains on night of the 2d was but about 15 of the enemy's cavalry of the picket stationed at Strawberry Plains.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX:

SIR: The following information has just been received from sources deemed reliable:

Ethan Sawyer (citizen), resident of New Market, Tenn., passed last night within 4 miles of Strawberry Plains, and passed this morning, on his way to Knoxville, within 2 miles of McMillan's Station, and heard of no rebel soldiers in that neighborhood, and that he heard of no rebel force north of Holston River, except scouting parties of from 5 to 10 cross over to north side during the day, but return to south side of Holston toward night. He reports rebel pickets at all fords and ferries above Herrald's Ford; also 400 at Nance's Ferry (character not stated); also reports rebel infantry force at New

Market, Tenn. Rebel accounts set it at 15,000 men, but he thinks not more than 1,500 or 2,000 men. It is also reported among the rebels that they expect to advance on Knoxville in a few days.

William Smith, resident at McMillan's Station (staid there last night and left there this morning for Knoxville), reports no rebels at that point when he left, or at any other north of Holston River. He also corroborates the above statements in relation to rebel guards at the different fords and ferries above Herrald's Ford, located 1½ miles below Strawberry Plains. Also in regard to rebel forces at Nance's Ferry and New Market, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted.

N. M. McLANE,
Scout.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

There are indications of some kind of a move south of here. At all the ferries and in the streams great activity in building boats is observed. Citizens have been suddenly stopped from crossing over and those over there from this side retained. The report by scouts from every ferry from Decatur south is the same. It may be to cover a sudden departure.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Maj. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general, Huntsville.)

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

Exchange for your men over the river and send the rest up here. It is very probable that a movement of our cavalry has been made by this time on Forrest at Okolona, and the movement toward Tuscumbia can be accounted for by a movement on your left; but keep close watch in all directions. You will hear more from me to-morrow or next day. Scouts must be kept well down toward Florence, day and night, to get news if they attempt to cross.

This dispatch, so far as relates to movement, is private.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *February* 4, 1864.

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Columbia:

Send sufficient force across the Cumberland and destroy all rebel bands. Keep the fords guarded with small force. When the expedition crosses over order your men to take no guerrilla prisoners.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, KY.,
February 4, 1864.

Colonel WEATHERFORD,
Columbia:

You can wait a few days. It would be well to send force down Cumberland toward Celina to prevent rebels from crossing into Kentucky if Thirteenth Tennessee should scatter them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 4, 1864.

[General RAWLINS ?]:

DEAR GENERAL: I am deeply chagrined at the delay in our movement resulting from the non-arrival of the 2,000 cavalry ordered down from Columbus. They were delayed at the crossing of the Obion River, where they had great difficulty in getting over, and lost a considerable number of horses and men drowned. A portion of the command reached Bolivar on the 1st instant, Colonel Shanks, of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, in advance. He sent 70 men into La Grange to communicate with us. Not knowing that the command from above would come by that roundabout way, we were expecting them in at Memphis, and La Grange had been entirely abandoned by us, and McGuirk's Third Mississippi Regiment, 300 strong, had taken possession and were having a good time of it generally, when the 70 men pitched into them and sent the whole regiment fleeing pell-mell across the Wolf River, killing 2, wounding several, and capturing 9 prisoners. I intend complimenting them in orders. I have sent three companies to communicate with Colonel Waring, commanding the brigade, to bring them in with all haste. The moment they arrive I will be off.

I now have 5,000 cavalry well in hand, well provided with everything, and eager for the work. A brigade of infantry will advance on Panola from Memphis to attract attention in that direction. All is ready, the roads are drying up, and if only Waring was here this would be my last letter to you before starting. My anxiety is lessened somewhat by the fact that the last brigade of infantry left Memphis for Vicksburg on the 31st ultimo, and are not more than fairly off the boats by this time.

In all my conversations with General Sherman a force of 7,000 men was supposed, and the general frequently remarked that he desired me to be able to whip all the rebel cavalry in Mississippi combined; otherwise, I would move with the men I have and take all chances. I could not have moved sooner with the troops that have been on this line without going in a somewhat crippled condition, for want of many essential articles, which we have only been able to obtain within the last two days, such as arms and ammunition. The ordnance and quartermaster's departments in Memphis are very destitute of everything necessary to furnishing and keeping up cavalry. No surprise should be experienced at the rapid destruction of horses. It is now due in a greater degree to the neglect of the quartermaster's department than of the men themselves; and if they were to devote a few hours per day more to driving their fine teams our horses would all starve to death, and it might become necessary to remount the cavalry every three days instead of every three months. We get all the forage we can from the country. I am very anxious to finish up the work I have on hand here, so that I can devote myself to procuring ordnance and quartermaster's stores for our cavalry, and get depots established at about three suitable points for supplying our cavalry commands promptly. I will communicate with the Quartermaster-General and the chiefs of the Ordnance and Cavalry Bureaus on this subject. The men in this district now take good care of their horses, and I hope to extend the reformation in this respect throughout all the cavalry of our division. We must by all means get our cavalry in good shape within the next month or six weeks. I will do my best to fulfill your expectations on the trip we are just about to make.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crossing of Big Black, February 4, 1864—11.40 a. m.

Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY,
Commanding First Brigade:

You will push forward the train with all possible speed. General Sherman has gone forward, and orders me to quarter 6 miles farther on to-night. Use every effort to get your train up in time.

J. C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Collierville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

Colonel MCCRILLIS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: Send a regiment to the vicinity of Quinn's Mill, with orders to patrol the line of the Coldwater thoroughly as far westward as Olive Branch, permitting no one whatever to pass southward unless in our service as spies or scouts. Also to make every effort to capture the enemy's scouts north of the Coldwater, to procure information as to strength, positions, movements, and intentions of the enemy. You will take care to keep this regiment supplied and ready for our forward movement at all times. The general wishes you to get the regiment ready at once and direct the commanding officer to report to him for orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.

Col. A. G. BRACKETT, *Germantown:*

Start 200 men at daylight to-morrow morning, the 5th, south toward Hernando, throwing detachments toward the crossing on the

Coldwater, with a view of preventing any parties from passing south, except such as are in the employ of the Government, and capturing all scouts of the enemy now north of Coldwater. Scouts will go from here and Collierville at the same time. Have your scouts be careful not to fire upon the others should they meet.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Collierville :

Scout of Second Iowa returned from Hernando reports all quiet in that direction. No force of the enemy this side of Coldwater Station. Balance of detachment of Seventh Illinois in from La Grange; brought 4 prisoners captured near La Grange. McGuirk's command gone south from that point.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 4, 1864—7.30 p. m.

General B. H. GRIERSON:

Have all the cavalry left Memphis? Have you sent the scouts to Coldwater yet?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Scouts sent out late this afternoon not yet returned. First Alabama ordered south at daylight in the morning, also 200 men from Germantown. Shall I hold the Second Iowa to move when the infantry starts?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Throw scouts of First Alabama down toward Hernando, and from Germantown south to the Coldwater, and let them patrol along the line of the Coldwater, covering that line perfectly as far eastward as Olive Branch. We will throw scouts down to the Coldwater from this point, who will patrol westward as far as Olive Branch. Order these scouts to permit nobody to pass the line of the Coldwater going south unless they are in our employ as scouts and spies. Let every effort be made to capture the enemy's scouts now north of the Coldwater.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is important that the armament for Capt. J. V. Meigs' battery of light artillery should be ordered at once, as all his men will be enlisted long before the battery can reach here. The latest decision from the Chief of Ordnance is that all arms shall pass through the hands of the colonel of the regiment, but as he is the last person to be mustered in, this decision greatly retards the arming and drilling new organizations of colored troops. I have therefore directed that the ordnance officer here, Captain Townsend, issue arms as needed by companies to the quartermasters of new regiments—quartermaster being the first officer mustered in. Requirements for a colored cavalry regiment are needed. Can the Spencer arms be furnished?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of War, Col. D. C. McCallum, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed general manager of all railways in possession of the Government, or that may from time to time be taken possession of by military authority, in the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and of Arkansas, with all the powers and authorities conferred and duties imposed upon and vested in John B. Anderson, as general manager of said railways, by special order of the Secretary of War, of date War Department, Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863 (as modified by paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 13, from these headquarters), and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of general manager of railways as aforesaid.

John B. Anderson is hereby relieved from duty as general manager of said railways, and from all connection with the same, and will turn over to said Colonel McCallum all property, moneys, contracts, and papers of every kind and description belonging to Government or in anywise appertaining to or concerning said railways.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., Februarg 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned by the President to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, will proceed without delay to Knoxville, Tenn., and assume command of said corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Pulaski, Tenn., February* 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The following-named persons, having been reported by officers of this command as being dangerous persons to remain within our lines (being aiders and abettors of the rebellion), will appear within ten days from the date hereof at the provost-marshal-general's office in Pulaski, Tenn., and give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, and take an oath to hereafter behave and conduct themselves as peaceable and loyal citizens, and to commit no acts that will tend in any manner to aid or abet or give comfort to the rebellion: (1) T. N. Williams, (2) W. R. Porter, (3) S. J. Mathews, sr., (4) Stephen Shelton, (5) Joel Glossess, (6) John Wilcoxson, (7) ——— Jilton, (8) A. A. Burney, (9) Robert Williams (tanner), (10) John Hammond, (11) Harvey Shelton, (12) Willis Johnson, (13) Amos Cox, (14) Murphy Nutt, (15) W. P. Holcomb.

This privilege is given them with the understanding that if not faithfully lived up to they, with their families, will be sent south of the Tennessee River and their property be taken, and if violated they will suffer death.

III. So much of Special Orders, No. 21, series 1863, from these headquarters, as orders Mr. James W. Nance south of the Tennessee River and beyond our lines, and seizes his property, is hereby revoked. Mr. Nance will be allowed to return to his home, and such of his property as is not in use by Government will be delivered to him.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1864—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. The battery is ordered. I wish you would send me by telegraph a statement of the whole number of colored troops organized, so far as you have information. Some clamor is being raised at the lack of energy and industry on that subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 5, 1864—2.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Contracts have been awarded at Indianapolis, Saint Louis, Chicago, and at Columbus for 11,500 cavalry horses. Shall I have them forwarded as they come in: if so, to what points and what number? Please answer.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, in charge Cavalry Bureau.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 5, 1864—6.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

Relieve Colonel Brackett at once and place the next officer in rank in command of the brigade.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

GERMANTOWN, *February* 5, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 8.30 a. m., 6th.)

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

The 200 men sent out this morning toward Hernando have returned. Went within 4 miles of Hernando. Found pickets at all crossings of the Coldwater. Found 5 rebels at Rodgers' Cross-Roads. No force at Hernando. Fifth Kentucky encamped at Daly's Mill. One Collins is raising a regiment across from Coldwater Station. The ferries destroyed below. The river not fordable. Brought in 1 prisoner. Another patrol brought in 2 prisoners.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 5, 1864—10.35 a. m.

General GRIERSON:

Have you heard anything of Hurst? We may have to use him. Have you heard anything from Vicksburg?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 5, 1864—7.25 p. m.

General GRIERSON:

I have just heard through a citizen that a command of two regiments of our cavalry passed a point 12 miles west of Macon day before yesterday. Send out immediately and communicate with them if possible. If found, their teams can be ferried over Wolf River and the command can move up on the north side to this point, where I have made a crossing. Send to-night.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 5, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

We will not take a supply train at all. Let a full complement of the rations required by my field orders be kept constantly on hand. Have you sent a party to communicate with Waring, north of the Wolf River, to-night? Let the operator stay in the office until 12 p. m. to-night.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH,
Collierville:

I have sent a party to communicate with Colonel Waring, if it is him. I think the cavalry you have heard of west of Macon is Hurst's, though I have heard nothing of him.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Collierville:

A citizen from the vicinity of Senatobia reports that information had been received there that the Federal forces, reported 12,000 strong, had repulsed Loring's division near Greenwood, Miss., and that Forrest and Chalmers had gone south to that point.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 5, 1864.

Colonel MCCRILLIS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

You are hereby directed to order one regiment of cavalry across the Wolf River at daylight to-morrow morning to proceed down the north bank of the river, sweeping the country thoroughly to a distance of 8 or 10 miles back from the river, to capture any guerrillas they may meet, and bring in all the serviceable horses and mules they can find; to press all the wagons they can find and bring in all the forage they can procure, returning to-morrow evening. They must not jade their horses. One battalion should proceed to Morning Sun and ascertain if any of our cavalry has passed through, and, if so, what command, and when.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Miss.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 5, 1864.

Colonel MCMILLEN,
Commanding Brigade, Memphis, Tenn.:

Move your brigade to-morrow morning and proceed via Hernando to the crossing of the Coldwater at the burnt mills, taking your pontoons with you and one-half of the supply train. Select and prepare a crossing of the stream, place your battery and brigade in position to cover it, then await further orders from me. Show this order to General Grierson.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Miss.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 5, 1864—9 p. m.

Colonel MCMILLEN,
Commanding Brigade of Infantry, Memphis, Tenn.:

Move without supply train. We cannot wait. Take tools for building a temporary bridge over the Coldwater, using the boats already prepared. If you have reason to believe that the enemy have fallen away from the region between the Coldwater and Tallahatchie, cross the Coldwater and move on Panola without further orders. Should he still hold that country in force and you become heavily engaged, we will move to your assistance; and should you hear heavy firing on your left, move promptly to the assistance of the force engaged.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Miss.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 5, 1864.

Willis White, a sergeant from the First Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Colonel Turney, stationed near Staunton, Va., deserted and came in this morning.

Reports that he left Staunton, Va., on the 10th of January on furlough to come to Tennessee; that he saw no troops on the road at any point until he came to Russellville and Morristown, which points he reached on the 25th ultimo. At these places the most of Longstreet's infantry were encamped. On the day of the fight above Sevierville the most of the infantry and artillery went to Dandridge, crossed the French Broad River, and marched toward Sevierville, but returned the next day, recrossed the river, and camped near Dandridge. General Longstreet came over to Dandridge on last Monday and returned to Morristown.

On Tuesday morning, the 3d instant, when he (the deserter) left Dandridge, the infantry were preparing to return to Morristown. The most of the cavalry were said to be in the neighborhood of Sevierville

On last Sunday he says he met in the evening above Dandridge General Ransom's division going toward the railroad station. One of the captains and several of the men told him that they were going to take the cars and were going to Mobile, Ala. The men were hallooing and seemed delighted. They said they would march all night. He states that provisions are quite scarce at Morristown; that he saw over 300 men entirely barefoot and badly clad; Bushrod Johnson's command is daily deserting; that there is great dissatisfaction amongst the soldiers. He says it was the desire of the officers and men to remain at their quarters until spring, but they were in constant dread of being flanked by the Federal army. He says the men will desert by hundreds just as soon as the leaves come out. No fortifications at Morristown or Russellville. Rebels have comfortable cabins. They were in constant dread of being cut off from Virginia. I examined him closely; he seems to be rather an intelligent man. Says he has been in army nearly two years; lives in Lincoln County, Tenn.; had two brothers in the Forty-fourth Tennessee, under Bushrod Johnson, who deserted shortly after they went to Morristown.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Secret Police.

FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

F. M. Hanks, a deserter from the Eleventh Texas Regiment, Wharton's cavalry brigade or division, numbering 1,000 men, who are now encamped 4 miles below Sevierville, states that he left his command yesterday morning, the 4th instant; that General Armstrong's command is in the forks of the French Broad and Pigeon Rivers, his command in all not exceeding 1,000 men; that all the cavalry on the south side of French Broad is said to be under General Martin, whose headquarters are at Sevierville, as he is informed, and number about 4,000 men; states that their horses are in good order; they have in the forks of the river three 12-pounder Parrott guns and two 6-pounder howitzers. This man has just been sent to me; seems to be rather dull and ignorant. He also states that the infantry has all gone to Dandridge and will go from there to their quarters. States that a few days since he met General Longstreet on his way to Dandridge; that last Sunday week Hood's division came down to New Market; that they were repairing the bridge at Mossy Creek. The foregoing is about all he knows.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Secret Police.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Confederate Advance Forces:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the reception of your communication by flag of truce, conveying a request that certain families may be permitted to remove without our lines.

Any communication to the commanding general of this department, sent by flag of truce, in order to receive the attention it may merit, must come from the commanding general of the Confederate forces. If such a communication be forwarded it should contain the names of the families for whom the permission is requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 6, 1864—3.30 p. m.
(Received 11.20 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am making every effort to get supplies to Knoxville for the support of a large force long enough to drive Longstreet out. The enemy have evidently fallen back with most of their force from General Thomas' front, some going to Mobile. Has there been any movement in that direction by our troops?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Feeling satisfied that there was much useless extravagance in the quartermaster's department, and having some cases reported to me of probable peculation, I applied to the Quartermaster-General to detail an honest and experienced officer of the Department to inspect. His reply was that he had not such an officer available, but for me to select one and order him on that duty. I, under this authority, detailed Capt. J. H. Stokes, of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, for that duty. The result has been already to find that the Government is being constantly defrauded by those whose duty it is to protect and guard the public interest. The guilty parties will be relieved and brought to trial.

Captain Stokes is an old officer of the regular army and also of the Quartermaster's Department. He is eminently fitted for this duty, though a very disagreeable one for him, and particularly so whilst occupying the grade of captain of artillery.

General Thomas informed me soon after my assumption of command of this military division that he regarded Captain Stokes as one of his most efficient officers, and that he had recommended him for the position of brigadier-general. I now would most heartily indorse that recommendation, and if it cannot be granted would ask that he be appointed quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. I have no such staff officer and believe the law authorizes it.

I do not require a staff officer of the Quartermaster's Department for any other duty than that suggested by this letter. For the active duties within my command I have General Allen, Colonels Myers and Donaldson, men eminently capable and far above suspicion. Indeed, I would prefer Captain Stokes, with rank to enable him to perform the duties assigned him, should report directly to General Allen instead of me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 6, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I am about to start for Knoxville. Have been detained here two days for a boat.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: I suspect the rebel movement is only a reconnaissance. A deserter who came in to-day, and who left the cavalry near Sevierville, made no mention of any advance. There is no infantry on the south side of the French Broad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—I will show Colonel Cameron's dispatch to General Foster, and will send you word at once if any change is to be made in present dispositions.

E. E. P.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE,
Love's Hill, Tenn., February 6, 1864.

Capt. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-third Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following information, obtained through my scouts, which are constantly kept up from day to day:

There are no rebels this side of the river, excepting in small squads of from 4 to 6, who are prowling through the country robbing and pillaging. For two or three days past 6 rebels have visited daily the mill at Flat Creek bridge and taken grain found there.

There are also 2 rebel soldiers by the name of Epps, and 1 or 2 others by the name of Legg, who are scouting about their homes, and who are supposed to have been the men who shot one of Crawford's scouts near the gap of the mountain. The scout this morning is instructed to obtain all the facts relative to the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp Pratt, February 6, 1864.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 23d Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, the following items gleaned by my scouts last night:

Longstreet's headquarters at Morristown. Longstreet at New Market on Wednesday. Hood's old division, consisting of three brigades (Jenkins', Anderson's, and one other), at present commanded by Jenkins, brigadier-general, four pieces of artillery (brass guns), and the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry (rebel), stationed at New Market and the fords along the left bank of the Holston. Estimated force of infantry and artillery, 3,000. The bulk of Longstreet's forces at Morristown and Dandridge. Movements toward Dandridge. Material for pontoon bridge at the French Broad, 5 miles above Dandridge.

No troops of the enemy this side of the river, except scouts and guards at Barlow's Mill, at mouth of Buffalo Creek, 6 in number.

At this mill are about 4,000 bushels of wheat. It is reported that the owner of this mill is a rebel. Shall I send a party to destroy it and its contents? I think it can be done without risk. When our forces went up to Flat Creek on the 1st instant, the rebel pickets were withdrawn from Strawberry Plains. The troops at New Market have no camp or garrison equipage with them.

Trains on the railroad do not run below Greeneville. Fears are entertained by the rebels that the railroad will again be destroyed by our cavalry.

It is reported that on the 17th ultimo Longstreet was at Dandridge with 20,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery, hoping to force a general engagement. Strips of rawhide were issued to his men to bind up and protect their feet. The enemy's loss in skirmish of that day (Sunday) was 63 killed.

Much of this information was obtained by scouts from citizens (one of whom had been in rebel army) who had just escaped through the enemy's lines.

I have the honor tc be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WHEELER,
Major, &c.

[First indorsement.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:

I respectfully forward the within communication, although it may possibly afford no information you are not already possessed of. Shall I make further inquiries as to the feasibility of Major Wheeler's proposed attempt upon the mill on Buffalo Creek?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters department for the information of the general commanding.

General Judah has been directed to make further inquiries and report.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 6, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Reports of scouts make it evident that Joe Johnston has removed most of his force from your front, two divisions going to Longstreet. Longstreet has been re-enforced by troops from the East. This makes it evident the enemy intends to secure East Tennessee if they can, and I intend to drive them out or get whipped this month. For this purpose you will have to detach at least 10,000 men besides Stanley's division (more will be better). I can partly relieve the vacuum at Chattanooga by troops from Logan's command. It will not be necessary to take artillery or wagons to Knoxville, but all the serviceable artillery horses should be taken to use on artillery there. Six mules to each 200 men should also be taken, if you have them to spare. Let me know how soon you can start.

GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 6, 1864—1.30 p. m.

General J. H. WILSON,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau:

Send all the cavalry horses for my command to Nashville. Full 12,000 horses will be required here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Lexington, Ky., February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville, Tenn. (via Chattanooga):

The guerrillas in Montgomery, Bath, and Powell are very troublesome, murdering Union men every day, and continually driving off stock. Within the last two weeks Col. J. M. Brown, Forty-fifty Kentucky, stationed at Mount Sterling, has killed upward of 30 of these guerrillas, and taken 22 prisoners; he has been very energetic. Five of the guerrillas sent in by him were captured immediately after having murdered one Union man and while in the act of hanging another. I am having them tried by a military commission.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February* 6, 1864.
(Received 8th.)

General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

General Fry left Camp Nelson on the 24th. He has only got as far as Point Burnside. His animals are eating up all the forage in the country. He seized every pretext in his reach to delay his march since he first received his orders to report with his command at Knoxville.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rossville, Ga., February 6, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders, I proceeded at 4 p. m. on the 3d instant, under flag of truce, to escort a party of 28 secession citizens to the rebel lines. The first night out I went into camp 2 miles outside the picket-line of General Davis' division of infantry; from thence I started, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, in the direction of Ringgold, passing through which place I arrived at the outpost of the rebel picket-line, 2 miles southeast of Ringgold, at 12 m., where I was halted, and a message dispatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, commanding First [Third] Kentucky (rebel) Cavalry, informing him of the arrival of a flag of truce. I was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith about an hour afterward, who, having ascertained the object of the visit, conducted me half a mile inside their outer line of pickets and directed me to go into camp on the premises of a Mr. Jack, where I would await until he could communicate with General Kelly, who was in command at Tunnel Hill. Colonel Griffith then returned to his command, and I heard nothing from him or others officially until 9 a. m. of the 5th, when the colonel returned with an escort of 30 men and ambulances and wagons with which to convey the citizens to Tunnel Hill. He informed me that the delay was in consequence of the necessity of communicating with army headquarters at Dalton before the business could be consummated. I transmit herewith original order from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, with receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith for prisoners indorsed therein.* Having completed business, I started back at 10 a. m. of the 5th and brought 12 citizens (women and children) whom the rebels had passed outside their lines. I was accompanied 1 mile this side of Ringgold by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith and his adjutant. I arrived at Rossville at 4 p. m. and reported to Colonel Boone, who issued a pass for the citizens to proceed to Chattanooga. It would be proper perhaps to state that while inside the rebel lines I was treated with extreme courtesy and kindness. At night I was furnished with a guard from the First Middle Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, and no property whatever was molested during our stay there.

I was visited by a great number of officers from the camp at Tunnel Hill, and they all, without a single exception, treated myself and the escort with the greatest kindness and attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. VAN ANTWERP,
Captain Fourth Michigan, Commanding Escort and Flag.

ATHENS, *February* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The Tennessee is rising rapidly. A regiment of mounted infantry went to Florence to-day to come up with boats. I think by to-morrow or next day boats can get over shoals. Troops are passing through Montgomery daily, going to Atlanta.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Rebel mail just brought in has letters dated Rome, Ga., January 29. Speak of movement of cavalry force to front, &c.; also say that all Tennesseeans have re-enlisted for three years or the war, &c.

All speak of movement of their army and of cavalry to front. Will send few letters up to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Nashville:

A scout just in from south side of river says ferries only guarded by small picket; Johnson's regiment opposite Florence. All the rest of Roddey's command have gone up toward Larkin's [?] Ferry to oppose those officers said to be coming there.

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* Inclosures omitted.

He also says it is the common report in Roddey's camp that Johnston is now in Atlanta; that they have sent two divisions to Longstreet. This last is the report among officers, soldiers, and citizens. Forrest at Okolona and his force is not represented near as strong as formerly.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 6, 1864—2 p. m.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout just returned from Bolivar. Found Colonel Waring there. Had not got his train across the Hatchie yesterday morning. Expected to cross yesterday, and start for this place via Macon this morning. Calculates to reach here to-morrow night. Scout left Bolivar yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. Roads tolerably good.

L. F. McCRILLIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
Commanding on Big Black:

GENERAL: Telegraph substantially to commanding officers at Vicksburg, Natchez, and Memphis, also to General Halleck, General Grant, and Admiral Porter, care of General Reid, Cairo, as follows:

> General Sherman's command, composed of McPherson's and Hurlbut's corps, left Vicksburg on the 3d in two columns via the railroad bridge and Messinger's. On the 4th, McPherson met the enemy (Wirt Adams' brigade) and skirmished as far as Bolton. On the 5th, Hurlbut's column encountered Starke's brigade of cavalry at Joe Davis' plantation and drove it through Clinton toward Canton. Same day McPherson pushed Wirt Adams into and beyond Jackson. General Sherman occupied Jackson on the 6th, and will cross Pearl and enter Brandon on the 7th, and so on. He reports three small brigades of cavalry and Loring's division of infantry up toward Canton, and French's division of infantry to his front at or near Brandon.*

After passing Pearl to-morrow morning I shall break up the bridge we have made of the enemy's pontoons, so you must not attempt to communicate with me save by couriers well acquainted with the country and people. Our troops and trains are well up. Notify General McArthur that I want that Yazoo expedition pushed to the farthest point possible, and to remain up Yazoo near a month and communicating back to Vicksburg as often as Captain Owen thinks necessary. Also, Hawkins' command should be most active, operating from Haynes' Bluff to Mechanicsburg and over to Big Black. I want you to stay at the bridge, and also to cover the pontoon bridge at Messinger's. If there should be any sign of the enemy's scouts opposite Messinger's that pontoon bridge should be only partially laid, and a guard kept there watching for any party I may send back. The delay of William Sooy Smith at Memphis may compel me to modify my plans a little, but not much. Roads are excellent. We find some corn and meat, but Jackson and country are desolate enough. Our troops fought very handsomely and keenly all the way, marching rough-shod over all opposition. The enemy's loss in killed is about 20, and 50 wounded, at least. We captured one of his guns, with horses and men. We have lost about 10 killed and 25 wounded. I send in prisoners. The list of prisoners of war to be held at Vicksburg to be sent North, and those marked refugees are soldiers who wanted to be captured, and whom you may cause to be released at Vicksburg and sent northward free. I think the enemy will meet us at some point between this and Meridian, with General Polk in command, with Loring's and French's divisions and the entire cavalry force of General Stephen D. Lee, composed of Wirt Adams', Starke's, Ferguson's, and Ross' brigades of cavalry. Ross' brigade of cavalry is the force met on Yazoo at Satartia, but is now hurrying across to Canton and eastward. Our movement has driven away from the river everything from Yazoo City to Natchez. Keep the commanding officers named in the first part of this letter informed of all reliable intelligence of my progress, that they may act and be governed accordingly. Write to General Buckland to convey this intelligence to General Smith, and that I want him to execute the original plan to the letter.

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*Telegraphed by General Tuttle from Black River bridge February 8, 1864.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding, you will advance one brigade of your corps and also your headquarters 2 miles to a point near where a road strikes off for the Canton road. You will recognize the point designed by finding two graves in the front yard of the house. The balance of your command can remain as they were, in camp where we left them this morning, until further orders. Nothing new of any consequence. Several deserters have come in.

I am, general, with respect, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will move one brigade of your command into town early in the morning—say as early as daylight. From this brigade he expects you will relieve General McPherson's provost guard of one regiment, and also his pioneers in charge of the pontoon bridge, and cover the bridge until your entire command has passed the river; and it should, therefore, be a brigade belonging to the division marching in rear to-morrow. The remainder of your corps you will start at a half hour after sunrise, which will enable it to cross the bridge without any delay. One division of General McPherson's command is now over, and the other will commence crossing promptly at daylight. The general will give you special instructions as you pass here in the morning.

I am, general, with much respect, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: You will move the rear brigade of your command into Jackson for the duty defined in the within copy* of orders of date from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding department, at daylight to-morrow morning. The remainder of your command and trains will move forward at 7 a. m. to-morrow. The use of the bass drum is prohibited.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will move your entire command forward at 7 a. m. to-morrow. One brigade of Brigadier-General Veatch's command will precede you into Jackson at daylight, to relieve Major-General McPherson's guard. The use of the bass drum is prohibited.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH,
Collierville:

Your dispatch received. Will join the brigade at Germantown to-day. The Alabama cavalry sent south yesterday not returned yet. The infantry have just moved out, and will encamp about 10 miles south to-night. When the Alabama cavalry returns I will order them south to join the infantry. Party sent northeast last night to communicate with Hurst or Waring not yet returned. Will order all detachments here to report to General Buckland. A detachment of Seventh Indiana Cavalry is at Hickman. Had I not better order them to Memphis?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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*See preceding.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Memphis, Tenn.:

The following dispatch is received from Captain Kirkbride, commanding the Third Illinois Cavalry:

> I struck the big road at Oakland. Neither Hurst nor Waring have passed on it. Citizens say there was a large force of our troops passing toward La Grange from the north two days ago.

This is the officer you sent out last night with the 100 men.

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Huntsville, Ala.:

From all the information that has come to these headquarters, the indications are that the enemy has greatly weakened himself in front of Chattanooga by sending forces to Mobile, and it is also reported two divisions [have been sent] to Longstreet, to enable him to hold his position in East Tennessee. To counteract this latter movement, and to successfully give battle to Longstreet, General Thomas has been directed to detach at least 10,000 men, besides Stanley's division, and proceed with them at the earliest practicable moment to Knoxville. To supply as far as possible the place of the troops thus withdrawn from Chattanooga, you will at once order, in readiness to move there on the receipt of orders, all the available force of your command that can possibly be spared without endangering too greatly the railroad they are now guarding.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, 14 *Miles from Jackson, Miss., February* 6, 1864—3 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEATH,
Comdg. Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry:

By direction of Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, you will take charge of the pontoon train and return with all convenient speed to Big Black, reporting your arrival to Brigadier-General Tuttle. Jackson is now in our possession, and the Pearl River bridge. You will try to reach Big Black to-night, and give such assistance to Captain Kossak, in charge of train, as he may need. Keep your train closed up, and guard your flanks well. It is not probable that you will meet anything more than straggling parties of the enemy.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, 13 Miles from Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. HOWE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

You will take the rear, taking charge of the entire train, except the pontoons, during the first march of 8 miles, after which you will be relieved of the train by Colonel Montgomery, and will in turn take the front.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, 13 Miles from Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Colonel MONTGOMERY,
Commanding First Brigade:

You will take the front at precisely 5 o'clock. Cooper's battery, of Second Brigade, will report to you for the morning march.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST AND DEFENSES,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Colonel COATES,
Commanding Yazoo Expedition:

COLONEL: Your dispatches for General Sherman have been received by me, and will be forwarded the first opportunity. You will move up the river daily, keeping up a threatening attitude, without endangering your command, and if possible hold the enemy where they are. By doing so you will assist the object of the main expedition. I do not understand that any assistance will be sent you from the main force, as the capture of Yazoo City is only of secondary importance at present. I send Lieutenant Town, of my staff, who will remain with you for a day or two, and by whom you can send any information you may further gain as to the strength and disposition of the enemy, communicating to me at the earliest possible moment, should they evince any disposition to advance in this direction, in which case you will harass and delay them as much as possible. Communicate with me as frequently as possible. There is no news from General Sherman; consequently, the presumption is that he is now beyond Jackson, Miss.

Yours, truly,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—In telegraphing to me from Haynes' Bluff, dispatch the same to General Tuttle, at Big Black.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing an article in relation to East Tennessee, to which I beg to call your attention. From all I have been able to learn since my return, I think it gives a fair account of matters in that distressed region of our State.

I have not yet seen General Grant since his arrival here, but shall try to do so as soon as I can. Things are bad enough, God knows, but there is great danger that they will soon get worse.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD.

[Inclosure.]

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

It is time to comment on the real character of the whole management in East Tennessee, and to look beyond the éclat of the first fortunate dash for the evidence of that military ability, foresight, and providence which were requisite to insure success and permanent occupation. The expedition has lacked these from the first. General Burnside's movement was long delayed by the detachment of his corps to aid Grant at Vicksburg, and when it was made, there was not a provident accumulation of supplies for the expedition. It went without such preparation. Unfortunately, General Burnside had made up his mind to withdraw from the service on the prestige of his successful dash. He tendered his resignation immediately. Under such expectation a commander would not be likely to take energetic measures for pushing his advantage, gathering supplies for the winter, fortifying and securing his occupation.

Once in possession of East Tennessee with a force as large as his, holding it was a question of supplies and fortifications. He had the mounted troops necessary for securing the supplies the country afforded. The Confederates have found that country of great importance to them for supplies. It has not been made so to us. The result was that our troops have hardly had full rations at any time, and as soon as winter set in they were reduced to half, then quarter rations, and their animals were disabled by want of forage, and died off rapidly.

Besides the misfortunes of a commander who wished to reap his laurels and leave before completing his work, too much time and attention were wasted in politically restoring the Union and giving audience to dubious inhabitants, and too little to military necessities.

It is yet a mystery why, when General Sherman marched his force into East Tennessee and reported it to General Burnside, his ranking officer, something was not done by his adequate force to capture or drive out Longstreet. But Sherman's corps marched up and marched down, and Longstreet, at his leisure, returned to his mutton—the siege of Knoxville. Immediately, we find the enemy in possession of all the good foraging country and our forces confined to a narrow range, growing narrower by the loss of their horses by the loss of the forage.

Under General Foster things have gone from bad to worse. It is probable that we have generals in the West competent for that command, and better adapted to it. The necessity of placing major-generals should not be regarded as a military necessity. By his order it seems the advance was made to Dandridge by troops without artillery or ammunition for a fight, followed by a precipitate retreat, sacrificing stores and clothes which our soldiers were suffering for, and a large number of cattle and hogs, while the army is on part rations.

New management is necessary in East Tennessee. We hope General Schofield is the man wanted. The situation there hardly warrants the apparent ease and complacency in military circles in the West.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND,
Commanding, Memphis:

GENERAL: I received General William Sooy Smith's dispatches of the 2d instant to-night and regret he was delayed, but trust he started then and has made up his loss of time in speed. We left Vicksburg on the 3d and entered Jackson on the night of the 5th, the heads of the two columns skirmishing all the way with two brigades of cavalry. We captured about 30 prisoners and 1 gun, killed about 20, and wounded at least 50, some of whom are left in houses by the roadside. Our loss is about 10 killed and 25 wounded. We cross Pearl River to-morrow. I want you to push that volunteer organization. Keep the garrison in Fort Pickering well to their guns and the brigade of infantry out in the direction of Panola, as far as prudence will warrant. Have all the cavalry left with you kept in shape and put out about Collierville, Mount Pleasant, or Quinn's Mill. Tell Captain Eddy to procure horses as fast as possible, or mules, for the dismounted cavalry. In disposing of the force outside you should be governed by your knowledge as to General Smith's movements and its effect on Forrest's command. A strong expedition of gun-boats is now up Yazoo and will threaten or occupy Grenada. We are all in fine condition.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1864.

I. The great demand for pilots having rendered this branch of business an unreasonable monopoly, whereby great extortion is practiced, to the detriment of the service, it is therefore ordered:

First. That on and after the 20th day of February every boat doing business on the Mississippi and its tributaries shall at all times carry at least one steersman, who shall have a certificate of the local board, under the direction of the supervising inspector, to whom pilots and other officers shall give every opportunity and facility for learning the business of piloting.

Second. In order to prevent extortion now practiced upon the Government by parties whose licenses are derived from and who are protected by it, pilots shall be divided, under the direction of the U. S. supervising inspectors, into classes, termed first and second, and the rates of piloting on the Mississippi and its tributaries above Memphis shall be, for pilots of the first class, not exceeding $250 per month and subsistence, and in the trade below Memphis $300 per month, and for single trips less than ten days not exceeding $15 per day while actually in service; and the rates for pilots of the second class not exceeding $200 per month and subsistence above Memphis, and $250 per month below Memphis, and for single trips less than ten days not exceeding $12.50 per day while actually in service.

Third. When it is inconvenient to procure two good pilots on each boat, such boats may take one good pilot and one steersman, and in cases where boats are proceeding together and cannot conveniently secure pilots for all, they may proceed with good steersman, provided the leading boat or boats have good and safe pilots, in which case they will file with the post commander at the place of departure satisfactory evidence that they could not conveniently procure two good pilots. The masters or owners of boats are prohibited from directly or indirectly paying or seeking to induce pilots to change boats by offering rates above those fixed herein.

Fifth. Any violation or evasion of this order or any refusal to perform service when called upon, or any neglect of pilots or other officers to furnish all the opportunities and facilities to steersmen for learning the business of piloting, shall be regarded as a military offense, and punished, on conviction by a military commission, by confinement in a military prison not exceeding sixty days, or a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

II. For the greater protection of transports from danger of loss by fire, it is ordered:

First. That every steam-boat navigating the waters of this military division (except ferry-boats and boats lying up for repairs) shall at all times keep a watch of at least 4 men on every boat, 2 of whom shall be at all times on duty, 1 on the boiler, 1 on the main decks, and continually passing over their respective decks until relieved; and all boats lying up for repairs shall keep a like watch of at least 3 men. Said watchmen to be carefully selected, and registered as such on the portage book.

Second. That every steam-boat shall at all times, except when actually storing freight in, or discharging it from, the hold, or in other cases of actual necessity, keep the hatches and scuttles securely closed and locked, the key to be kept by the captain or first mate, who shall be held responsible for the same, and without whose permission no person shall be allowed to go into the hold, and who shall also at all times when the hold is open place an extra watch therein.

Third. That every boat shall keep at least one barrel of water on each fore and each after guard, and four barrels on the hurricane deck; also, three dozen buckets, and shall also keep its hose constantly attached to its pump and ready for instant service.

Fourth. No candles or open lights shall be allowed in the hold or state-rooms of any boat.

Fifth. That from and after the issuing of this order no skiffs or small row-boats shall be permitted to ply in the harbors of Louisville, Cairo, or Memphis, but every boat, except those belonging to steam-boats, shall be taken to such place as the post commander shall direct, and there be kept, except in cases where special permission to the contrary shall be given by the provost-marshal, and that the small boats of all steamers shall be kept on deck or properly drawn out of water.

Sixth. That the officers of steam-boats shall, according to their proper authority, be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of this order on their several boats, and for extraordinary care and watchfulness.

Seventh. The quartermaster's department and post commanders are charged with the general execution of this order, and will detail, if necessary, such men as secret police to accompany transports navigating the river as may be deemed necessary, and will also at once arrest any person and seize any boat failing to comply with this order, the boat to be turned over to the quartermaster's department for the public service, the offender to be tried and punished by military law.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

There has been no movement on Mobile unless made by General Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Maryville, Tenn., February 7, 1864.

Maj. HENRY CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn.:

I have the honor to request permission to move my command to the vicinity of Motley's Ford, 18 miles southwest from here, on the Little Tennessee River. I regard this move as absolutely necessary, as the country is entirely exhausted of forage, and for the last few days my men have been compelled to carry all they procured 12 or 15 miles, on the backs of their horses. Of course, they cannot recruit any while compelled to perform such labor daily, and the majority of my animals are in such condition now, and were before arriving here, as to preclude the possibility of making any long or continuous marches.

I sent two of my staff officers to the point I desire to move to, and they report sufficient forage in that neighborhood to last my division eight or ten days. A necessity certainly exists that my horses should be recruited and reshod in order to restore the command to its former efficient condition, and I hope the general commanding may find it consistent with the good of the service to order the movement I desire at once.

The courier who brings this will await an answer if desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Information received from scout as follows: Two companies of home guards in each county—De Kalb and Cherokee, Ala. In Cherokee County four companies Third Confederate Cavalry, which, with Roddey's force, makes nearly 2,000. This force under Roddey made attack on U. S. forces at Lebanon, De Kalb County, last Wednesday morning. Rebels were repulsed in confusion and retreated toward Gadsden, Ala. Reported that Wheeler is on his way to re-enforce Roddey. U. S. forces fell back to Sand Mountain; took possession of saltpeter cave near Fort Paine, and captured a number of rebels.

Fifteen days since twenty-eight pieces of artillery were moved from Dalton to Rome. The infantry is to be mounted on artillery horses, and this, with all the cavalry, is to form junction with Longstreet and raid through Tennessee and Kentucky.

Morgan was to assume command of his cavalry on 3d instant and raid through Middle Tennessee and come out at Stevenson or Tullahoma. There are 53 engines on Western and Atlantic Railroad and 400 box cars.

The outer railroad depot on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad took fire and burned down at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss, the building and 20,000 overcoats. Nearly everything else saved.

I have sent a reconnaissance in direction of Dalton to-day; not yet returned. Cars running as far as Cleveland.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brandon, Miss., February 7, 1864.

Colonel WINSLOW,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will move your command promptly at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning on the road to Morton Station. Dash out boldly, keeping flankers well out on your left to watch all the roads leading from the direction of Canton to Morton. If the enemy is marching from Canton to Morton he will undoubtedly have his cavalry feeling down toward the road we are marching on to find out where we are; hence the importance of great vigilance on our left flank. I desire you to keep well in advance of our left front to-morrow, and keep me frequently advised of what you may see or learn. The infantry will follow rapidly, as we propose to make a march of from 17 to 20 miles to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 7, 1864.

Colonel WARING,
Commanding Brigade of Cavalry:

SIR: I send a regiment to take charge of your train and bring it in to this point in all haste. You will turn over your train to this regiment, and bring your command, thus disencumbered, to this place as soon as you possibly can without breaking down your stock. The paymasters and supplies of clothing await you here. Travel night and day if necessary, and permit no straggling, as the country through which you will pass is infested by guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Brandon, Miss., February 7, 1864.

Division and brigade commanders are instructed to destroy, as far as possible, the railroad along the line of march. Ordinarily, the regiment in charge of the train will be assigned to this duty. They will tear up the rails, pile up the ties, and, placing the rails on top, burn the whole effectually. They will also set fire to all bridges and culverts of the railroad.

By order Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 7, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, commanding First Division, will cause one brigade of four regiments to be ready to move at a moment's notice in the direction of Chattanooga.

II. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding Second Division, will cause one brigade of four regiments to be ready to move at a moment's notice in the direction of Chattanooga.

III. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division, will cause two good regiments of his command to be ready to move at a moment's notice in the direction of Chattanooga.

IV. The commanding officer Fourth Division will cause one brigade of four good regiments to be ready to move at a moment's notice in the direction of Chattanooga.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 8, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Can troops be sent me to take the place of veterans gone home and those still awaiting furloughs? If immediate furloughs could be given it would stimulate re-enlistments. There is necessity for all the troops now in the field. Furloughs, therefore, can only be given as other troops arrive to take the place of those furloughed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Burnside, Ky., February 8, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that my command reached here several days since, and is now detained on account of scarcity of rations and forage at the post. I expected on my arrival here to replenish my trains with the necessary forage and rations, but finding none of either here was compelled to send back to Hall's Gap for them. The train has not yet returned. As soon as it returns I will move directly on unless otherwise ordered.

I deem it proper to state that I have examined the roads for some distance beyond this toward Knoxville and find them in a most dreadful condition; indeed, I may say impassable for loaded trains. I am satisfied it will take me nearly one week to get my train to the top of the mountain from this place, only 8 miles. The most of my teams are young and unbroken mules, and many of them have already given out and been sent back to Camp Nelson.

I have seen and conversed with General Carter and others, and all express the opinion that I cannot possibly get through with my train.

I learn also that all horses and mules have been ordered back to Kentucky on account of the scarcity of forage in the region of the army. This being true, I was at some loss to know whether the general commanding desired me to bring with me any cavalry. I have with me the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and was compelled when I sent my train back to Hall's Gap to send that with it in order to procure forage until the train returned.

If the general desires, under all the circumstances, for my command to remain here until the roads are in a better condition, I can use them to a great advantage in repairing the roads. There are but few hands at work on them near the point where the work is greatly needed, and their progress is necessarily very slow. I can subsist my men here now, as the boats are beginning to arrive, two reaching here this morning. Several others will be up as soon as they can be lighted so as to enable them to get over the shoals some 40 miles below.

I make this suggestion, believing from what I have seen and from what I have heard from others who have just passed over the road that it will be utterly impossible for me to get through with my train. I will do, however, as I am directed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR GENERAL: The following is a copy of a telegram sent to your address this day:

> General Thomas has directed Colonel Easton to call upon Colonel Donaldson for 3,000 more wagons and harness, 4,000 more horses, 23,000 more mules; first cost, $4,250,000; monthly addition to wages and forage, not less than $500,000. Can so much be necessary, and when?

On 30th of September, exclusive of supply trains, the Army of the Cumberland had in the front 2,800 wagons, 16,400 mules. Many thousand animals died or were sent to the rear, but only a few hundred wagons, according to my information, were lost or destroyed. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps joined, with full quota of transportation, after the 30th September. On 31st December the Army of the Cumberland reports 2,500 wagons and 13,000 mules serviceable.

Is the Army of the Cumberland to be doubled in size? And if so, will not the troops ordered to it bring their own transportation? Will a larger train than that which sufficed to move from Murfreesborough into Georgia be necessary in the new campaign; and, finally, can such a train live? I have communicated with General Allen.

Many mules were sent to Louisville, Saint Louis, and Mattoon to recruit. These should be drawn upon. All the best teams in depot service should be sent to the field, and be replaced by reduced animals, still capable of serving in the cities. This we do here, but it will be resisted by quartermasters, wagon-masters, and teamsters in the depots, and will require your strong authority to compel.

There should be 2,000 or 3,000 fresh mules at Louisville, and several thousand recruited. I have called for reports by telegraph. To supply 3,000 more wagons in any short time will be difficult. Are they really necessary?

The armies will not in all be numerically stronger than last spring, and 3,000 wagons cannot have been lost or worn out. It is important to collect existing material for the new campaign, as far as possible, instead of purchasing anew. The expenses of the past six months are much greater than ever before, and our appropriations are giving out. When should the new outfit start? To avoid consumption of supplies difficult to get to the front, the animals should be held in the rear as long as possible. Not being advised as to your present intentions as to movements, I am unable to give instructions. Do not allow any calls not really necessary. Our difficulties are for money, rather than men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, February 8, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,

Nashville:

Your dispatch of 2[.30] p. m., February 6, was received that evening, but only so much of it could be translated as to make me understand that I am expected to detach from my command 10,000 men, in addition to Stanley's division, and to report when I can start. I can start a portion of the additional troops day after to-morrow, but I do not see how they can be fed in an exhausted country until the railroad is completed to Loudon. I am in hopes to get the railroad completed and in operation to Loudon by Thursday next. These 10,000 should be replaced by troops from Logan's command immediately, else the enemy might take advantage of my move toward Knoxville and attack and capture this place. It will require an entire division to hold the railroad secure from here to Loudon.

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Scouts and deserters say Cleburne's division at Tunnel Hill; Anderson's, Breckinridge's, Stewart's at Dalton; Cheatham's ordered to

Mobile; General Johnston at Rome last Thursday; Breckinridge's division under marching orders for the past week; Grigsby's brigade of cavalry sent to Decatur to recruit; all Kentucky cavalry turned over to John Morgan, who is at Decatur reorganizing his command—force, about 2,000 men. Fight took place yesterday between Second Kentucky Cavalry and Third Alabama Cavalry; the former refused to re-enlist as ordered; the latter ordered to fire on them; did so, killing 3, wounding 5; Second Kentucky returned the fire, killing and wounding 30, then dispersed. Kentucky candidate for Congress making speeches throughout the army. Deserter six days from Meridian says General Sherman marching on that place with 12,000 men. French's and Loring's divisions retreating before him to Mobile.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *February* 8, 1864.

General W. D. WHIPPLE:

General Logan applied to me for a regiment of cavalry; mentioned that the enemy was concentrating at Gadsden; had constructed a bridge for crossing the river. I have ordered Colonel Miller to ascertain the correctness of the report and prevent the enemy crossing. General Logan has Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Third Regulars, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. The cavalry does not exceed 1,000. The troops with General W. S. Smith have not returned. I leave for Nashville in the 3 a. m. train to-morrow.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Germantown, Tenn.:

Waring's brigade is just going into camp. It is in very good condition, all things considered. We must all work day and night until its necessities can be supplied. The clothing can be invoiced to Lieutenant Ferdinand Hesse, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, brigade quartermaster. Push it along. What is detaining the grain?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 8, 1864.
(Received 6.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please give me command of one of the corps in the Army of the Potomac.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—For Halleck to Grant and reply about cavalry for Banks, see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part II.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Huntsville, Ala., February* 8, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. William Harrow, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 31, current series, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is hereby assigned to the command of the Fourth Division of this army corps and will at once relieve the present commanding officer.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 8, 1864.

Cairo, in the State of Illinois, is annexed to the Department of the Tennessee; and Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, is annexed to the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 9, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Received 2.40 a. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The change of railroad manager has added 60 per cent. to the freight carried. This, I hope, will enable me soon to supply an army in East Tennessee sufficient to drive Longstreet out. The road will be complete to Loudon to-morrow, and to Stevenson via Decatur by Monday next.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

The wagons and mules called for by General Thomas are more than can be required by the four departments in my command in addition to what they have. If furnished we could not supply them nor move with such a train. I will make an order regulating transportation in a few days.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

When the army moves in the spring it will have to be with less than half the transportation they have been heretofore accustomed to. Much of the additional transportation required can be got by reducing that in the hands of troops left in depots and on railroad duty. It will be impossible to subsist a large wagon train, and besides they will impede the progress of armies marching over the narrow and mountainous roads of the South.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

Your telegram in reference to transportation received. Colonel Easton's estimate was made on the supposition that this army might be filled up to the maximum strength, but we shall need nearly all the horses estimated for, as the cavalry has been on constant duty all fall and winter and is now almost entirely broken down. The estimate for mules can be reduced by dispensing with the greater part of the transportation for troops at depots and guarding railroads.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The early winter we have had betokens an early spring. I am very desirous of being ready to take advantage of the first dry roads to commence a campaign. Before I can start, however, many of our veterans must return and the new levies brought into the field.

Now, general, my particular object in detailing you for the service you are now on was to have some one who knew the importance of reorganization and discipline with the new troops from their enlistment. In this way I expected to have troops ready for duty from the moment they report for duty. I wish you would urge upon Governor Morton the importance of this, and ask him for me to organize into companies and regiments all those who are to go into new regiments, and to detach those who are destined to fill up old organizations, at once. We will have some sharp fighting in the spring, and if successful I believe the war will be ended within the year.

If the enemy gain temporary advantage the war will be protracted. I want 10,000 and more troops now badly. With such a number I could let my veterans go, and could drive Longstreet out of East Tennessee.

I wish you could prevail on the Governor to organize all the forces he has and send you here at once. I would keep the division together, and where by contact with old troops they would improve more in one day than in six where they are.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 9, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I arrived here and assumed command this morning. I will report the condition of affairs as soon as possible.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, February 9, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception by flag of truce of your communication requesting permission for the families of Col. H. L. W. McClung and Mr. J. B. Boyd to be removed beyond our lines. The required permission is granted, and the families named will be conveyed by railroad train, under cover of flag of truce, to Strawberry Plains to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 10 a. m. Mrs. Martin will be permitted to enter our lines to join her friends in Ohio, provided she be willing to take the oath of allegiance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Maryville, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Scouting parties to Tuckaleechee and Wier's Coves develop the fact that all the rebels in those localities left there day before yesterday.

A reconnaissance ordered yesterday on the main Sevierville road discovered that no rebels were upon that road except some very small straggling parties who came to the cross-road to Knoxville. Day before yesterday a party of 100 came to the Knoxville cross-roads, and, crossing to, returned by the Knob road.

I have moved my division this morning to Motley's Ford, and shall establish courier-lines between that place and Maryville and to Loudon.

I forward herewith report of the "effective force," officers and men, present for duty, and serviceable horses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I judge from movements my scouts report that the enemy's force is probably withdrawing from the vicinity of Sevierville. I will send out a scouting party to-day in order to ascertain. I leave one regiment of Colonel Garrard's division here with General Beatty.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

What do you ascertain about the ammunition and pontoons? The information I get renders it all-important that we get off at the earliest possible moment. Is the Germantown force preparing a crossing over the Coldwater?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 9, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Dispatch from Colonel McMillen is received. Move your Germantown brigade to-morrow, via Olive Branch, Byhalia, and Tallaloosa, to Waterford. From this point let it threaten a crossing of the Tallahatchie at the railroad bridge, in conjunction with the infantry brigade which I will order to move on Wyatt. I will meet you at Germantown and give you all particulars.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

COLLIERVILLE, *February* 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General BUCKLAND:

Let Colonel McMillen move his command to Wyatt, where I will communicate with him. I design using him in conjunction with my cavalry against Forrest if he makes a stand in the neighborhood of Oxford. I have positive information that Forrest's command is concentrating at Oxford. I have no fear that he will attempt moving to the north until I have passed the Tallahatchie. If McMillen can disencumber himself of his train without weakening his force materially, he had better do so.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

GERMANTOWN, *February* 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville:

Scouting party sent to communicate with Colonel McMillen just returned. Report that McMillen crossed the Coldwater at 4 p. m. yesterday, at Perry's Ferry, 1 mile below where the railroad crosses the Coldwater. He was traveling on the Panola road, and intended to encamp last night at Hickory Hill.

A. W. McCLURE,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Collierville, February 9, 1864—9.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUCKLAND,
Commanding:

Please communicate an order from me to Colonel McMillen to move with his brigade eastward toward Wyatt, and threaten a crossing of Tallahatchie at that point. A cavalry brigade will start from Germantown toward the same point to-morrow.

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Div. of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.
HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Collierville, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

On the march about to be made by this command, the troops will move in columns of one brigade each, as nearly on parallel lines and within close supporting distances of each other as the roads of the country and the supplies of forage it affords will permit. Constant communication will be kept up between the center and each of the right and left columns.

Heavy and continuous firing at the positions of any column will be cause sufficient for the other brigades to move promptly to the support of the one engaged, unless circumstances known to the brigade commanders would render such movement hazardous and inexpedient. To this extent discretionary power must reside in the subordinate commanders. The strength of cavalry consisting to a great extent in its momentum, the attack must be made en masse, and with just such rate of speed as is consistent with a maintenance of the organization of each command.

Our commands must never be permitted to receive a charge at a halt, but must meet charge with charge.

All officers of every grade are specially intrusted to inculcate the idea that on favorable ground a saber charge of our forces upon the enemy, who have laid aside their sabers, must result in most signal and decisive success, if resolutely made.

Trusting in the justice of our cause, in the valor and patriotism of our fellow soldiers, and in Him who controls all things, I exhort all to an earnest endeavor to write their names in imperishable characters on the page of history that we are about to add to the annals of our beloved country.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.
HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 29, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, February 3, 1864, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio to Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. Volunteers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 18. } *Knoxville, Tenn., February* 9, 1864.

In compliance with orders from the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Department and Army of the Ohio.

The departmental staff will remain unchanged, with the following exceptions:

Maj. J. F. Anderson, aide-de-camp; Maj. E. N. Strong, aide-de-camp, and Capt. George E. Gouraud, aide-de-camp, of the personal staff of Major-General Foster, are relieved from duty in this department.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. William M. Wherry, aide-de-camp; Capt. A. H. Engle, aide-de-camp; and Capt. G. W. Schofield, aide-de-camp, are hereby announced on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 10, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I am compelled to send about 4,000 mules to Kentucky to be recruited. They will soon starve to death if kept here. This army is almost destitute of serviceable mules and artillery horses, and it would be impossible to support them here if we had them. No movement of this army can be made within the next six or eight weeks except by infantry alone and carrying their provisions. The artillery cannot move until supplied with fresh horses and forage. Longstreet's army is in much the same condition as this. I have no fears for the safety of our present position in East Tennessee, and unless there are reasons for a speedy advance, which I do not now understand, I think it would be unwise to attempt one for the present. If, however, it is deemed necessary to drive Longstreet out of East Tennessee now, I believe it is possible to do it with 10,000 more infantry than I now have, but it will have to be done slowly, so that the railroad can be repaired to supply the troops. Please inform me what you desire me to do under the circumstances I have stated.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Prepare to start for Knoxville on Saturday. I will order Logan to send to Chattanooga all the troops he can and still guard his line of road. The number will probably be about 5,000 men. One division of your command will have to move out to hold the road to the Hiwassee.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 10, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

The engineer reports that he will have the railroad finished to Loudon on Friday next. As they are very much in need of supplies at Knoxville, I think it will be best to allow time for an accumulation there, before the troops from here move up. I will try to provide for the defense of the place by placing a division of General Logan's corps at Chickamauga Station, and Davis' division in front of Cleveland, to cover the railroad, taking with me Stanley's, Johnson's, and Baird's divisions. Will you order the division of Logan to move to this place as soon as possible?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, February 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

SIR: In compliance with your request I send to Strawberry Plains this day, by flag of truce, the families of Mr. McClung and Mr. Boyd, and also Mrs. Gillespie. I have the honor to ask in return that the family of Mr. Harris, now residing in Dandridge, be permitted to come within our lines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-THIRD CORPS,
South side of Knoxville, February 10, 1864.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Knoxville:

CAPTAIN: I left all quiet on the Sevierville road, half an hour ago. The enemy fell back after exchanging fire with our men on picket. From the hill I can distinctly observe camp fires to the west of the Maryville road, I should judge about 4 miles distant. We cannot be surprised. You may assure the general commanding the corps that we will hold on to the position. My communication was not intended to convey the impression that we would not, but simply that the force here, three small regiments, is inadequate, in case of a serious attack. Our line extends fully 2 miles, for the defense of which we have little more than 1,000 men. I deemed it my duty to apprise the proper authorities of this fact, and there leave the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The enemy is displaying signal lights in our front. They are to the right as well as to the left of the Sevierville road. There is danger, in my judgment, of their moving in rear of our forces at Maryville. Should we be attacked here, the artillery on the north side can be of great service in protecting our left flank.

D. C.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Point Burnside, Ky.:

You will at once turn over your command to the senior colonel, with instructions to move with the command to Knoxville with all dispatch. You will then at once proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., report in person at headquarters Department of the Ohio, and account for the delay in moving forward with your command.

Please acknowledge by telegram receipt of this.

By command of Major-General Foster:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 10, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

The cavalry are ordered to Mount Sterling to be remounted and reorganized. It would interfere seriously with this arrangement to detach a regiment from the command at present.

The petition of Governor Bramlette and others to have General Burbridge assigned to the command of the District of Kentucky was returned to General Grant, with the indorsement that General Ammen had already been assigned to that command.

I telegraphed to you on the 3d of February that General Hobson would assume command of the District of Kentucky during the absence of General Ammen.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *February* 10, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Mr. Beckwith has been restored. Captain Stokes will be made quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Governors of States have no authority to furlough troops. Please report any cases that have occurred, and the Secretary of War will so inform the governors who have done so.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MOUNT STERLING, *February* 10, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON:

A report is generally current among rebel sympathizers that a mounted force is advancing on this point. Citizens are skedaddling from Owingsville. I do not credit the report, as I have a strong scout under my best captain at Salyersville.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
Colonel Forty-fifth Kentucky, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, February 10, 1864.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Commanding Second Division:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you relieve four companies of the Third Brigade, now on duty between Bridgeport and Stevenson, by troops from the First Brigade, and send the four companies so relieved to relieve the troops of the First Division now on duty at and near Anderson. You will then send this detachment of the First Division to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster, Twentieth Connecticut, commanding at Cowan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Move to Chattanooga all the forces you can at once. The entire line of railroad must be guarded, but reduce the force to a minimum. Send no artillery. Let it remain where it is.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *February* 10, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch just received. Will be in motion by daylight in the morning. Shall I send camp and garrison equipage, or do you desire them to get there as rapidly as possible, light? Please answer.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

ATHENS, *February* 10, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER:

There are one or two bridges right at the junction that I will build if a force can be sent there to protect them. It is only a mile from Decatur, and they would not be safe without strong guard. Please answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
2½ *Miles east of Hillsborough, Miss., February* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to say he wishes you to get as early a start to-morrow morning as possible and be prepared to make as long a march in the direction of Decatur [as possible], it being an object to make distance to-morrow.

I am, general, with much respect,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: Waring's brigade only reached this point yesterday. I had previously moved the infantry brigade toward Panola and am moving the cavalry to-day in the direction of New Albany, and will push ahead with all energy. I fear this delay will rob me of the opportunity of accomplishing the work assigned to me; but it has been unavoidable by any effort that I could make, and I will now do all that I can. My command is in splendid condition, and all the information that I have been able to get—and it is quite full, and, I think, reliable—justifies me in waiting for the brigade from above. Forrest has two brigades concentrated at Oxford. Chalmers is at a point on the railroad 12 miles south of Panola. I think they will all move toward Grenada or Pontotoc. Will you move any force up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Meridian? I will hurt them all I can, and endeavor to open direct communication with you at the earliest possible moment. Weather beautiful; roads getting good.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, having been by the President of the United States assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, now commanding that corps, is hereby relieved and will await further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Tallibogue Creek, Scott Co., Miss.,
February 10, 1864.

The troops of this command will be placed on half rations of bread until further orders. Foraging parties will only be sent out under the direction of commanding officers of regiments, and always under charge of careful officers. Straggling and marauding must be stopped.

Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, and companies will be held to the strictest accountability for the enforcement of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Huntsville, Ala., February* 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, commanding First Division, will move four regiments at daylight to-morrow morning (February 11), with camp and garrison equipage and 40 rounds per man of ammunition, to Bridgeport, Ala., by land, reporting at that place to Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies.

VI. Commanding officer Second Division will move four regiments at daylight to-morrow morning (February 11), with camp and garrison equipage and 40 rounds per man of ammunition, to Bridgeport, Ala., by land, reporting at that place to Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies.

VII. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division, will move two regiments to-morrow (February 11), with camp and garrison equipage and 40 rounds per man of ammunition, to Bridgeport, Ala., by railroad. Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies will direct their movement to that place.

VIII. Brig. Gen. William Harrow, commanding Fourth Division, will move four regiments at daylight to-morrow morning (February 11), with camp and garrison equipage and 40 rounds of ammunition, to Bridgeport, Ala., by land, reporting at that place to Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies.

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X. Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies, of the Third Division, is assigned to the command of an expedition being sent to Chattanooga and will proceed to Bridgeport, Ala., with two regiments as required in paragraph VII of this order, at which place four regiments from the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, respectively, are required to report to him.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., February* 10, 1864.

In accordance with War Department General Orders, No. 34, current series, and in compliance with Department Special Orders, No. 41, paragraph VII, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox turns over the command of this corps to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, who has been assigned to the same by the President of the United States.

Capt. E. D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Theodore Cox, aide-de-camp, as the personal staff of General Cox, will accompany him. The other officers of the corps staff will await the orders of General Stoneman.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 10, 1864.

In accordance with assignment of the President of the United States and in obedience to paragraph XI, Special Orders, No. 30, current series, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the undersigned hereby announces himself to the Twenty-third Corps as its permanent commander.

The corps staff will remain as heretofore organized, until further orders.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER,
MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.,
Nashville, February 10, 1864.

A. Anderson is hereby appointed general superintendent of transportation and maintenance of roads in use, and W. W. Wright chief engineer of construction, in the Military Division of the Mississippi. They will be respected accordingly.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Col., U. S. A., and Gen. Manager Mil. Railroads, U. S.

Approved:

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 11, 1864—11.30 a. m.
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I expect to get off from Chattanooga by Monday next a force to drive Longstreet out of East Tennessee. It has been impossible heretofore to subsist the troops necessary for this work.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 11, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Are not steamers carrying rations to Loudon? Cannot rations enough be got ahead by Monday to warrant your starting? It is important to move without much preparation so as to get off before the enemy can anticipate our movement and re-enforce Longstreet.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 11, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. is received. Both railroad and steamboat are carrying subsistence and forage. The troops will be ready to move Saturday. There will be but a very small garrison left here. Major-General Foster will arrive in Nashville at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *February* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Supplies are only reaching here to supply daily consumption. Cannot a large amount of stores be forwarded while the river is navigable?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

We have shipped from this port and New Albany since the 1st of February 13,000 barrels of flour, 2,000,000 pounds of pork and bacon, 500,000 pounds of bread, 3,200 tons of hay, 34,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, all independent of shipments by the Nashville railroad.

Three times this amount of grain is on the way from Saint Louis and ports below. We have called into service every boat within our reach, with the boats returning from Nashville, and such others as we may be able to procure. We hope to be able to transport 500,000 bushels of grain, and other stores in proportion, within the next ten days.

General Banks and General Sherman have taken from us thirty-seven first-class boats, with large amount of stores. Whatever is possible will be done.

ROBERT ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding U. S. Army, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your proposal to exchange 50 of our wounded soldiers now in your hands for a like number of yours which you suppose to be at Atlanta. We have but 41 wounded Federal soldiers at Atlanta, and their surgeon reports 14 of them unable to bear removal. I accept your proposal for the others with pleasure, the exchange to be made at or near Graysville, and as soon after the arrival of the men who have been ordered to this place as may be convenient to you.

Most respectfully,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

NASHVILLE, *February* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville, Tenn.*:

I deem it of the utmost importance to drive Longstreet out immediately, so as to furlough the balance of our veterans, and to prepare for a spring campaign of our own choosing, instead of permitting the enemy to dictate it for us. Thomas is ordered to start 10,000 men, besides the remainder of Granger's corps, at once. He will take no artillery, but will take his artillery horses, and 3 mules to 100 men. He will probably start next Monday.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 11, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Major-General Foster informed me that a raid upon Longstreet's rear had been projected through North Carolina, but its execution was suspended until my arrival. To make that raid now would use up all the effective cavalry horses and leave me destitute of cavalry, and I think it would be better to organize the cavalry I now have in Kentucky, and send it through Pound Gap upon Longstreet's rear. If at the same time one could be made up in the Kanawha Valley, and my force here be ready to move at the same time, we might hope for a complete success.

Please inform me what you think should be and can be done.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 11, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga*:

The two cavalry divisions in front are in tolerably good condition. They will be able to get forage north of the Little Tennessee for about two weeks. I think there must be some forage between the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee. The cavalry is not in condition to make any extensive movement without being entirely used up. I do not think it advisable to attempt one for the present. Sturgis has gone to Kentucky with one division to remount it.

SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, February 11, 1864.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding Cavalry Forces:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that the preparations for the proposed expedition toward Virginia, under Colonel La Grange, shall be continued, but that no movement shall be made until further instructions be sent. Meanwhile, the commanding general will communicate with General Grant.

General Foster left here on the 9th instant. General Schofield is now in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 11, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER,
Loudon:

Colonel Cameron reports the enemy's cavalry advancing on the Sevierville road, and that they are in considerable force at Trundle's Cross-Roads. They may possibly move toward Maryville. Instruct General Willich to be on the alert. Keep us advised of any movements you may learn. Send information to the cavalry at Motley's Ford.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-THIRD CORPS,
South side Knoxville, February 11, 1864.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-third Corps:

CAPTAIN: Signaling by the enemy continued on the range of hills extending along our front until after midnight. Large camp-fires, as the night advanced, were distinctly visible. Lieutenant Jones, in charge of detachment sent with wood-choppers, was surrounded last night. He has got safely in with all his men. He reports the enemy in large force. Their wagon train accompanies them. The enemy encamped about 8 miles from here last night.

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARYVILLE, *February* 11, 1864.

Colonel FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Loudon:

Your telegram is just received. I have sent copy to Colonel McCook, as directed. I have reports from scouts twice per day, and cannot believe that there is any force this side of Sevierville but cavalry. They have fired on my outposts at Little River, on the Trundle's, Sevierville, and Tuckaleechee roads last evening and to-day. My information is that they fell back this afternoon. Deserters who came in to-day, left about Sevierville last Friday, say there is no infantry this side of Strawberry Plains and Dandridge. From all the information I think their whole cavalry force is on my front about Trundle's Cross-Roads. I will keep you informed of all the information I can get.

I am, very respectfully,

S. BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 11, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

It will be impossible to send down the pontoon bridge for a week or ten days. Captain Dickerson will go to Loudon to-morrow to arrange for crossing supplies.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 11, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is very important to secure the early return of veterans, and the forwarding of new levies to the front, to enable us to commence an early spring campaign. Cannot governors of States send their newly enlisted men at once? They will become soldiers much quicker by contact with veterans than where they are, and they could take the place of those still left who are entitled to furloughs.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Congress has been more than two months discussing the draft bill, and unless it soon passes we cannot fill up infantry regiments in time to supply the place of furloughed men. Other armies are in the same or worse condition than yours.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PULASKI, *February* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS:

There is no guard at Duck River bridge. The nearest force is one company of mine stationed at Duck River Station to guard my stores that arrive on cars; up to this time that company has kept a good watch over it. My company will return in a day or two. It appears to me so important a work, with the pontoon bridge close by it, that the force at Columbia, 2½ miles up the river, should be moved down to the bridge. I do not suppose you care about the town; you know it is not in my command. I do not think it safe as now guarded.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *February* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have just returned from opposite Decatur. Cars can run there as soon as Duck River bridge is done—say next Wednesday. Not much done west of Huntsville; four pretty large bridges to build. I will get ready to move as suggested. I ought to have five or six regiments back now. The Second and Seventh Iowa's time is out, also Fuller's brigade from Ohio. If you could hurry up their return I would be strong enough. The Tennessee is fordable in two places and the cavalry force has increased. I suspect that Davidson's brigade from Rome has been sent down the valley. There was a pontoon bridge in Nashville when I was there. Can I have it?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Fourteen of my largest regiments of infantry from different commands along the line of railroad started this morning at 7 o'clock for the place designated. I have sent General Matthies in command, he being the only general officer now in the corps present except division commanders. If they are to remain at any given point I will leave him in command, but if to go to the front I will send some one else and relieve him. You will please notify me if it becomes necessary to send some other officer.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN.,
February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: After having almost made a cavalry command of 7,000 men, I have put it all in motion, and will move with all energy to the accomplishment of the work assigned to me. The delay that has resulted from the failure of the cavalry brigade to arrive here from Columbus has been so long and so vexatious that I have worried myself into a state of morbid anxiety and fear that I will be entirely too late to perform my part of the work, and to have moved without that command would have been to make the success of the movement dependent on the best of luck. The causes of this delay are set forth in a report which I ordered Colonel Waring to make of his march, and which will accompany my own report of my operations.* I shall not be able to communicate with you again for some time. Forrest is south of the Tallahatchie with about 8,000 men all told—about 5,000 good troops. May success attend all your operations. I will do the best I can.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH.
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.
HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 11, 1864.

I. Maj. Southard Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported in obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will report in person to Major-General Thomas, commanding the department.

II. Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is announced as provost-marshal-general of this department, vice Lieut. Col. William M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, relieved at his own request.

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*See Part I, p. 262.

III. Capt. Paul Babcock, jr., signal officer, U. S. Army, is announced as chief signal officer of this department, vice Capt. Jesse Merrill, signal officer, U. S. Army, relieved, to date from January 5, 1864.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 11, 1864.

The Third Wisconsin Volunteers (Col. William Hawley commanding) will, at as early an hour as practicable to-morrow, march to Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., there to establish a camp for Union refugees, in compliance with General Orders, No. 2, paragraph IV, current series, headquarters Twelfth Corps, of February 10.

The regiment will be provided with 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and such a quantity of rations as the transportation will allow. Colonel Hawley will make weekly reports to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding division:

GEORGE ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE GEN. MANAGER, MIL. RAILROADS, U. S.,
Nashville, Tenn., February 11, 1864.

A. ANDERSON, Esq.:

SIR: You are hereby appointed general superintendent of transportation on U. S. military railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Your duties will be confined to the management of transportation on all railroads in use in this military division, together with all necessary repairs of the same.

You will have, with the approval of the general manager, full authority to engage the services of all persons for whose acts you are held responsible, and will have full power to dismiss any subordinate when in your judgment the interests of the service will be promoted thereby.

You will also, with the approval of the general manager, have authority to establish rates of compensation of all persons serving under you.

You will at an early day present to the general manager, for his approval, a plan of the organization of your department.

You will have authority to make requisitions for supplies upon the assistant quartermaster detailed to service on military railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi. You have power to make requisitions for men or materials, or both, upon the chief engineer in charge of construction in this division, when in your opinion the emergency calls for such assistance.

As the duties of the general manager will occasionally cause his absence from this military division, you will at such times, and in order to secure prompt action, obey any orders emanating from the general-in-chief of this military division, or the generals in command of the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, in all matters appertaining to the branch of duties in your charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,

Col., U. S. Army, Mil. Dir. and Gen. Man. Railroads, U. S.

OFFICE GEN. MANAGER, MIL. RAILROADS, U. S.,
Nashville, Tenn., February 11, 1864.

W. W. WRIGHT, Esq.:

SIR: You are hereby appointed chief engineer of U. S. military railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Your duties will be confined more especially to the reconstruction and opening of new lines of railroad. For this purpose you will have the entire charge of the construction corps.

You will have authority, with the approval of the general manager, to engage all persons for whose acts you are held responsible, and will have full power to dismiss any person employed under you when in your judgment the interest of the service will be promoted thereby.

You will, with the approval of the general manager, have power to establish rates of compensation of your subordinates, and will at an early day report to the general manager, for his approval, a plan of organization of all the forces in your charge.

You will have authority to make requisitions for supplies, tools, &c., upon the assistant quartermaster detailed to special duty in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and located at Nashville.

It will also be your duty to honor requisitions made upon you for men and materials by the general superintendent of U. S. military railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi for the purpose of repairs of lines in use, but you will in no case withdraw your forces for said repairs without the consent and approval of the general in command of the department where your forces may be located, or the general-in-chief of this military division.

In order to insure prompt action you will, in the absence of the general manager, obey the orders of the general-in-chief of this military division, or the generals in command of the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,

Col., U. S. Army, Mil. Dir. and Gen. Man. Railroads, U. S.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

Will Logan's troops reach here by Monday? I shall have to take nearly everybody away to make up 10,000 men, and therefore do not think it prudent to move before Logan's troops are near here.

G. H. THOMAS,

Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

Conversation with Major-General Foster has undecided me as to the propriety of the contemplated move against Longstreet. Schofield telegraphs the same views. I will take the matter into consideration during the day, after further talk with Foster, and give you the conclusion arrived at. If decided that you do not go I will instruct Schofield to let Granger send off his veterans at once.

Should you not be required to go into East Tennessee, could you not make a formidable reconnaissance toward Dalton, and, if successful in driving the enemy out, occupy that place and complete the railroad up to it this winter?

GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 12, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

It is not practicable to move this army with artillery and wagon transportation before spring, and then the railroad will have to be relied on chiefly. The infantry might be supplied by a train of pack-mules from this place if forage for the mules can be brought here by rail until the railroad can be opened to any new position we may obtain.

With 10,000 additional infantry I believe I would be strong enough without artillery to drive Longstreet out of East Tennessee. I can have the pack train here by the 1st of March. If you can give me 10,000 infantry, and supply me here with provisions and forage, I am willing to undertake the rest.

My opinion is, however, that it would be wiser to wait until spring, but am willing to leave by the 1st of March, if time is deemed of sufficient importance.

I have telegraphed substantially the above to Major-General Grant.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I think an advance on Dalton would be successful, if you will let me have the division of Logan during the movement.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 12, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Logan's troops started yesterday morning. If I decide not to make the move at present into East Tennessee, I will send them back, unless you require them to aid in advance on Dalton. (See my telegram of this morning.*)

GRANT,
Major-General.

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*See p. 373.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

If it is decided to advance from this point before the road will admit of wagon transportation, I can organize a train of pack-mules sufficient to supply the army from this place. It will take until the 1st of March, and perhaps longer, to accomplish it. Ten thousand additional infantry will be sufficient without artillery, unless Longstreet should receive re-enforcements. He has received none yet, unless it be some cavalry from Georgia. He has the railroad in running order to Strawberry Plains. His main force is still in the vicinity of Morristown. His cavalry are foraging south.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville*:

No movement will be made against Longstreet at present. Give your men and animals all the rest you can preparatory for early operations in the spring. Furlough all the veterans you deem it prudent to let go.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville, Tenn.*:

You need not attempt the raid with the cavalry you now have. If that in Kentucky can recruit up it may do hereafter to send it on such an expedition. I have asked so often for a co-operative movement from the troops in West Virginia that I hardly expect to see anything to help us from there. General Halleck says they have not got men enough. Crook, however, has gone there and may undertake to strike the road about New River.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga*:

Will it be practicable for you to supply this command with forage by rail from Chattanooga? It will hardly be possible for us to subsist our animals more than two weeks longer.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: I have got General Thomas ready to move with a force of about 14,000 infantry into East Tennessee to aid the forces there in expelling Longstreet from the State. He would have started on Monday next if I had not revoked the order. My reasons for doing this are these: General Foster, who is now here (or only left this morning), says that our possession of the portion of East Tennessee is perfectly secure against all danger. The condition of the people within the rebel lines cannot be improved now after losing all they had. Longstreet, where he is, makes more secure other parts of our possessions. Our men, from scanty clothing and short rations, are not in good condition for an advance. There are but very few animals in East Tennessee in condition to move artillery or other stores. If we move against Longstreet with an overwhelming force he will simply fall back toward Virginia until he can be re-enforced or take up an impregnable position. The country being exhausted, all our supplies will have to be carried from Knoxville the whole distance advanced. We would be obliged to advance rapidly and return soon whether the object of the expedition was accomplished or not. Longstreet could return with impunity on the heels of our returning column, at least as far down the valley as he can supply himself from the road in his rear. Schofield telegraphs to the same effect. All these seem to be good reasons for abandoning the movement and I have therefore suspended it. Now that our men are ready for an advance, however, I have directed it to be made on Dalton, and hope to get possession of that place and hold it as a step toward a spring campaign. Our troops in East Tennessee are now clothed; rations are also accumulating. When Foster left most of the troops had ten days' supplies, with 500 barrels of flour and forty days' meat in store and the quantity increasing daily.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., February 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to address you for the purpose of calling the attention of the general commanding the department to the sad condition of the inhabitants of the belt of country lying between our lines and the lines of the Confederate forces south of us. These people are divided in sentiment, some adhering to the Confederate cause, many more professing Union sentiments. The latter are the subjects daily of gross outrages at the hands of Confederate soldiers, being driven from their homes and having their houses and buildings destroyed. Two cases of burning Union men's houses have occurred within a few days; one, a Mr. Lusk, near Red Clay, the other, a Mr. Southerland, near Spring Place. From all I can learn this was done in a spirit of wantonness, and although I cannot say by the orders of any Confederate officer, a very considerable body of Confederate troops were present.

I would respectfully suggest that this matter be made the subject of a communication to the commander of the Confederate forces at Dalton, as I have every confidence that he would promptly exert his authority to suppress this needless and wanton vandalism.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 12, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report that in compliance with your order, copy annexed, marked A, I visited Nashville.

Brigadier-General Ward estimated the troops about Nashville at 14,000, exclusive of his own command, viz:

Convalescents, about	3,500
Armed men in quartermaster's department, about	4,200
General Granger's brigade, about	3,000
About twenty batteries in all, refitting, &c., say	1,500
Third Kentucky Cavalry, about	700
Remounts of cavalry, about	3,000
	15,900

He stated that his letter to General Granger, spoken of in the correspondence, expressing inability to furnish details, was written about January 1, when there were no other troops than the convalescents about Nashville. He was all ready to come forward, fully equipped in every respect; his command was in a state of discomfort, now having turned in their tents, drawn shelter-tents, and made every preparation for a move.

General Granger stated that the effectives for duty in his command (post returns) were only 1,785 enlisted men; that taking Ward's brigade would only leave him Eighteenth Michigan, One hundred and second Ohio, Thirteenth Wisconsin, and Seventy-third Indiana, the latter small, and entered into lengthy and minute details of the nature and extent of the guard duty required. The convalescents, as fast as able to do guard duty, were sent to the front. The cavalry remounts not under his orders; the batteries mostly refitting, &c.

General Rousseau stated that he had pretty nearly made arrangements by which he thought he could relieve Ward's brigade; was not certain; would see and write General Thomas; said he had every desire to send those troops to the front, but the difficulty was in replacing them.

My opinion in the premises is that the interests of the service would be best promoted by moving General Ward's brigade, if not his division, to the front. Their present condition near Nashville, with its temptation to soldiers, will not be improved. The command is represented in a very high state of discipline and perfection in drill. Their permanent camps are broken up, and they are not comfortably situated.

The number of troops necessary at Nashville for all duty at that post I should place at about 3,500. This could be effected by causing General Slocum, Twelfth Corps, to extend his lines to Murfreesborough, including that post, and sending Colonel Coburn's brigade to Nashville and vicinity.

I inclose herewith the correspondence referred to in the order annexed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. 11TH AND 12TH CORPS, *February* 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that General Ward's command may be ordered to its corps without delay, as there are and will be troops passing through Nashville every day for the next two months sufficient to defend it from any attack it will be likely to receive. The necessity for moving any part of the Twelfth Corps in that direction is not appreciated.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

A.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Herewith you will receive a copy of a communication from the major-general commanding the department, relating to the movement of the First Brigade of Ward's division from Nashville to its corps. Also three letters from Generals Rousseau, Granger, and Ward, relating to the same subject. Please read the contents, also the indorsements thereon, and proceed without delay to confer in person with Generals Rousseau, Ward, and Granger, regarding the condition of their commands, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the brigade in question can be sent to the front at this time without injury to the service.

Report the result of your inquiry and observation as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 8, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER,
Comdg. Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit certain papers concerning the movement of General Ward's brigade to the front, or, rather, concerning the effort made to remove it to the front.

The major-general commanding desires that you will, if possible, ascertain whether the brigade in question could be brought to the front without injury to the public service or not. Please return the papers after you have finished with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., January 30, 1864.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Special Field Orders, No. 24, paragraph XIV, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, has been received. I beg leave to suggest that an equal number of troops will be necessary to relieve this command. It has frequently occurred within the past month that requisitions upon General Ward for details for necessary duty at this post have been returned with the indorsement that his troops were all on duty, and that the requisition could not be filled, thus showing that the force at present at the post is really not equal to the demands of the service. This force would necessarily be reduced next week by the loss of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisted as veterans.

The One hundred and second Illinois, now guarding the railroad, would necessarily be required to be relieved, if the First Brigade of General Ward's division is moved to the front, by a regiment from this post, leaving outside of the forts but the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which is really required for provost duty. I could not be responsible for the safety of this important depot with so limited a guard as would be left here after this brigade is taken away.

That the general may better understand the necessity of more troops at this post, I will give in detail the necessary guards daily mounted for the protection of the city and depots of supplies, necessarily scattered over the entire limits of the city:

Grand guard (picket)	360
Interior guard (over depots and magazines)	174
Provost guard and city standing guard	364
Extra permanent guard, *i. e.*, guards over quartermasters' property, outside of picket-lines (mule depots, wood, &c.)	212
Total	1,110

All these are exclusive of escorts, guards to prisoners, train guards, working parties, fatigue duty, and contingent demands.

All these guards and detachments could scarcely be regarded as available for the defense of the city against a sudden assault, and when we reflect that the enemy must know how dependent the Army of the Cumberland is on this great depot, it is not hazarding much to state that the enemy would risk the loss of many men to destroy it, even though he had no hope of holding the position.

The forts which have been in process of construction for several years are not approaching completion, and in their present condition, with the exception of Fort Negley—which covers very little of the ground—will offer no protection to the city.

I have, sir, the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, January 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Unless other troops are sent into district to take the place of General Ward's brigade, I do not see how it is to be relieved. There is not a post now occupied by troops from which I could safely take any men. I deem the present small guard along the several railroads leading from this place to the boundary of my district inadequate, and would respectfully suggest that before General Ward's brigade is taken away from this post an equal number of troops be sent to relieve it.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Army Corps:

Expecting to have started to-day, I did not write you as fully as I might have done. The generals here are anxious for me not to leave, and, as I understand, are informing headquarters that they have not troops enough here without one of my brigades. Let me state to you the true condition of things here as I understand them. They have in the employment of the quartermaster's department some 4,200 armed men, as Captain Cox informs me. They have some 3,000 or 3,500 convalescents. Besides, they have five regiments, numbering nearly 3,000 men. In addition to this they have at least twenty or twenty-five batteries, numbering about 150 men each; making an aggregate total of nearly 14,000 men. There are also a large number of dismounted cavalrymen and the Third Kentucky Cavalry, 700 strong. With this force I learn that they have obtained the privilege of moving my other brigade here to support them. I sincerely hope my other brigade may be sent with me to the front. It may be needed there; is not and cannot be needed here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
February 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

As the First Brigade, First Division, is detained at Nashville, cannot the Second Brigade march with the First when relieved by other troops?

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
February 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that the commanding general will give the request such action as in his judgment he may think proper.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., February 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Army Corps:

COLONEL: An order was issued from district headquarters to withdraw the Twenty-third Missouri from McMinnville to Christiana, leaving Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry at former post.

When my First Brigade was ordered to remain at Nashville the order was rescinded, but to me clearly indicates what will be done when the First Brigade moves. From all I can learn I am led to believe that my division will be taken front before any other troops in the district, consequently desire to have my troops as much in hand as possible. Leaving the Nineteenth Michigan alone at McMinnville almost isolates it from the rest of the brigade, rendering a movement necessarily slow if not uncertain. What I would suggest is, that the Twenty-third Missouri be left where it is and the Nineteenth Michigan drawn in. If General Rousseau's division is to remain in the district, would it not be better for his regiments to garrison the isolated posts?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
February 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, concurring in the opinion of the division commander.

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that the commanding general will give this request such action as in his judgment he may think proper.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., February 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Army Corps:

Orders having been received to remain here until again ordered to the front, the command is being kept in readiness to move when ordered. Thus situated, I think the only duties that ought to be imposed upon this brigade are such as would not force me to delay several days after ordered to move before I could have the detachments brought into their respective regiments. One detail of men has already been made on the brigade, to be gone ten days and to be stationed 15 or 20 miles from the city. That I had filled, and wrote to General Granger, commanding post, desiring no more such details to be made on this brigade, as I thought such details might place me in a condition not to comply with the order to march. I have had the wagons unloaded, but am otherwise ready to move when ordered, as soon as the detailed men can be called in. I am anxious to get my division in front and together as soon as consistent with the public good, for I long to have a public test of my men and myself. They are, I think, in good condition for fighting, and officers and men are anxious to show friends and foes how well they can battle under our country's flag.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
February 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARYVILLE, *February* 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I arrived here last night and found the report, as I supposed, of our troops having been attacked and having evacuated this place unfounded. The report seems to have been made out of whole cloth, and the only basis of it was an attack yesterday morning upon our cavalry pickets here. Our pickets repulsed them easily. To-day I have talked with several citizens, and they all agree that Longstreet is getting short of forage and that it is not improbable that he may essay a movement down on the Little Tennessee for forage.

It is idle to think that the enemy's cavalry can whip us here. Bentley [Wood ?] would like nothing better than to have them attempt it.

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-THIRD CORPS,
South side Holston, near Knoxville, February 12, 1864.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Div., 23d Corps, Knoxville, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have had the Sevierville road scouted to-day 6 miles out. No enemy met with. From information gathered by the scouts, and from citizens who have come into our lines, I learn that the enemy fell back yesterday to Therman's Cross-Roads, 12 miles from here.

All agree in stating that the force was large, and composed exclusively of cavalry. The advance I should judge to have been for the purpose of reconnoitering the positions and strength of our forces on this side the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Forwarded to major-general commanding corps.

February 11 and 12, the rebel force on the Sevierville road were cavalry, and have retreated through Haynes' Gap, 230 men. The rebels have burned the fortifications and evacuated Strawberry Plains. Rebel citizens are leaving the Plains with the army. Rebel pickets 2 miles this side of Rocky Valley meeting-house.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 12, 1864.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report, being the effective strength of the Ninth Army Corps:

Staff of First Division, Ninth Army Corps, 4 officers.

Batteries L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, Lieut. E. Gittings commanding, stationed with First Division at Erin's Station, E. Tenn.—3 officers, 83 men; total, 86.

Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. W. W. Buckley commanding, detached, stationed in intrenchments around Knoxville—4 officers, 82 men; total, 86.

First Brigade, First Division, Col. David Morrison commanding, stationed at Erin's Station, E. Tenn.—51 officers, 870 men; total, 921.

Second Brigade, First Division, Col. E. W. Peirce commanding, stationed at Erin's Station, E. Tenn. (N. B.—The Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, numbering 18 officers and 191 enlisted men, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 17 officers and 137 enlisted men, have re-enlisted and are waiting to be furloughed; they are included in this brigade)—62 officers, 851 men; total, 913.

Total of First Division, Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero commanding, 124 officers, 1,886 men; total, 2,010.

Staff of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, 7 officers.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Lieut. Col. M. N. Collins commanding, stationed at Lyon's Mills, E. Tenn. (N. B.—The Second Maryland Volunteers, numbering 18 officers and 222 men, have re-enlisted and are waiting to be furloughed; they are included in this brigade)—31 officers, 788 men; total, 819.

Total of Second Division, Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox commanding, 38 officers, 788 men; total, 826.

Unassigned: Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, Lieut. W. P. Graves commanding, detached, serving in Fort Sanders—3 officers, 73 men; total, 76. Four companies Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (mounted), Col. James Biddle commanding, detached on special duty—11 officers, 262 men; total, 273. Total of unassigned, 14 officers, 335 men; total, 349.

Total effective strength of Ninth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John G. Parke commanding, 176 officers, 3,009 men; total, 3,185.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Decatur, Miss., February 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, on the march:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will push forward and up to Little Chunky River, about 4 miles east of this place, one brigade of your command, and also the cavalry commanded by Colonel Winslow. The remainder of your corps you will put in camp at your convenience anywhere east of the water near Decatur, which will enable the Seventeenth Corps to close up well and be in good position. It is now all on the road and moving forward well.

I am, with much respect, general, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECATUR, MISS., *February* 12, 1864—5 p. m.

General HURLBUT, *Little Chunky:*

Your train has been standing here for the last four hours and does not move a bit. I have sent forward to see why. I doubt if McPherson can get here for your train. Somebody ought to see to the rear of your train. It stops, drivers sit by the road, and all seem to wait for God or Providence to fill the ruts or mend the bridges. Get ready to start forward without train other than the one ordered last night, and as soon as you hear of McPherson coming up within supporting distance shove on to Big Chunky and toward Meridian. The point I am to reach is the Tunnel Hill, from which to strike both railroads to the west and south of Meridian. Do you hear anything of W. Sooy Smith?

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

Logan, with fifteen regiments, is now on his way to Chattanooga. This will enable you to move forward with all your effective force. Start at the earliest practicable moment. It will be well to keep up the idea among the officers and men that they are going into East Tennessee until you actually start.

By this means the enemy may be deceived.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *February* 13, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. this day is received. I will start as soon as possible after the arrival of General Logan's troops. Have received a rebel paper of the 9th to-day, which says that Sherman occupied Jackson, Miss., on the evening of the 5th; enemy falling back across Pearl River. Cavalry under Lee and Ferguson on west side. Loring is moving from his position (not named) to concentrate his forces with theirs in front of Sherman. Cars running through to Loudon. Telegraph will be finished to-morrow night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 11th is received. I will make all possible haste. Can probably be ready by the time re-enforcements arrive.

Can you send me a light pontoon train? If the rivers rise it will be indispensable.

I will try to take some artillery; if the weather continues dry there will be no difficulty. If the rainy season sets in we may have to work slowly along the railroad.

I will have to use pack-mules from this place, at least for a time. Forage, as well as provisions, will have to be sent here by railroad. I will need fresh horses for nearly all the artillery.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 13, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Dispatches just received from General Schofield and conversation with General Foster, who is now here, have determined me against moving immediately against Longstreet. I will write more fully. No danger whatever to be apprehended in East Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

General Grant decides that the advance shall be made, and that you are to send me 10,000 infantry besides Stanley's division. Please inform me when they can probably reach this place. If you can send me good artillery horses I will try to take some artillery. I will have to rely upon pack-mules to carry provisions and forage from this place, and upon the railroad to bring forage as well as provisions here. I would be glad if you would send me the Fourteenth Corps in preference to other troops.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 13, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville:*

Since seeing General Foster, General Grant has decided to defer an advance on Longstreet for the present. I think, however, that it would be advisable to be prepared to repair Strawberry Plains bridge in the shortest possible time, so that if General Grant decides on making an advance that you can have the cars to depend on. If I can get rid of Johnston at Dalton I can spare you 10,000 infantry, and perhaps more in case of necessity. I learn to-night that the engineer, Mr. Wentz, thinks he can build a temporary bridge at Loudon in two weeks. If so, I think you will have no further difficulty. I would advise that you detain the steamer Lookout at Loudon as a ferry-boat until the bridge is finished. She will do you more service there than in running between that place and this.

Your quartermaster and commissary should confer with Colonels Easton and Porter, and make arrangements for the shipping of supplies of forage and subsistence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *In the Field:*

Halt your troops wherever you may be when this reaches you, and await further orders. It is possible you will not be required at Chattanooga.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 13, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Colonel McCallum reports that protection papers prevent his getting timber necessary for railroad purposes along the line of the railroad. Please telegraph orders to commanding officers along the line of the railroad within your command not to interfere with Colonel McCallum's men taking such timber as he may deem necessary, giving receipt, however, where protection has been extended.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps, Loudon, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you nominate three regiments from your First Division, two from your Second, and two from the Third, to be permanently detached to form the garrison of Chattanooga, three at least of these seven regiments to be veterans. The others will be ordered down at once by you to report to Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding Chattanooga and defenses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 13, 1864.

Maj. G. W. KIRK,
Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry:

MAJOR: You will repair without delay to the mountain district in the western part of North Carolina, and collect together rapidly the straggling soldiers in that region, and such efficient loyal citizens as may enlist in the regiment which you are authorized to raise.

As soon as you shall collect a sufficient force, say from 100 to 200 men, you will descend upon the rear of the rebel army under Longstreet, and destroy as much as possible of his stores and means of transportation. His main depot of supplies is understood to be at Jonesborough; this and such others as you may hear of, you will destroy if possible. Commencing at the point where you strike the railroad, say in the vicinity of Jonesborough, you will move along the railroad into Virginia, damaging the road as much as possible by burning bridges, trestle-work, water tanks, cars, &c., and by tearing up the track. Continue your work as far into Virginia as possible. It is especially important to burn the long trestle-work along the middle fork of the Holston.

The work assigned you is one of vast importance, worthy of any sacrifice brave men can make. I rely upon your bravery, skill, and devotion to the Union cause, to insure your success. The results should be accomplished within ten days or two weeks from this time: three may not be too late. You will send me dispatches frequently, giving such information as you may collect concerning the enemy. Having completed this expedition you will then proceed with the organization of the regiment which you are authorized to raise. You have full power to assume command of all United States soldiers you may find separated from their regiments in the district in which you are to operate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Motley's Ford, East Tenn., February 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville, Tenn.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication relative to preparations for an expedition toward Virginia under Colonel La Grange. Every effort is being made to recruit our horses, but as yet I have been unable to procure the necessary horseshoes. My quartermaster is now absent for that purpose.

I regard the expedition as utterly impracticable at this season of the year under any circumstances. Without horseshoes, and imperfectly provided in other respects, it is likely to result in a failure, possibly a sacrifice of the command. Before any plan is definitely determined on I should like to have an interview with you.

Two of my forage guards were attacked yesterday by 8 guerrillas; they killed 2 and wounded 1. One of my men was killed. The property of those recognized has been ordered destroyed, and if any of them are captured they will not be treated as prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Blue Springs, Tenn., February 13, 1864—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: Intelligence has been brought me an hour since by a citizen that a large force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 2,000, has passed the house of Mr. Carr, some 8 miles east of this point, or rather southeast, on the Spring Place and Cleveland road, going north. The road forks a short distance above Carr's and swings around Cleveland toward Charleston, and again toward Benton. The person who brings the report is vouched for as a loyal and upright man, and he has it second-handed from a Mr. Randolph. It is probably true that somewhat of a force has passed up in that vicinity, although nothing can be ascertained of its number or purposes. It may be a mere reconnaissance or may end in a dash on Cleveland or an attempt to cut the railway or capture a train between that point and Charleston. I have advised Colonel Long at Charleston of my information and Colonel Enyart at Ooltewah, and am preparing to look to everything in this quarter as well as may be. I arrived here this afternoon and have given all the attention possible in so short space of time toward getting the surrounding topography, position of the command, approaches, &c. Means have been taken to ascertain the truthfulness of the report, and, if possible, the numbers and direction of the enemy during the night, and I will advise you as speedily as practicable of what comes of the rumor.

In haste, I am, truly, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 13, 1864.

General THOMAS:

It was reported to me by a rebel captain who brought a rebel mail to McMinnville that Wheeler intended to capture two boats that were going to leave Chattanooga Sunday evening for Knoxville.

THOMAS H. JONES,
Scout.

WATERFORD, MISS., *February* 13, 1864.

Colonel McMILLEN, *Commanding Brigade:*

SIR: I am moving my whole cavalry force, except two battalions, toward New Albany to-day. A battalion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry will threaten a crossing at Wyatt, and one of the Ninth Illinois the railroad crossing toward Abbeville. First, I will push with all vigor for New Albany, and endeavor to throw the whole three brigades over. If the enemy makes a stand at or near New Albany, I shall still desire your co-operation. This can be secured most effectively by moving your brigade rapidly to the mouth of Tippah, and, leaving your train at that point or sending it back, be prepared to follow us around, or to throw your brigade over at that point in case the enemy lets go; second, or if you find it practicable to construct a crossing that will answer for the whole command, at any point from which the road leading out on the other side is not easily commanded by the enemy, do so by all means, and throw your troops across, construct all the defensive works as a tête-de-pont that your limited supply of tools will permit, and communicate with me in all haste. I can then move rapidly to the right, cross into a better country for forage, and secure a shorter route. I will join McCrillis' brigade to-day in the neighborhood of Boatwright's Mill, and move with it toward New Albany. Hepburn's brigade will make a crossing over Tippah at Callahan's Mills, where you can cross if the first plan is decided upon; and, as the decision depends upon what you can do, if you cannot make the crossing below, you may move right up to neighborhood of the mouth of Tippah and threaten a crossing there. Take all the stock you can find.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,

Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, February 13, 1864.

Colonel MCMILLEN:

SIR: I have received a dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Jackson, Miss., February 6, in which he says:

> I received General William Sooy Smith's dispatches of the 2d instant to-night, and regret he was delayed, but trust he started then and has made up his loss of time in speed. We left Vicksburg on the 3d, and entered Jackson the night of the 5th, the heads of the two columns skirmishing all the way with two brigades of cavalry. We captured about 30 prisoners and 1 gun, killed about 20, and wounded at least 50, some of whom are left in houses by the roadside. Our loss is about 10 killed and 25 wounded. We cross Pearl River to-morrow. * * *
>
> Keep the * * * brigade of infantry out in the direction of Panola as far as prudence will warrant. * * * In disposing of the force outside you should be governed by your knowledge as to General Smith's movement and its effect on Forrest's command. * * *

We send you these extracts that you and General Smith (if you can communicate with him) may understand what General Sherman's ideas are as to what your movements should be. I, of course, not knowing the situation of General Smith's command, cannot judge as well as you can as to what you should do; I therefore leave the matter to your judgment. Whether you should move again toward Panola depends upon General Smith's movements. If you can communicate with General Smith you had better send him a copy of this. You will also on receipt of this send this party back with such information as you can give me in regard to General Smith's position and movements, and also your own and of the enemy. Keep me posted as well as you possibly can.

R. P. BUCKLAND,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On the Road, February 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Comg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move forward to-morrow morning as soon as light, in readiness for action, keeping a strong pioneer force at work clearing the road of obstacles, and pushing rapidly and steadily on.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 44. } *Chattanooga, February* 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIV. Brig. Gen. J. B. Steedman is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Post of Chattanooga and the defenses connected therewith.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Recruiting officers and provost-marshals have been directed to send recruits to their regiments as fast as collected, and also to send new regiments to the field as fast as organized. In case General Schofield should be rejected, who do you want to command his department? Name several to select from.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 14, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

As I am desirous of using a portion of Logan's force in the movement on Dalton, I think it will be better for his whole train to come here. As yet no one knows of the direction of the movement. I therefore have great hopes of its success.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

I have reliable information that Longstreet has advanced to Strawberry Plains and has brought a pontoon bridge to the river near that place. I apprehend he intends to make a demonstration upon my front and send his cavalry around my left to cut the railroad between this place and Loudon. Possibly he may make a real attack on this place. I think the re-enforcements from your army should come forward as rapidly as practicable.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville:*

Your dispatch of 13th, 10 a. m., received. Also letter from General Grant, same date. He defers the advance on Longstreet for the present, as I stated in my dispatch of last evening, 12 p. m.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

Do you think it advisable for Logan to leave his trains at Stevenson and send his baggage up by boats? If so, advise him.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Blue Springs, Tenn., February 14, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: The information of which I advised you last night was exaggerated. By putting all the stories together, it was resolved into a reconnaissance in more than ordinary force. The enemy's scouts were within 2½ miles of Cleveland, at junction of Spring Place and Cleveland, and Dalton and Charleston roads; at latter point, however, in small numbers, and left before day. Everything appears quiet along my front to distance of 5 or 6 miles out this morning.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *February* 14, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Schenck, assistant quartermaster, Cumberland Gap, reports one of his trains captured yesterday 16 miles from the Gap. He says the guards ran without firing a shot.

T. E. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MARYVILLE, *February* 14, 1864—10 p. m.

Colonel FULLERTON:

Dispatch inclosing order from General Schofield received. Will try to be ready. Give me early information.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 14, 1864.

Col. E. M. MCCOOK,
Commanding Cavalry Forces:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that Colonel Garrard's division move to the vicinity of Clinton to guard the roads and approaches from the northeast, between the Holston and Clinch Rivers. A portion of the force will occupy Powell's Valley for the purpose of obtaining forage for the command.

Your own division will guard the passes in the country about the head of the Little Tennessee. To effect this object you can move your command as far in that direction as forage can be procured, and then send out detachments to watch the passes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

PULASKI, TENN., *February* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

General Roddey, with most of his command and part of Davidson's brigade, have moved south toward Gadsden; the last left day before yesterday, and crossed mountains on Gadsden road. Only a few men in Tuscumbia Valley. Scout in from Montgomery left the 5th; says on the 4th four regiments passed through, going toward Meridian, and also says that this is all that have passed except the division and brigade that went through about a month ago. He also says that the troops are parts of three or four divisions; the last came from Atlanta. The conscription is being enforced everywhere and sending to the army a good many men. Scout was in Montgomery only five days.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 14, 1864.

Col. ELI LONG,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Cav. Div., Calhoun, Tenn.:

You have doubtless received the report of Brigadier-General Cruft about the reported movements of rebel cavalry upon the Cleveland and Spring Place road. The major-general commanding desires that you send a small cavalry force upon that road to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the truth or falsity of the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, *Loudon, Tenn.:*

Intelligence has been brought here that a force of rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, has been passing up the Spring Place and Cleveland road, probably with a view to cut the railroad between Cleveland and the Hiwassee or capture a train.

The major-general commanding desires to know whether a portion of the cavalry force might not be brought down from the Little Tennessee and be posted at Benton for the purpose of preventing such operations of the enemy. Colonel Long will be directed to send a small force of cavalry upon the same errand for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST AND DEFENSES,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding First Division, African Descent:

SIR: You are directed by the general commanding to send an expedition of three regiments from your command at Haynes' Bluff toward Mechanicsburg and the ferry over Black River near Vernon, destroying the ferry at that place, should there be one; ascertaining whether any of the enemy's cavalry are in that vicinity, and any other facts connected with their retreat from Yazoo City. If the commanding officer encounters the enemy during this expedition he will cautiously feel him, and if not found too strong for his force, he will attack him and demoralize him as much as possible. This expedition will be supplied with five days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Upon their return the commanding officer will immediately forward a complete report of his expedition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CALLAHAN'S MILLS, MISS.,
February 14, 1864—12 m.

Colonel MCMILLEN,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: As it is now raining hard, and the roads in the Tippah Bottom are already very bad, it will be out of the question for your brigade to follow and overtake us. The rain will, on the other hand, raise the Tallahatchie so as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the enemy to throw a sufficient force over to endanger you within the next two or three days. If you can still threaten them for that length of time—say at the railroad crossing—you will continue that much longer the valuable assistance you have already rendered; and if in the mean time we can completely dislodge the enemy from the Tallahatchie, we can throw your brigade over and let it join us at or near Oxford. Whether you can remain or not I consider now a question of rations. You can take everything you can find in the country. There are, as I have been told, 30 bushels of meal at old man Lumpkin's, 2 miles from the mill, that was prematurely burned by our troops. I, of course, do not wish to sacrifice your command for the assistance it is to render, and if you get information that renders it necessary, move northward without delay. Our advance must now be at New Albany. I shall move on toward that point 8 or 10 miles farther to-night. Send me any information you may have been able to procure.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On March, 7 Miles from Meridian, February 14, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHAMBERS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Sherman reports Meridian undoubtedly evacuated. Lee's cavalry on our right flank, with a view most probably of pitching into our train. You will remain where you are, to render the train secure beyond all hazard, until further orders. Should there be any prospect of a fight in front you will be ordered up without fail. You will see that all proper dispositions of the troops left to guard the train are made, so that no surprise can be effected by the enemy. Rumors from citizens place Sooy Smith's cavalry 7 miles north of Meridian yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will move two brigades of your command to this place and one to Oktibbeha Creek, where Brigadier-General Crocker's division encamps to-night, as early as possible. The two brigades which come into town will report to me personally for further orders. The brigade that stops at the creek will remain there guarding the bridge until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 14, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: You will move your command into this place, starting at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and report to me here for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville :*

I have ordered Brigadier-General Burbridge to Camp Nelson to command the District of Kentucky until relieved by General Ammen, who is now on court-martial duty. When relieved by General Ammen, General Burbridge will report to me for assignment unless you have a place for him.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February* 14, 1864—10 p. m.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac :

Fifteen thousand between Weldon and Wilmington, said to attack New Berne, but thought to overawe the Union sentiment. General Pickett's force all in North Carolina. Beauregard's, 19,000 all told, in and about Charleston. No troops left Johnston except those on furlough. He has 35,000 men. Longstreet has 20,000 ; has moved his headquarters to Morristown. Seven thousand of his men are shoeless. Five companies of heavy artillery in defenses of Richmond, four light batteries, two companies cavalry, 120 Greer's [?] men, and city battalion, 640 men. Four thousand citizen soldiers could be turned out. Four hundred cavalry on the Chickahominy, between James and York Rivers. Seven hundred and eighty Maryland Line at Hanover Junction. Lee one month ago had 46,000, besides cavalry brigade. Seventeen hundred left for North Carolina ; 6,000 furloughed. Has now 35,000 thousand. Hampton Cavalry, 6,000, and Lomax's brigade, of Lee's division, 1,600, are all the cavalry Lee has. Fitz Lee disbanded 4,000 for want of forage.

J. L. McPHAIL,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Forwarded to Generals Grant and Schofield, February 15.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 15, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

Is General Banks preparing an expedition to go up Red River ? Boats seem to be assembling at New Orleans for that purpose. I ask, because in that event it will not be necessary for me to send, as contemplated doing on Sherman's return, to the Red River. General Thomas advances this morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 15, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Received 6.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

If General Schofield is rejected I would prefer Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson to all others for his place ; General P. H. Sheridan second ; General O. O. Howard third choice. I do not know General Stoneman's merits.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Major-General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that, if you have under your command any persons under sentence of death for desertion only, you will report their cases to the War Department and suspend the execution until further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 15, 1864.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

Your communication of the 13th, by General Elliott, was received yesterday. Seven regiments of Logan's force have arrived. General Matthies reports that the remainder will reach here to-morrow.

My plan was to place Matthies in reserve, near Cleveland, and march with Stanley's division, supported by two brigades of Matthies's, on the road from Cleveland to Dalton, and, with the Fourteenth Army Corps, take the direct road from here to Dalton, covering my advance and right flank with cavalry.

I have thought of the route you suggest, but find upon inquiry that the roads across the mountains are so difficult that they can hardly be considered practicable at this season of the year. I have been considerably embarrassed by having Generals Stanley and Davis summoned before the McCook court of inquiry, just at this time; but if it continues to rain through the day, as it did all night, I think nothing will be gained by starting just yet.

In the mean time, Stanley and Davis can get back by Wednesday. Should the weather clear up, however, I will not wait. I intend to relieve as much of the cavalry at Calhoun as I can with infantry, and send it (the cavalry) toward Dalton, via Spring Place, in co-operation with Stanley's force.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 15, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

In consequence of Longstreet's movement in this direction, I have ordered one division of Granger's corps to this place. I think Stanley should move up as far as Athens and Sweet Water so as to protect the railroad. Longstreet has not advanced farther than Strawberry Plains. No further news from him to-day.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, I have sent you orders by telegraph, through Captain Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, at Lexington, to use all dispatch in remounting Wolford's division and getting it ready to take the field.

The Fifth Indiana Cavalry have been ordered to Mount Sterling, to report to you, for the purpose of being remounted and re-equipped. This regiment has gone to Cumberland Gap to receive the horses turned over by Colonel Pennebaker's brigade; but that brigade had, in the mean time, received orders from you to proceed to Mount Sterling, and had taken these horses. The commanding general therefore decided to send the Fifth Indiana to Mount Sterling.

Garrard's division has been ordered to Clinton to guard the roads between the Holston and Clinch Rivers. McCook is to look after the passes about the head of the Little Tennessee.

Longstreet is moving down in this direction, whether with a view of investing Knoxville or cutting our communication with Chattanooga remains to be seen. Rain has set in to-day, which will probably interfere seriously with his plans.

The railroad is now in running order from Loudon to Chattanooga. Trains arrive daily. McCallum expects to run seven trains each day. Everything looks like the commencement of active operations at no distant date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 15, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Loudon:

Garrard's division of cavalry is ordered to the vicinity of Clinton, on the Clinch River.

Elliott's division will remain about Maryville. Troops were to start from Chattanooga to-day. I have telegraphed General Thomas to send Stanley's division forward to Athens and Sweet Water.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 15, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Loudon:

You will please move one division of your corps without delay, and dispose the other division so as best to protect the railroad between this place and the point occupied by General Stanley's division.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
February 15, 1864.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Numerous deserters from the rebel army are coming in, giving themselves up. Please send quantity of printed blanks containing the oath for such deserters, as required by General Orders, No. 10, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, 1863. Send some by mail and some to Lieutenant-Colonel Butterfield, care Captain Hall, Camp Nelson.

Respectfully, &c.,

T. T. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General MATTHIES,
Comdg. Div., 15th Army Corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you march with your division to-morrow morning for Cleveland, Tenn. Upon your arrival at that place you will designate four regiments to be stationed there, and prepare the remaining twelve regiments of your command for an expedition of ten days' duration. You can procure forage and subsistence at Cleveland.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 15, 1864.

Col. W. B. STOKES,
Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Alexandria, Tenn.:

COLONEL: Your report of the 7th instant received.* The headquarters of Carter, the guerrilla, are at Pleasant Grove, where he is collecting forage in the hope that Wheeler will ere long pass through that section on a raid. The major-general commanding desires that you move in that direction and endeavor to use up Carter and the corn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In answer to the desire of the major-general commanding the department, expressed in letter of February 13, I have the honor to submit the inclosed report, dated February 14, of Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, who has just returned from an examination of the road from Bridgeport to Nashville and the troops required to defend it, and was therefore prepared to furnish the necessary information without delay. I will only add that the suggestions meet my entire approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 162.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 14, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER, *Comdg. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

GENERAL: With regard to the inquiries contained in the letter of the major-general commanding the department, of date February 13, 1864, I would respectfully state that, in my opinion, considering the present position of the troops on the line of the Tennessee River from Knoxville to Decatur, the following forces on the line from Nashville to Bridgeport would be sufficient, viz:

At Nashville, for all duties, 3,000.

At each of the following-named points one regiment of infantry, viz: Murfreesborough, one regiment; Estill Springs, Elk River, or Tullahoma, in the discretion of the commanding officer, one regiment; Stevenson, one regiment; Bridgeport, one regiment.

At each of the following-named points, or in their vicinity, for the bridges near them, as follows: Duck River, both forks, three companies; Wartrace, one company; Decherd, Tunnel, Cowan, and Tantalon, five companies; Anderson, one company; in all, one regiment.

For each mile of road in addition to the forces above mentioned 4 men per mile for patrol duty; for the whole distance, 123 miles, say 500, to be distributed properly, for the duty.

One regiment of cavalry for the use of the commanding officer, intrusted with the whole line from Nashville to Bridgeport, to be stationed by companies and squadrons at such points as may from time to time be most desired for scouts, patrols, vedettes, &c. This would give the whole force, exclusive of Nashville, at six regiments of infantry, of the average number of 450 men each, and one regiment of cavalry, leaving the artillery, two batteries for a division, to be posted by sections, in the discretion of the commanding officer of the division, probably as follows: One section at Elk River; one section at Duck River; one section at Decherd; one or two sections at Stevenson; the balance as may be further directed, or in the discretion of the division commander.

There are at Tullahoma four siege guns, and at Duck River two guns, not properly belonging to the field artillery of the division.

With regard to the forces in the district of General Rousseau, I have no knowledge, either from reports of his command and its stations, or from personal examinations, as General Rousseau has not yet reported to the Twelfth Corps. I should judge that a distribution of forces in the same proportion on the line from Nashville, via Columbia, to Decatur, would serve all present purposes.

The First Division of the Twelfth Corps would, by its present returns, furnish an excess of nearly 1,000 men over the required number between Nashville and Bridgeport, exclusive of Nashville and the forces required south of the river at Bridgeport. The 1,000 men in excess, added to General Granger's post return of 1,785 men, would very nearly supply the required force at that point. The increased numbers of the returning regiments of veteran volunteers will in all probability so strengthen the various divisions that one division will eventually be able to perform the duties and accomplish the purposes indicated in the letter of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will destroy 12 miles of the Selma railroad as thoroughly and speedily as possible, returning to Meridian. Col. E. F. Winslow, chief of cavalry, has been ordered to report to you, covering your movements. While at Meridian back returns can be made up, and must be required and furnished.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs that you operate on the railroad north to Marion Station (6 miles) only, which he presumes you can accomplish to-morrow without difficulty. The regiment of cavalry, being required in another direction, will not report to you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Chief of Cavalry:

You will move carefully but sharply forward, covering Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's operations on the Selma railroad, and will endeavor to learn of Brig. Gen. Sooy Smith's whereabouts, reporting at once any information gained. You will report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will destroy 12 miles of railroad and return to Meridian, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch will destroy some 8 or 10 miles of road and return.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commanding Third Division:

You will direct Colonel Potts to proceed to-morrow on the line of the Southern Railroad westward toward Jackson, Miss., as far as Chunky's Station, burning the bridges, culverts, &c., and damaging the road so thoroughly as to make it impossible for the enemy to repair it in months. No wagons or ambulances will go with the command, as it will follow along the line of the railroad, where there is no practicable wagon road. The men will carry their arms, and provisions in haversacks, and will work by details, one-half being on guard while the other half are at work. Particular care will be taken by commanding officers to keep their men from straggling. On reaching Chunky's Station the brigade will proceed directly to the point where our supply train is parked and remain with the train as guard until further orders, relieving Brigadier-General Chambers' brigade, now on that duty.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: You will march with your entire command to-morrow morning to Enterprise, by the direct road, at 6.30 a. m. One regiment of cavalry will report to you before starting and will be under your orders. As near as we can learn the direct road crosses the Oktibbeha Creek about 4 miles to the westward, and then keeps on the west side until within about 2 miles of the town, where it crosses to the east side of the stream and enters the place. On reaching this point you will remember the place, and if the enemy is not in force push your command in rapidly and send the cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry, down to Quitman, or near that point, to destroy a large railroad bridge across the Chickasawha River. Enterprise not being a place as purely military as this, you will keep your command under control and not permit any destruction of private property. The railroad and buildings connected with it will, however, be destroyed, the object being to damage the railroad as far as practicable and place it beyond the possibility of being repaired in months. On your march to Enterprise you will cause breaks to be made in the railroad whenever it can be done without detaining the advance of your column. Keep me advised frequently of anything important which you may learn.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VIII. It having been ascertained that the following-named citizens were engaged in breaking up and driving out of this country Mr. J. W. Waldron, a staunch Union man, and that they purchased a portion of his goods when publicly sold by a band of guerrillas under the lead of one Captain Emerson, it is hereby ordered that they pay to Col. J. B. Weaver, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanding post of Pulaski, the sums set opposite their names.

respectively, and that Colonel Weaver turn over to the said J. W. Waldron or his family the amount so collected, and make report of the same in compliance with General Orders, No. 4, 1864, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi: Clay Stinmitt, $1,000; John Marks, $800; Quarles Mayfield, $300.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Camp Nelson, February* 15, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, providing for the exemption from impressment for public labor of the negroes of those persons engaged in feeding public stock, are hereby revoked. Hereafter no exemptions of this character will be granted until persons desiring them shall forward their application to these headquarters, accompanied with a statement of the number of negroes they have subject to the impressment under the provision of General Orders, No. 43, series 1863, from these headquarters, also the number of Government horses and mules they are feeding. The statement must be made in writing and sworn to and subscribed before a justice of the peace or notary public.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson:

A. C. SEMPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., February* 15, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Kentucky until relieved by Brigadier-General Ammen, now on court-martial duty at Cincinnati, Ohio. When so relieved, he will report in person at these headquarters.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 16, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Allen telegraphed me that General Banks had taken a large amount of river transportation to New Orleans, preparatory to a move up Red River; also that a staff officer was collecting transportation for Sherman for the same move. This was crippling us here for transportation, and I stopped it. I expected Sherman, however, to go to Shreveport and form a junction with Steele's movement if Banks has not the force to send. I would suggest that Sherman himself go in person if a part of his troops go.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 16, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

According to General Banks' last dispatch (February 7), Admiral Farragut was to threaten Mobile in order to draw the enemy from Sherman and Thomas. As soon as Sherman's present expedition is terminated (about March 1), it was understood that he and General Banks would move up Red River to meet Steele's advance against Shreveport. This was General Banks' plan if Sherman and Steele could co-operate with him. Sherman had agreed, but Steele not yet heard from. The time of movement would depend upon stage of water in Red River. It was understood that as soon as Steele and Banks had effected a junction on that river, Sherman's army could all be withdrawn to operate east of the Mississippi. Will not the probable delay in expelling Longstreet from East Tennessee justify the adoption of this plan of Banks and Sherman? Banks reports his force too weak to advance without Sherman's aid.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

I telegraphed you some days ago that conversation with General Foster had decided me not to make any push against Longstreet for the present; also, that you might now get off the veterans you think you can spare. At the same time every preparation should be made for as early a move in the spring as practicable. Clothing should be got for the men, and all the rations accumulated possible.

All new regiments you may receive during the winter, as well as any old ones back in Kentucky available for duty at the front, should be rendezvoused where they can be easily provisioned, and at the same time be on the road either to join the army in the field or form a column to march into Western Virginia [through] Pound (or Stone) Gap. There is probably such a force in Southwest Virginia as would prevent a cavalry force penetrating by that route unaided by infantry and artillery.

But it looks now to me as if a column should be pushed through by that or one of those routes in conjunction with an advance up Holston Valley. I have but little hope of Sturgis being able to reach Longstreet's rear unaided. If he is preparing for it, as I understand from Foster he is, let him try. I supposed, going without infantry or only a mounted force, he would go by Jonesville and Estillville. This enterprise would be hazardous, but would pay well if successful. The destruction of important bridges between Bristol and Saltville and of salt-works there would compensate for great risks.

Let me know what you think and wish in this matter, so as I will know how to dispose of such new troops as I may intend to add to your command.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 16, 1864.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

I have just received a telegram from General Schofield, dated February 14, stating that he had reliable information that Longstreet had advanced to Strawberry Plains, and had brought up pontoon-boats. Schofield thought that he might intend to make a cavalry raid to cut his communication with Loudon, or that he might advance to attack Knoxville, and asks me to send him re-enforcements as early as practicable. What shall I do? If re-enforcements are sent to Knoxville they will be detained there for the winter, and cannot make an advance on Longstreet until the Loudon and Strawberry Plains bridges are rebuilt. It will also become necessary to give up any demonstration against Dalton. But if Schofield can hold Knoxville the demonstration on Dalton can be made, and I hope with success. Captain Gay, just from Knoxville, and gone to Nashville, does not mention such reports.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 16, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville:*

Your dispatch of 2 p. m., 14th instant, just received. Have you any further information? If so, let me know. If it is not necessary to send troops to your assistance, I am directed by Major-General Grant to make a demonstration on Dalton. Answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 16, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

Your dispatch of the 13th was not received until to-day. Major-General Grant directs me to furlough as many of the veterans as I can spare. I can hardly spare any unless you can send me some troops. If you can give me Stanley's division at Loudon and hold the road from that place to Chattanooga, I will be able to furlough more of my veterans.

Longstreet has occupied Strawberry Plains in force. I think of trying to dislodge him and hold that place, so as to repair the bridge and be ready to use the road. Otherwise I fear Longstreet will destroy it entirely. It will take my whole force to do it. Can you spare the men I suggest?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 16, 1864.

Col. EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Commanding Division Cavalry, Motley's Ford:

COLONEL: Information has been received that Longstreet is attempting to pass into Georgia, along the base of Smoky Mountains, turning our right flank.

General Schofield directs that you send a scouting party well up in the direction of Paint Rock or Warm Springs, and ascertain if any such movement is being made; and further, that you ascertain, as far as possible, the position, designs, and movements of Longstreet's command. In addition to this reconnaissance you will endeavor to employ spies and scouts to visit his camps, and gather all useful information possible. Please communicate fully and promptly all information of importance that you may be able to obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 16, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER,
Knoxville:

It is reported that Longstreet's main force is moving from Dandridge along the foot of Smoky Mountains, intending to cross the Little Tennessee as far up as possible and then make his way into Georgia; the report came from a courier entitled to some credit. Inform Colonel McCook I direct him to ascertain the truth of this report.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Parker's House, Tenn., February 16, 1864.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division:

I have the honor to furnish herewith statement of scouts sent out by myself on the 12th instant:

Started from Motley's Ford and proceeded through Tellico Plains, thence to Coker Creek, thence to Cherokee County, N. C., where there are six companies of rebel infantry at home on furlough. The road good to Tellico Plains, thence mountainous; not blockaded; no body of troops near this place. Forage enough to subsist a cavalry force for a few days.

Very respectfully,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

I would respectfully request that a party of 300 men from this brigade be sent to rout and, if possible, capture the above-mentioned force.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

Railroad is finished and in running order. Trains can safely run to this place. One of my mounted squads, while out obtaining cattle in Lewis County, captured the noted guerrilla chief Dunc Cooper and 10 of his men. He was on his way (so he says) to burn bridges on the railroad.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I send Major Park to Nashville for the purpose of getting the pontoon bridge that is there. I understand there is a bridge there not in use, and if I can obtain it I can now speedily and readily carry out General Grant's orders in relation to movement on Tennessee River. If not in repair I can mend it and add enough to it to make it available.

Please give the major such aid and orders as will put the bridge in my possession, and I will move it as soon as needed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

There is a steam-boat running on Tennessee River dealing in cotton, paying salt, sugar, coffee, and gold. It runs to Eastport and Waterloo. On the boat is a relative of General Roddey, and the boat has his protection. The points it runs to are all in rebel lines.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Pursuant to instructions contained in General Orders, No. 6,* headquarters Department of the Cumberland, I have caused to be collected within the district named the sum of $30,000, and have sent the amount to the families mentioned in said orders. I inclose a copy of the special order detailing Captain Moseley to deliver the money to these families; also a copy of instructions given him.

In order to render certain the collection of the full amount ordered, an assessment was made for a sum exceeding the amount, with the expectation that in many instances the officer to whom the duty was intrusted would fail in making collections. He was more successful, however, than I anticipated. This fact, together with the sale of some personal property (chiefly cotton) for a higher price than was anticipated, has brought into my hands the sum of $5,654.57 in excess of the amount ordered to be collected. A small portion of this sum, say $654.57, I desire to return to persons who should not have been assessed, some of whom have assisted in the collection of the amount and given valuable information. After returning to these men the amount paid by them, there will still remain in my hands the sum of $5,000.

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*Of January 6, p. 37.

It was my intention to have returned any excess of this nature, pro rata, but as the force sent to collect this amount was returning on Friday last, two soldiers about one-half mile in advance of the column were shot by guerrillas. They are both privates of the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, and both good soldiers. I would respectfully ask for authority to divide the balance now in my hands between the families of these men, and for authority to send the amount to them by Colonel Ketcham.

Colonel Ketcham is deserving of great credit for the manner in which he has discharged his duties in this matter, and is entitled to any favor that can consistently be granted him. He will present this letter in person and give you any information in connection with this matter that you may desire.

As soon as Captain Moseley returns with receipts, I will send them to you, with any other vouchers that may be in my possession.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
No. 35. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., February* 15, 1864.

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Capt. W. W. Moseley, aide-de-camp, will proceed to North Cape, Racine County, and Delavan, Walworth County, Wis., and to Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, for the purpose of executing so much of General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, as relates to payment to certain families therein named the money collected for their benefit pursuant to said orders.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 15, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM W. MOSELEY,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: You have been detailed to convey to the families named in General Orders, No. 6, Department of the Cumberland, the money collected for their benefit pursuant to said order.

To avoid risk of loss you are advised to secure drafts payable in New York before leaving this department.

The order contains instructions as to the parties to whom the money is to be paid. These instructions are based upon information furnished to the commanding general as to the families of the murdered men. Should this information, in either case, prove incorrect you will endeavor to carry out as nearly as possible the spirit of the order.

In each case you will do well to consult with one or more prominent and trustworthy citizens before delivering the money; and if necessary you will seek the advice and assistance of the judicial officers of the county or a judge of one of the higher courts. You will require triplicate receipts, which will be acknowledged before an officer authorized to take such acknowledgments.

If it should be necessary to pay any of the money to guardians or trustees, you will, before delivering it, require them to give sufficient surety for the faithful performance of their duties.

Should you fail to find either of the families, or for any reason be unable to carry out the spirit of the order, you will deposit the money, subject to your own order, and report the circumstances to these headquarters.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Tullahoma:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, with inclosure.

The major-general commanding directs me to express his gratification at the manner in which General Orders, No. 6, has been executed and concurs with you in commending Colonel Ketcham for the manner in which he has discharged his portion of the duties connected with the matter. Your recommendation as to the disposition to be made of the $5,654.57 in excess is approved, and you are authorized to send Colonel Ketcham to the State of New York with the $5,000, to be divided between the families of the 2 soldiers killed by guerrillas while returning collecting the tax imposed. The time of his absence will not exceed thirty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 16, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

It is deemed important by the Government that leased plantations on the Mississippi River receive due protection, and the Secretary of War desires that General Ellet's Marine Brigade be assigned to that service. It is understood that it has been so assigned temporarily by General Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of January 29, dated on board the Juliet, is received, and I thank you for the kind allusions to me in your Memphis speech. I saw some notice of it in the newspapers.

but not so full as in your letter. You have probably seen the attempt in the newspapers to create difficulties and jealousies between me and General Grant. This is all for political effect. There is not the slightest ground for any such assertions. There cannot and will not be any differences between us. If he is made lieutenant-general, as I presume he will be, I shall most cordially welcome him to the command, glad to be relieved from so thankless and disagreeable a position. I took it against my will, and shall be most happy to leave it as soon as another is designated to fill it. The great difficulty in the office of General-in-Chief is, that it is not understood by the country. The responsibility and odium thrown upon it does not belong to it. I am simply a military adviser of the Secretary of War and the President, and must obey and carry out what they decide upon, whether I concur in their decisions or not. As a good soldier I obey the orders of my superiors. If I disagree with them in opinion I say so, but when they decide it is my duty faithfully to carry out their decision. Moreover, I cannot say to the public I approve this and I disapprove that. I have no right to say this, as it might embarrass the execution of a measure fully decided on. My mouth is closed except when officially called on to give such opinion. It is my duty to strengthen the hands of the President as Commander-in-Chief, not to weaken them by factious opposition. I have, therefore, cordially co-operated with him in every plan decided upon, although I have never hesitated to differ in opinion. I must leave it to history to vindicate or condemn my own opinions and plans. They will be found at some future time on record. What we now have to do is to put down this rebellion. We have no time to quibble and contend for the pride of personal opinion. On this subject there seems to be a better feeling among the officers in the West than here. There is less jealousy and back-biting, and a greater disposition to assist each other. Here we have too much party politics and wire-pulling. Everybody wants you to turn a grindstone to grind his particular ax, and if you decline he regards you as an enemy and takes revenge by newspaper abuse.

The rebels will give us much trouble in the spring, and I fear we will not be fully prepared for them. The country does not seem to fully appreciate the vast importance of military operations for the next six months. In my opinion, they will be the most important of the war.

Give my kind regards to McPherson and Hurlbut if they are with you.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

NEW ALBANY, MISS.,
February 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: The lieutenant sent to communicate with Colonel Waring reports him to have started from Walker's Mill yesterday morning. He says that the crossing of Tippah would occupy him all day yesterday, so he must still be 20 miles back. His delay will soon defeat our whole enterprise at this rate, as it has already most seriously embarrassed it. The crossing of the slough is this morning in bad order, and I am having it repaired. Whatever the two brigades in advance have to send back in the way of broken-down men and horses or prisoners send to this point immediately, if they have any, and I will have Waring's brigade disencumbered also upon its arrival here, and the whole can return by the best route from here to Memphis. Keep scouts well out in the direction of Oxford and Pontotoc. I do hope Waring may arrive some time this forenoon.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

NEW ALBANY, MISS.,
February 16, 1864—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: Waring's brigade reached here since dark and is moving to a point 4 miles from this on the Pontotoc road. I have ordered him to move his whole command forward promptly at 5 a. m. to-morrow. I will leave here at 3 o'clock in the morning and push up to overtake you. If Waring's brigade should move by any other than the direct road you must send back the necessary directions to meet him. The prisoners sent back report that Forrest is due to-night in Pontotoc. If this be true we may clinch to-morrow morning. Make yourself as familiar as possible with the country in your immediate vicinity and secure all the advantages of positions that you can. Throw out heavy pickets and have individual scouts well out. Let your "reveille" be sounded at 4 o'clock and "boots and saddles" at 5 a. m. Look out for your right flank well, as Forrest may attempt to pass it to the rear to separate your two advance brigades from the remainder of the command. If even he should succeed in this, turn upon him and fight toward us. I will push up toward you with all vigor. Do not fight at "long taw," but close with the enemy at the earliest possible moment. If you should possess information rendering these precautions unnecessary, go ahead and do what appears clearly for the best, and inform me immediately, and I will hurry up as fast as possible. I hope to reach you by daylight to-morrow. I send back the sick and prisoners under a strong escort.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

NEW ALBANY, MISS.,
February 16, 1864.

Colonel WARING,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: Your unfortunate delays seriously embarrass our enterprise, if they do not render our ultimate success problematical. The Tallahatchie River is now rising rapidly at this point, and unless you can arrive within a very few hours it may be a matter of great difficulty to get you over. We are fixing the crossing for the third time.

I do not know whether you could have done better, but I now urge upon you to bring your command to this point at the earliest possible moment. The other two brigades are 5 miles south of New Albany, where they have been waiting since day before yesterday, affording the enemy ample time to concentrate or escape, just as may best suit his own plans, while we are thrown that much more behind the infantry movement that is already ten days in advance of us.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, *February* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Comdg. Dist. of Central Kentucky, Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Inclosed please find Special Orders, No. 41, assigning General Burbridge to the command of the District of Northern Central Kentucky.* The reason for such assignment was the uncertainty of the time you might be absent. When relieved from duty on court-martial you will return to your district and relieve General Burbridge in its command.

By order of Major-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 16, 1864.

General Orders, No. 196, from these headquarters, series of 1863, establishing the District of Middle Tennessee, is hereby rescinded.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have given no orders to General Sherman in regard to his movements, but requested him to communicate freely with Generals Banks and Steele in regard to concert of action. I presume, from General Banks' dispatches, that General Sherman proposes to go in person to assist in effecting a junction between Banks and Steele on Red River. By last dispatch he was waiting an answer from Steele. In regard to river transportation you will exercise your own discretion, giving them all you can spare.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* See p. 401.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 17, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant is just received. I fully concur with you in regard to the present condition of affairs in East Tennessee. It certainly is very much to be regretted that the fatal mistake of General Burnside has permitted Longstreet's army to winter in Tennessee. It is due to yourself that a full report of this matter should be placed on file, so that the responsibility may rest where it properly belongs.

The condition of affairs in East Tennessee and the uncertainty of General Banks' operations in Texas and Louisiana have caused me to delay answering your former communication in regard to the operations of the campaign. In one of these you suggest whether it might not be well not to attempt anything more against Richmond and to send a column of 60,000 men into North Carolina. In the first place, I have never considered Richmond as the necessary objective point of the Army of the Potomac; that point is Lee's army. I have never supposed Richmond could be taken till Lee's army was defeated or driven away. It was one of Napoleon's maxims that an army covering a capital must be destroyed before attempting to capture or occupy that capital. And now, how can we best defeat Lee's army—by attacking it between here and Richmond, on our shortest line of supplies, and in such a position that we can combine our whole force, or by a longer line and with a force diminished by the troops required to cover Washington and Maryland?

Such movement through North Carolina alluded to by you, and also one from Port Royal on Savannah and into Georgia, have been several times suggested here, and pretty fully discussed by military men. It is conceded by those suggesting these expeditions that neither of them can be safely undertaken with a less force than that estimated by you, viz, 60,000 effective men. Some require a still larger force.

If we admit the advantage of either of these plans, the question immediately arises, where can we get the requisite number of troops?

There is evidently a general public misconception of the strength of our army in Virginia and about Washington. Perhaps it is good policy to encourage this public error. The entire effective force in the fortifications about Washington and employed in guarding the public buildings and stores, the aqueduct, and railroads does not exceed 18,000 men. We have a few thousand more in the convalescent and distribution camps, and in the cavalry and artillery depots, but these are mostly fragments of organizations, temporarily here for equipments and distribution, and could contribute very little to the defense of the place. This force is, therefore, less than one-half of what General McClellan and several boards of officers recommended as the permanent garrison. Considering the political importance of Washington, and the immense amount of military stores here, it would be exceedingly hazardous to reduce it still further.

The effective force of the Army of the Potomac is only about 70,000. General Meade retreated before Lee with a very much larger force, and he does not now deem himself strong enough to attack Lee's present army.

Suppose we were to send 30,000 men from that army to North Carolina, would not Lee be able to make another invasion of Maryland

and Pennsylvania? But it may be said that by operating in North Carolina we would compel Lee to move his army there. I do not think so. Uncover Washington and the Potomac River, and all the forces which Lee can collect will be moved north, and the popular sentiment will compel the Government to bring back the army in North Carolina to defend Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. I think Lee would to-morrow exchange Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington for the possession of either of the aforementioned cities.

But suppose it were practicable to send 30,000 men from Meade's army to North Carolina, where shall we get the other 30,000? We have there now barely enough to hold the points which it is necessary to occupy in order to prevent contraband trade. Very few of these would be available for the field. Maryland is almost entirely stripped of troops, and the forces in Western Virginia are barely sufficient to protect that part of the country from rebel raids. The only other resource is South Carolina.

Generals Foster and Gillmore were both of opinion at the commencement of operations against Charleston that neither that place nor Savannah could be taken by a land force of less than 60,000 men. Large land and naval forces have been employed there for nearly a year without any important results. I had no faith in the plan at first, and for months past have ineffectually urged that 10,000 or 15,000 men from Gillmore's command be sent against Texas or Mobile. And now these troops are sent upon another expedition which, in my opinion, can produce no military result.

I always have been, and still am, opposed to all these isolated expeditions on the sea and Gulf coast. It is true they greatly assist the Navy in maintaining the blockade and prevent contraband trade, but I think the troops so employed would do more good if concentrated on some important line of military operations. We have given too much attention to cutting the toe nails of our enemy instead of grasping his throat.

You will perceive from the facts stated above that there are serious, if not insurmountable, obstacles in the way of the proposed North Carolina expedition. Nevertheless, as it has much to recommend it, I shall submit it with your remarks to the consideration of the President and Secretary of War as soon as troops enough return from furlough to attempt any important movement in this part of the theater of war.

Lee's army is by far the best in the rebel service, and I regard him as their ablest general. But little progress can be made here till that army is broken or defeated. There have been several good opportunities to do this, viz, at Antietam, at Chancellorsville, and at Williamsport, in the retreat from Gettysburg. I am also of opinion that General Meade could have succeeded recently at Mine Run had he persevered in his attack.

The overthrow of Lee's army being the object of operations here, the question arises, how can we best attain it? If we fight that army with our communications open to Washington, so as to cover this place and Maryland, we can concentrate upon it nearly all your forces on this frontier, but if we operate by North Carolina or the Peninsula, we must act with a divided army and on exterior lines, while Lee, with a short interior line, can concentrate his entire force on either fragment.

And yet, if we had troops enough to secure our position here, and at the same time to operate with advantage on Raleigh or Richmond, I would not hesitate to do so, at least for a winter or spring campaign. But our numbers are not sufficient, in my opinion, to attempt this, at least for the present. Troops sent south of James River cannot be brought back in time to oppose Lee, should he attempt a movement north, which I am satisfied would be his best policy.

Our main efforts in the next campaign should unquestionably be made against the armies of Lee and Johnston, but by what particular lines we shall operate cannot be positively determined until the affairs of East Tennessee are settled, and we can know more nearly what force can be given to the Army of the Potomac. In the mean time, it will be well to compare views and opinions. The final decision of this question will probably depend, under the President, upon yourself.

It may be said that if General McClellan failed to take Richmond by the Peninsula route, so also have Generals Burnside, Hooker, and Meade failed to accomplish that object by the shorter and more direct route. This is all very true, but no argument can be deduced from this bare fact in favor of either plan of operations. General McClellan had so large an army in the spring of 1862 that possibly he was justified in dividing his forces and adopting exterior lines of operations. If he had succeeded, his plan would have been universally praised. He failed, and so also have Burnside, Hooker, and Meade on an interior route; but their armies were far inferior in number to that which McClellan had two years ago. These facts in themselves prove nothing in favor of either route, and to decide the question we must recur to fundamental principles in regard to interior and exterior lines, objective points covering armies, divided forces, &c. These fundamental principles require, in my opinion, that all our available forces in the east should be concentrated against Lee's army. We cannot take Richmond (at least with any military advantage), and we cannot operate advantageously on any point from the Atlantic coast, till we destroy or disperse that army, and the nearer to Washington we can fight it the better for us. We can here, or between here and Richmond, concentrate against him more men than anywhere else. If we cannot defeat him here with our combined force, we cannot hope to do so elsewhere with a divided army.

I write to you plainly and frankly, for between us there should be no reserve or concealment of opinions. As before remarked, I presume, under the authority of the President, the final decision of these questions will be referred to you. Nevertheless, I think you are entitled to have, and that it is my duty to frankly give, my individual opinion on the subject. It will no doubt be received for what it may be intrinsically worth; I can ask or expect nothing more.

In regard to the operations of our Western armies I fully concur in your views, but I think the condition of affairs in East Tennessee and west of Mississippi River will require some modification in your plans, or at least will very much delay the operations of your proposed spring campaign.

These, however, are delays and changes which neither of us could anticipate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 12th, deferring movement, was received yesterday. I will get my command in condition as rapidly as possible. Can you tell me about what time the movement will probably be made? My preparations will depend somewhat upon the length of time. It will hardly be safe for me to send off any veterans, unless General Thomas can replace them by other troops. Longstreet's cavalry is so much superior to mine that I have to keep the railroad strongly guarded by infantry. I have telegraphed General Thomas on the subject.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 17, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

Can you not by proper disposition of your cavalry and Granger's corps prevent any raid on your communications west of Knoxville? It is highly desirable Thomas should make a move for which he is now prepared, and which will be prevented by re-enforcing you. It is also desirable that the force at Knoxville should be kept at the lowest standard, so as to accumulate supplies for a large force when needed. It is hoped that Sherman's and Thomas' movements will throw the enemy into a position which will leave your army and Thomas' to act more as a unit.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 17, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

Longstreet cannot afford to place his force between Knoxville and the Tennessee. If he does, it will then be time to move against him. The work of a raid on the road can soon be repaired, if it cannot be prevented. Make your contemplated move as soon as possible.

GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch of this morning received. I have had more obstacles to overcome than I had anticipated. I find it absolutely necessary to take artillery, for which I must have horses. I cannot say positively what day I shall start, but certainly by Monday. The destination is not known, as all think it is Schofield I am to re-enforce. The rebels have the same information from scouts. The heavy rain of Sunday has raised the Chickamauga so it is not fordable. I also desire to have Generals Stanley and Davis back.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 17, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 11 p. m., 16th, is just received. Longstreet remains with his infantry, so far as I can learn, at Strawberry Plains, New Market, and Dandridge. Has made several demonstrations as if to cross at Strawberry Plains, but has not crossed.

He has sent three brigades of cavalry from near Sevierville along the foot of Chilhowee Mountains, with the apparent intention of crossing the Little Tennessee; his cavalry officers say, to make a raid upon the railroad in rear of Loudon, and then move into Georgia.

The river has risen so much that I think McCook's cavalry will be able to prevent his crossing the Little Tennessee. If you can leave Stanley's division on the road, I can do without other re-enforcement until you can make your demonstration on Dalton. I will have to retain the veterans. It is rumored in Longstreet's camp that his main force is to move into Georgia by the route taken by the three cavalry brigades. I think the cavalry movement is all [a feint], but will watch him closely.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 17, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville*:

General Grant thinks Longstreet cannot afford to place his force between Knoxville and the Tennessee River. If he does it will then be time for my advance against him. Keep me advised.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 17, 1864—5 p. m.

General GRANGER, *Loudon*:

Inform me as soon as possible anything you can learn of the movements of the rebel cavalry. The advance brigade encamped on Little Tennessee River, at the mouth of Ellejoy Creek, last night. I presume Colonel McCook can prevent their crossing the Little Tennessee. Colonel McCook is placed under your orders for the time being.

SCHOFIELD.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 17, 1864.

General GRANGER, *Loudon*:

Garrard's division of cavalry was ordered two days since to Clinton. Have they crossed the river yet? If they have, let them halt as near Loudon as they can procure forage. If they have not crossed the river, please send orders to them to halt where they are, and await further orders.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 17, 1864.

Col. EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Comdg. Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has just been received at these headquarters:

> KNOXVILLE, *February* 17, 1864.
>
> Major-General GRANGER:
>
> There is no doubt but that a considerable cavalry force, probably three brigades, is moving from Sevierville by way of Maryville, or near that place. The head of the column was at Little River last night, and their intention is said to be to cut the railroad between Loudon and Charleston, and then move into Georgia. They are three brigades which belonged to Bragg's old army. I think the report of the infantry movements untrue. Take the necessary step to protect the railroad in your rear and to defeat the rebel designs if possible.
>
> J. M. SCHOFIELD,
> *Major-General.*

Keep a good lookout for this force, and attack it if possible; also send any information that you may obtain of its movements to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUDON, *February* 17, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:

I can hear nothing definite of the movements of the rebel cavalry. I ordered McCook last night to push a scouting party in the direction of Paint Rock and Warm Springs, and also to send spies into the enemy's camp and gain reliable information. I think the Little Tennessee is not fordable. The river has risen 3 feet at this place.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MOTLEY'S FORD, TENN.,
February 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

Garrard's division left this point at daylight yesterday morning, and is consequently out of my reach. He will have to cross the river at Knoxville in order to reach Clinton, and a telegram from Loudon would probably find him at or near Knoxville. General Granger had probably better telegraph if he thinks it expedient. There is not a days' forage between here and Loudon, nor for 20 miles above here on the Little Tennessee.

I have sent out two scouting parties, one on the Cosby Creek road, to the right of Sevierville, and one on the road up the Little Tennessee River toward Asheville. I have also sent good spies and scouts to endeavor to gain access to Longstreet's camps. Some information will be gained through these sources, though from the distance necessary to travel, it will be three or four days before any of them can be heard from.

I will advise General Granger of any movement that I hear of the enemy's making.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

No dispatch dated 11.30 p. m. has been received here. I received one containing copy of telegram from Major-General Schofield. I suppose that is the one referred to in your last note, and have carried out the instructions contained in it.

One of my command has just come in, and states that the rear of Garrard's column was within 8 miles of Knoxville this morning, and that one of his regiments had a skirmish with the rebels at Maryville last night. He also states that the citizens along the road inform him that rebel cavalry occupy Maryville.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, February 17, 1864.

Col. C. G. HARKER:

COLONEL: By direction of General Granger, you will at once march your command to Sweet Water, 12 miles from here. This movement is made in anticipation of a raid on the railroad. The movement is only temporary, and you will return on future orders as soon as the emergency is over. Take with you five days' rations of the small rations. Your breadstuff can be obtained from the mill at Sweet Water. Your beef you can drive with you. Take nothing with you but what will suffice for an absence of five days, leaving camp guard for the protection of property left in your camp. A section of artillery will report to you. The movement must be made to reach Sweet Water by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, if possible.

Send wagons here for 80 additional rounds of ammunition.

Report at these headquarters in person for more minute instructions.

I am, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER PEOSTA,
Clifton, Tenn., February 17, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th* instant relative to a steam-boat trading in cotton on the Tennessee River, and inclosing a copy of a telegram† from Brigadier-General Dodge to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

The steam-boat referred to is the S. C. Baker, owned by Halliday Bros., of Cairo, and William H. Cherry & Co., of Memphis. These gentlemen had proper permits to purchase cotton in the counties bordering on the river in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the supervising agents of the Treasury.

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*Not found.

†See p. 405.

The supplies that the S. C. Baker took up the river were all distributed under the personal supervision of a Treasury agent. Acting Volunteer Lieut. Jason Goudy, commanding the U. S. steamer Tawah, convoyed the Baker, and his orders from me were to see that no supplies were put on shore where they could fall into the hands of rebels; this he did do.

The papers of the Baker and the permits for family supplies were all correct and in accordance with the requisitions of the Treasury Department, for "commercial intercourse with and in States declared to be in insurrection," and the General Orders of the War and Navy Departments, annexed thereto, direct that "all officers of the Army or Navy shall not permit, prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The officers commanding convoys in this river are attentive in a high degree to their duty, and I know that they would not permit any violation of any order or regulation of the Government.

The Baker is now in the river again with supplies, permitted by the collector of customs in Paducah, Ky., and was cleared for Florence, Ala. She is now at Craven's Landing, about 10 miles below Savannah. I have directed Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. M. King, commanding U. S. steamer Key West, who is convoying her, not to go any farther up the river; to seize her if any relative of General Roddey is on board, or if any one on board has a permit to trade given by General Roddey, and to take her to Cairo.

Supplies were permitted by General Sherman to be sent up the river partly upon my representation of the extreme necessity of the families living on the banks of the river, many of whom I knew to be loyal to the Government at times when Union men were hunted like wild beasts.

I shall do all in my power to prevent supplies of any kind from falling into the hands of rebels.

I have certain information that the rebel Roddey has gone with his command into the State of Georgia. There may be a few stragglers from his force on the west or southern side of the Tennessee River, but I believe that there are no rebels in arms near the places where the Baker has been trading.

I have directed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant King to afford the S. C. Baker every facility in buying cotton on the lower part of the river, provided he finds her to be all right.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES W. SHIRK,

Lieutenant-Commander, Comdg. 7th District Miss. Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Meridian, Miss., February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will move your corps to the vicinity of Marion, with one division on the Selma road and one on the Mobile and Ohio road, and prosecute the destruction of the railroads east and north, especially that of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Direct Colonel Winslow to look well to the enemy eastward, and support him if necessary. General Crocker has been heard from as being in Enterprise yesterday at 3.30 p. m., and no enemy there, and learns that the troops (two brigades) sent from Mobile have returned there, and you have at your front Loring's and French's divisions with the cavalry; nothing to fear, as one of your divisions can handle them. In case the enemy make any move in force upon you, your point of concentration is Marion Station, on the Mobile and Ohio road. Communicate to the general commanding any information of the enemy, or of General Sooy Smith, that you may be able to learn. He is anxious to hear of the latter. General McPherson has two brigades here, sufficient to hold the place. The general commanding will remain here until Smith is definitely heard from.

I am, general, with much respect, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

Ten or 12 miles effectually destroyed will be sufficient on the Selma railroad. When that is accomplished close your command well up, opening communication with Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch at Marion Station, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and throwing one of your brigades to your left between you and General Veatch. Report to these headquarters frequently and fully as to your operations and whereabouts. The general commanding expects to be up with you to-morrow morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Old Marion, Miss., February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

By 12 m. I will have completely destroyed 12½ miles of the Eastern road and burnt bridges and culverts beyond. Colonel Winslow reached a point on the railroad 12 miles in advance of us last evening; found a cavalry-force in his front, with Ferguson on his right and a similar force on his left, marching on parallel roads, and thought it unsafe to march farther without additional cavalry. I forwarded General Sherman's letter to him, which explained fully the object of his present advance. As he applied to me for instructions, I ordered him to fall back in case there was danger of his being cut off; that I would remain at this camp to-day to furnish aid if he needed it. He had heard nothing definite of the whereabouts of General Smith, but that the telegraph wires had been cut north of

Macon, and a cavalry force (small) had left that vicinity on Sunday to assist in opposing the advance of the Yankee cavalry on the Mobile and Ohio road. I have less than two brigades with me. The First, having completed their portion of the road, was ordered back to Meridian to finish up the extreme west end of the road, and then go into camp with their teams, which were left near town. Will I move to-morrow if Colonel W[inslow] is all safe?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

My order of this morning is full answer to this. I want to show front to the east, but to work to the north. If there be any good bridge out on the Selma road about 20 miles, Winslow might dash out to-night and burn it.

SHERMAN.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Marion, Miss., February 17, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I reached here with the advance of Colonel Howe's brigade at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday. Our work from that time was entirely suspended by skirmishing with Texas rebel cavalry. I shall complete the destruction of the railroad to this point at 1 o'clock to-day. I await orders.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February* 17, 1864.
(Received 4 a. m., 18th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I learn with regret that Captain Dickerson, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Ohio, has tendered his resignation, which I hope will not be accepted. He has felt mortified that the advanced rank of lieutenant-colonel, although recommended by several superior officers, has been refused, while others have received this advancement. He is conducting his department in this difficult country with great success, being a man of energy when the greatest energy is required. Permit me respectfully to request that he may receive the promotion which he has richly earned.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 43. } *Nashville, Tenn., February* 17, 1864.

1. Col. William P. Innes, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, is hereby relieved from duty on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad and will without delay resume command of

that portion of his regiment now at the front, reporting for duty to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

Col. D. C. McCallum, general manager of military railroads in this military division, will take immediate charge of the construction of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and that portion of the First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics doing duty on said railroad will be subject to Colonel McCallum's orders while at work on the road.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. The First Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, is hereby attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Col. E. M. McCook will report accordingly to Major-General Granger.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 18, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I regret to be obliged to report that I do not think I shall be able to take the field, the cold and damp weather having brought on an attack of neuralgia, from which I suffer intensely.

I am getting troops prepared as rapidly as possible, and will send them out under General Palmer if you think it best.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 18, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

By all means send the expedition. I think it should move as soon as possible, for the effect it will have in favor of Sherman and also on affairs in East Tennessee. I regret that you cannot go.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I can get along with what force I have, including Granger's corps, until General Thomas makes his move. I did not know one was contemplated when I suggested that he should send more troops.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 18, 1864—1 p. m.
(Received 19th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

The belief is very general among citizens living within Longstreet's lines that he is making some movement toward Georgia, but I have not yet been able to get the facts in a reliable shape. The most reliable reports indicate that one division of infantry and a considerable force of cavalry have gone in that direction. The infantry is going up the French Broad. The cavalry was to go down this side of the mountains and attempt to destroy the railroad below Loudon before crossing the mountains into Georgia. They have failed so far to get across the Little Tennessee and have probably taken the other route.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 18, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Longstreet moved his main infantry force from New Market toward Strawberry Plains yesterday morning. I have nothing more definite.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 18, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

The rebel cavalry undoubtedly intended to attempt a raid upon your rear, but have abandoned it on account of the rise in the river. They may renew the attempt if it becomes practicable. Please give me the distribution of Sheridan's division, also of Stanley's if you know it. Does Stanley now report to you?

SCHOFIELD.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 18, 1864.

General GORDON GRANGER:

Dispatch of this morning received. Wood's and Sheridan's divisions being temporarily detached from my command, I cannot give any orders regarding the furloughs of veteran regiments, but I believe General Grant has instructed General Schofield to let veteran regiments go home.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MCCULLOCH'S HOUSE,
One Mile above Rockford, on Little River,
February 18, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have found no facts confirmatory of the report made to me by the servant, and which I communicated to you last night.

A small rebel scout of 17 men came into Rockford yesterday and remained but a short time. They represented that the force they came from was up at the mouth of Ellejoy Creek. Just as the head of the column reached Rockford the advance guard met another rebel scout of about 15 men coming in from the same direction toward Rockford. They ran at once and made no stand, nor indicated in any way that they were near a supporting force. It is about 4 or 4½ miles up the river road to Kennedy's Mill, at which point the main road from Trundle's Cross-Roads to Maryville crosses the river. From here I will send a scout of 200 up to Kennedy's Mill. I can get better information of their movements at the crossing places of the river than I can by scouting in the direction of Maryville, and can protect my communication with Knoxville. I will not send a scout toward Maryville.

All the information I can get from citizens corresponds with the theory that they are not moving on an expedition, but merely moving in our rear for forage.

An officer I had in charge of a courier line from Motley's Ford to Maryville has reported to me that when he left Colonel McCook's headquarters about noon of day before yesterday the river was not fordable; that it had risen 2 feet above the fordable point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 18, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Comdg. First Div. Cav., Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that citizens from the neighborhood of Morganton report that the advance of the rebel cavalry is in that place, having arrived there to-day. If this report is true they may try to cross the river. You will therefore guard the fords below you and prevent such crossing if possible. He suggests that to-night will be a favorable time to cross on account of the moonlight. If they do ford the river pursue them with your whole command with the greatest vigor. Attack and destroy them if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Assistant Inspector-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

COLONEL: In reply to your confidential communication* of February 8, I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding that so far as I have been able to learn the unfavorable report of the conduct of Maj. Gen. G. Granger, in reference to the recent falling back from Dandridge, was without good foundation.

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* Not found.

General Granger was sick at the time, and for that reason not in immediate command of his corps. I understand General Parke to take the entire responsibility of the falling back from Dandridge. The reports of the whole matter are conflicting and unsatisfactory. I will endeavor to get more light on the subject. One thing appears to me clear—that is, that the advance to Dandridge, by the route chosen, and with the force there under General Parke's command, was a great mistake.

I do not at this time deem it necessary to relieve General Granger from his command, but am glad to have the authority to do so if it becomes necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Marion, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am here at Marion Station, only 2 miles from you. General Hurlbut is here, and General Sherman is coming up this evening.

Yours, truly,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Old Marion, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: All is quiet in front. We have no enemy in force nearer than Old Town, 15 miles on the Southern Demopolis road. I have sent out cavalry on the different roads, to the front 8 or 10 miles, to reconnoiter. Being without rations I have large foraging parties out from each regiment in all directions, and know from the burdens of the incoming parties we can't starve. We have thoroughly, completely, and most effectually destroyed 12 miles of the Selma road, and partially 3 miles in addition, by burning bridges, trestles, and culverts, and taking up part of the track. I am located on the railroad one-half mile south of Old Marion, with Second and Third Brigades, the First between Old and New Marion.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Expedition against Meridian:

Inclosed I send you copy of dispatches* between General Halleck and myself relative to a movement up Red River on your return from your present expedition. Whilst I look upon such an expedition as is proposed as of the greatest importance, I regret that any force has to be taken from east of the Mississippi for it.

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*See pp. 401, 402.

Your troops will want rest for the purpose of preparing for a spring campaign, and all the veterans should be got off on furlough at the very earliest moment. This latter I would direct even if you have to spare troops to go up Red River.

Unless you go in command of the proposed expedition, I fear any troops you may send with it will be entirely lost from further service in this command. This, however, is not the reason for my suggestion that you be sent; your acquaintance with the country, and otherwise fitness were the reasons. I can give no positive orders that you send no troops up Red River, but what I do want is their speedy return if they do go, and that the minimum number necessary be sent. I have never heard a word from Steele since his department has been placed in the military division. Do not know what he proposes nor the means he has for executing.

The time necessary for communicating between here and Vicksburg being so great, you will have to act in this matter according to your own judgment, simply knowing my views.

Is it possible that Banks will entrust such an expedition to the command of McClernand? I have so little confidence in his ability to command that I would not want the responsibility of entrusting men with him, without positive orders to do so. I send this by special messenger, who will await your return to Vicksburg, and who will bear any letters you may have for me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Meridian, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Marion, Miss.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to write you a letter of information and instruction. There is no news since you left excepting that General Chambers' brigade has arrived. Our trains are all right, and no enemy of consequence in that direction. General Crocker is moving in, General Gresham, of his division, having been as far south as Quitman, destroying the road and one long and very important bridge near there. The troops sent west have also been heard from, and the work on that road has likewise been done effectually. Gain all the information you can respecting the road to Union. Look to the safety or repairs, if necessary, of the bridge over Oktibbeha, and be prepared to move on the morning of the 20th. The general commanding will join you to-morrow and move with your column. I send three couriers with this, who will remain with you to-night and return in the morning, by whom you can send any dispatches. If, however, you learn anything of General Sooy Smith, please dispatch other couriers with such information.

I am, general, with respect, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Meridian, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Meridian:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that in consequence of hearing nothing from General Sooy Smith he may change somewhat his former plans. To this end you will assemble your command at and near Meridian, General Crocker's division near the bridge over the Oktibbeha, 4½ miles west on the Hillsborough road, and be prepared to march back to Vicksburg on the 20th instant. Direct General Crocker in his return from his present position to destroy all railroad and other road bridges over the Oktibbeha and Chickasawha Creeks south of the one on Hillsborough road, which we are to use.

I am, general, with respect, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Marion Depot, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs that you send a brigade or two strong regiments of your command up the road to Lauderdale Springs, destroying the town, &c., thoroughly, moving to-morrow morning. Returning, the command will destroy as much of the railroad, depots, bridges, culverts, &c., as may be possible under the nature of the march. The troops must march light, making as prompt an advance and as speedy a return as possible. Col. E. F. Winslow, chief of cavalry, has been ordered to send a regiment of cavalry to cover the movement. A report of the operations of the command will be made to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Marion Depot, Miss., February 18, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Chief of Cavalry (through Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith):

SIR: Recent instructions from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman render it necessary that the troops ordered toward Lauderdale Springs return here to-morrow by sundown. It may be impracticable for the expedition to reach Lauderdale and return. You will therefore report a regiment at daylight to-morrow morning to Colonel Howe, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, at this place, and lead his expedition, pushing into and firing Lauderdale, if found practicable, and returning to this place by sundown.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OKOLONA, MISS.,
February 18, 1864.

Colonel McCRILLIS,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: The general directs you to move your brigade promptly at break of day to-morrow morning by the best route from your present encampment to Pikeville, and thence toward West Point, keeping to the westward, if practicable, of the road from Okolona to West Point, throwing out detachments on all right-hand roads, looking carefully toward Houston. The center brigade will move down the direct road from here to West Point, delaying to destroy the railroad and stores accumulated along the lines as effectually as possible. Communicate with the center column as often as practicable.

Yours, truly,

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 18, 1864.—For Ingerton to Waring, directing movement of brigade, see Part I, p. 267.]

CAIRO, *February* 18, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

The late Treasury order removes all restrictions from trade in Kentucky and Missouri, and goods going from Cairo, Paducah, and Hickman will undoubtedly reach Tennessee if unrestricted, as I have not sufficient force to guard the whole border. What shall I do without it?

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.
HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
In the Field, Mississippi, February 18, 1864.

Information having been received at these headquarters that men of this command have been guilty of pillaging from private houses articles of no value to the soldiers, but important to every household, such as clothing of women and children, a species of plunder unknown to civilized warfare, it is hereby ordered that hereafter during the march no soldier shall enter a house occupied by a family unless under direction of a commissioned officer; and further, that nothing is to be taken from private houses by officers or men, except provisions and such articles as are necessary for the subsistence of the army.

This order to be read to each command in the brigade this evening and to-morrow morning.

By order of William T. Shaw, colonel commanding brigade:

C. T. GRANGER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 19, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Is there any way by which an inspector may be authorized to send for persons and take evidence in cases of suspected fraud against Government before charges are made? Such authority is much needed to secure a thorough investigation of the quartermaster's department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

If the division is coming from the north the best route is via Nashville. It is hardly possible to bring troops here through Kentucky at this season. From Nashville the best route is to Carthage, by boat, and thence by Montgomery and Winter's Gap; or they can march from Nashville by way of Sparta and Kingston. The road via Montgomery is the best. There is forage enough on either route unless it has been consumed recently.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. T. GARRARD,
Commanding District of the Clinch:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 13th instant, conveying suggestions with regard to a movement from the head of Big Sandy. The dispatch was submitted for the consideration of the commanding general, who approved the views presented, and at some future day may avail himself of them.

Your dispatch accompanying the roster of your command has also been received.

It will be impossible to comply with yuor request that the members of a court-martial to be convened in the District of the Clinch shall be detailed from these headquarters, in consequence of the want of information here as to the fitness of the officers in your command for that duty. The commanding general desires that, as far as possible, courts-martial shall be ordered by the commanders of corps or districts to which the offenders belong.

Longstreet has moved his forces lately. His cavalry and a considerably portion of his infantry are on the south side of the French Broad. The remainder of his infantry is at Strawberry Plains, with detachments at Blain's Cross-Roads and at Flat Creek. There are reports that his cavalry is moving over the Smoky Mountains toward Georgia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

CALHOUN, *February* 19, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

General Cruft's division has not arrived here. I believe it is near Cleveland.

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 19, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Asst. Surg. Jacob Keller, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, arrived here yesterday from Dalton. He was captured at Lebanon, Ala., when General Logan sent out an expedition toward Rome. He reports Cleburne's division at Tunnel Hill; Stewart's division between Tunnel Hill and Dalton; Walker 2 miles out from Dalton, toward Spring Place; Cheatham at Dalton, and Stevenson's and Bate's divisions to the west of Dalton 2 miles. He saw all of the camps, and estimates their force between 30,000 and 40,000. He moreover states that no troops have been sent away, except one brigade of infantry, which went to Rome about the first of this month.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Lucas' Ferry, via Athens:

If you can save or hide your boats do so, and keep close watch on river. I will soon have plenty of troops at Athens. Ascertain the number of troops as far as possible on other side, and keep quiet until I get enough to insure success. Save boats some way.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *February* 19, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have you any information of the return of troops to south side of Tennessee, near Decatur, since Roddey left? A brigade endeavored to cross at Brown's and Lucas' Ferries to-day, but were repulsed.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 19, 1864.

Col. B. F. POTTS,
Commanding Escort to Train:

COLONEL: Inclosed I send you names of destitute families residing near your camp who are desirous of going into Vicksburg. Such of them as can furnish their own means of transportation will be permitted to accompany the train, and those who have not the means, but who are worthy, may be taken along in the empty wagons. This will be a matter left largely to your discretion after seeing the people and finding out their circumstances. Cotton cannot be hauled in in our train.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Marion, February 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The expedition to Lauderdale Springs has just returned, and the major commanding reports that Ross, with his command, moved north yesterday, camping last night 3 miles north of Lauderdale. The people say that all their cavalry are concentrating at Macon to stop General Smith, who has driven General Forrest to that place. The major reports that he burned the station-house, commissary, and other buildings at Lauderdale, railroad culverts, &c. On his return he failed to find the infantry under Colonel Howe, they having undoubtedly returned to camp.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

EGYPT STATION, *February* 19, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: A number of concurrent rumors are to the effect that Forrest is concentrating with all energy at some point this side of West Point. Move Hepburn's brigade into the vicinity of Prairie Station to encamp to-night. I will move Waring to that point, McCrillis on the right. Try to communicate with me frequently.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Aberdeen, Miss., February 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have just arrived (12 m.), and I am moving out on the West Point road. No force of any account found here. They scattered on different roads. Colonel Burgh has a few prisoners. I send a battalion with this dispatch. They can move south from Prairie Station and take some road leading to the road I am on. Send me word how far you will get to-night. I can make West Point to-day, unless there are some obstructions. Crossing of Tombigbee, both here and at Cotton Gin, can soon be made. Let me hear from you by return of battalion.

Respectfully,

B. H. GRIERSON.

CUNNINGHAM'S FARM,
3½ *Miles N. W. of Prairie Station, February* 19, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: I am much gratified that you are so near. The reports I now get are quite conflicting. An escaped prisoner of ours, belonging to the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, who was brought over from Grenada with Chalmers' command, got away from it yesterday morning at a point 12 miles from West Point, on the Houston road. He says that Forrest's whole force was reported to be in the vicinity of West Point, said to be 8,000 or 9,000 strong. Confirmatory of this is the report of Major Prosser, who was sent out on the road from Okolona to Houston. Near Buena Vista he ran upon the rear guard of what was reported to him to be a very heavy column of rebel cavalry, said to have been passing at a rapid pace from early in the morning until 11 a. m. in the direction of West Point. On the other hand, a negro from West Point yesterday morning says that there were not over 1,000 troops at that point, and the citizens in this neighborhood pretend to know nothing of the arrival of any large force at West Point. The Oktibbeha is said not to be bridged and to be very difficult to cross. Defeat to the enemy in such case would be most disastrous. Be on the *qui vive* and get scouts out, if possible, to get accurate information to-night. The direction of the roads will make a concentration of our forces this side of Prairie Station necessary in the morning, unless my information may render a change in our present plan necessary. You may therefore bring in Hepburn's brigade on the left of Waring early to-morrow morning unless otherwise ordered. We have captured some stock, destroyed a large amount of Government corn, injured the railroad all we can, and I am deeply pained to say it has been disgraced by incendiarism of the most shocking kind. I have ordered the first man caught in the act to be shot, and I have offered $500 reward for his detection.

Yours, truly,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

CUNNINGHAM'S FARM, MISS.,
February 19, 1864.

Colonel WARING,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: General Smith directs that you promulgate an order to your brigade that any one caught in setting fire to property of any kind without orders shall be arrested and sent to these headquarters, and announce to your command that he will pay a reward of $500 for the first person detected in such act. Send outposts of one battalion at least 2 miles out on each of the roads leading to West Point. This should be done as early as 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. Hold your command well in hand, as the enemy is reported concentrated within an easy night's march of your position.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.
HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Meridian, Miss., February 19, 1864.

The object of the recent expeditions having been completely and successfully accomplished in driving the enemy (except small bodies of cavalry) out of the State of Mississippi, and thoroughly breaking up the interior railroad communications, the troops are about to return to the Mississippi River. Although there is no great force of the enemy in our immediate vicinity, and probably will not be on our line of march, still small parties of the enemy's cavalry will be hovering on our flanks and rear, rendering it necessary to preserve all proper caution to guard against surprise. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders will exert themselves to prevent straggling, and will see that their commands are well closed up and the men in ranks on the march. The marches will be short each day, and there will be no necessity for men falling behind. Foraging parties will not be sent out, except under a strong escort, and the commanding general trusts that no pillaging, burning, or wanton destruction of private property will mark our course, but that our march will be orderly and systematic, creditable to you as soldiers, and worthy the cause for which we are fighting. Should it be deemed necessary to destroy any buildings, mills, tanneries, &c., on the line of march, orders will be given and the proper details made to do the work.

By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I know of no law authorizing an inspector to send for persons and take evidence unless such persons, not military, are willing to attend; but the difficulty can be avoided by the order of a court of inquiry by the President, of one or more members. If you want such a court, telegraph who you want on it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
February 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Understanding that a greater number of brigadier-generals have been appointed than can be confirmed by the Senate, I would respectfully state that the list of recommendations sent in by me was made up from those recommended by their corps or immediate commanders. Being personally acquainted, however, with all those who have been so recommended, I will now submit the list anew, giving their names in the order of my preference, taking into consideration services rendered and fitness for the position:

First. John A. Rawlins.
Second. Charles R. Woods.
Third. Giles A. Smith.

Fourth. James H. Wilson.
Fifth. J. M. Corse.
Sixth. Alexander Chambers.
Seventh. Walter Q. Gresham.
Eighth. J. A. Maltby.
Ninth. M. F. Force.
Tenth. Edward Hatch.
Eleventh. R. A. Cameron.
Twelfth. J. R. Slack.
Thirteenth. J. B. Sanborn.
Fourteenth. T. Kilby Smith.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

P. S.—The name of B. H. Grierson, which I see after having this letter partly copied, has been left out. He was appointed, I believe, without recommendation from me and for most excellent services rendered. Whether his name should not come before any of those named in the foregoing list, I respectfully submit.

U. S. G.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I sent a cavalry division toward Strawberry Plains to-day. It met a force of infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 strong on the east bank of Flat Creek, nearly all Longstreet's force. Infantry appears to be near Strawberry Plains, on either side of the river, and most of his cavalry south of the French Broad. I am at a loss to interpret his movements, unless he means to attack this place. This he will hardly do unless he has received re-enforcements. I can not learn of his having received any. I am prepared for him here, and will try to be for whatever he may attempt.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Loudon:

Longstreet's main force is still between the Holston and French Broad. He has some infantry, a brigade or possibly a division, south of the French Broad. He has moved a considerable force to and near Strawberry Plains, and placed a batteau bridge across the river. His apparent movement is toward this place, but I suspect only to cover the one for which I wished you to be on your guard.

SCHOFIELD.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

General GRANGER:

Longstreet's movements I think clearly indicate some aggressive design. It does not appear to be an attack upon this place. He may intend an attack upon Loudon for the purpose of getting supplies, to be made by a portion of his force while he makes a demonstration upon this place. I think for the present stores should not be permitted to accumulate at Loudon. Push them across the river as rapidly as possible. I will send down the steamer Chattanooga to-morrow. Can you ferry stores across as fast as they are now arriving from Chattanooga?

SCHOFIELD.

NASHVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Thomas was expected to move toward Dalton one week ago on Monday last at farthest. Rains prevented him. He will certainly move to-morrow.

Bear this in mind in the influence it will have on the enemy. Watch him closely, and if you can take any advantage of his movements do it. I do not think Longstreet should be allowed to quietly withdraw from Knoxville, nor to come up and invest the place without opposition. Cause him all the annoyance you can, either by demonstration or actual attack.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

Can you spare a pontoon bridge from Chattanooga to throw across the river at Decatur? If not, what objection to sending your arsenal bridge train from here to Decatur? If required at Chattanooga afterwards they can be towed up by our steamers or transported by rail as conveniently as from here. Answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 20, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I have no bridge here that I can spare at this time. The one you allude to can be spared for a short time. Please order it to be sent here as soon as it can be dispensed with.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20, 1864.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding, Calhoun:

A reconnaissance in force is to be made from this point in the direction of Dalton on Monday morning next. Cannot you send a cavalry force out upon the Spring Place road to observe the enemy's movements during that time, remaining out Monday and Tuesday and returning Wednesday, unless it should be found that the enemy is falling back?

Brigadier-General Cruft, with his division, will be on your right upon the main road from Cleveland to Dalton.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES,
Comdg. Temporary Div., Fifteenth Army Corps, Cleveland:

During the movements which are about to take place from this point, commencing on Monday morning, the major-general commanding the department directs that you hold your force in readiness to move to any point at which it may be needed. The reconnaissance to be made will probably occupy three or four days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER,
Commanding Reconnoitering Force, Chattanooga:

The major-general commanding the department directs that you make a reconnaissance in the direction of Dalton for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the strength and position of the enemy at that place, Tunnel Hill, and along the line of the railroad from Dalton as far as Resaca, and should the enemy retire, to gain as much ground to your front as possible.

You will use for this purpose the troops now under your command, the First Division, Fourth Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, and the cavalry under command of Col. W. P. Boone, both of which officers have been ordered to report to you. You will direct Colonel Boone to move out on the La Fayette road as far as Rock Spring, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that place is occupied by rebel cavalry, and, if so, and considered practicable, to attack and disperse them. Having accomplished his mission at that point, you will give Colonel Boone such orders as circumstances may require. Col. W. J. Palmer, commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, will accompany and act with Colonel Boone as far as Rock Spring, from which point he will continue and make a reconnaissance through La Fayette, Broomtown Valley, and the head of McLemore's Cove.

You will start on this reconnaissance not later than Monday morning, the 22d instant. Col. T. J. Harrison, commanding Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Mounted Infantry, will be ordered to report to you for the purpose of keeping up the communication between General Cruft and your main force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20, 1864.

Extract from a letter of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard:

FEBRUARY 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

From my recent connection with the Cavalry Bureau, and my information of the great want of horses in the different armies, I fear there will be difficulty in having our re-enlisted regiments mounted. When in Washington arrangements were made to send General Grant 8,000 horses, but at Louisville General Allen told me in addition Governor Johnson wanted 5,000, and he will probably be supplied first. The 5,000 for Governor Johnson was not provided for, and no knowledge of his wants was possessed by the authorities at Washington. As there are at present but few horses on hand, and the requirements for spring reach near 50,000, you can judge of the necessity to urge our claims.

The foregoing extract is furnished for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Grant, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

It is presumed that the order from the War Department was intended to place the Military Governor of Tennessee on same footing as governors of loyal States in organizing and equipping troops for U. S. service, but as I am responsible for the supplies of this department, copies of this order and letters of instruction should have been furnished me to enable me to make the proper requisitions for the necessary supplies and equipments for such troops as he can organize. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest that it will be necessary to procure 8,000 or 10,000 horses to mount the cavalry in this department, already organized, which horses should be furnished them in preference to those about to be raised by Governor Johnson. Inclosed I send copy of letter on the subject of supplying cavalry horses from Brigadier-General Garrard, who was a short time chief of cavalry in Washington. There is required in addition to the above 3,500 horses to thoroughly equip the artillery of this army, which horses should be coming down now.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit for your consideration, herewith inclosed, a copy of the Quartermaster-General's remarks upon a communication of Major-General Thomas, relating to the condition of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and to railroad matters in his department in general.

So much of these remarks as relates to the superintendence and management of the railroads by Colonel McCallum has been approved by the Secretary, but the question of the propriety and necessity of employing soldiers upon the roads to a greater extent than heretofore is a matter which must be left to your own judgment and discretion, and in a great measure be governed by the course of events as the campaign progresses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference of the War Department, of a letter from Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27, 1864, to the Adjutant-General, reporting upon the condition of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and transmitting copies of his letters to Major-General Grant and Col. J. B. Anderson, military manager, upon the subject.

After reading these papers and the report of Colonel McCallum, on which I lately reported to the Secretary of War, I am of opinion that it is best to put Colonel McCallum in general charge. If Mr. Anderson objects to acting under his direction, or does not act efficiently and to the satisfaction of Colonel McCallum and of General Grant, a change should be made.

From my very small intercourse with him I judge him to be an efficient man, understanding his business, rather too easily disturbed by questions touching his authority or position, but earnest.

Colonel McCallum's great experience in the management of railways, improved by special experience in time of war of the wants of an army, gives him peculiar qualifications.

The railroad is reported open to-day to Loudon, so that we have railroad communications with Knoxville, interrupted only by a single ferry, which is at Loudon, where a bridge some 1,800 feet long across the Holston has not yet been rebuilt.

Two hundred and ten cars reached Chattanooga in the last three days, average of seventy per day. This average cannot be kept up, however, with the additional run from Chattanooga to Loudon.

Four steam-boats are now in running order between Bridgeport and Loudon. Two more are launched and being fitted with engines. One, the Dunbar, has been wrecked.

All the military commanders are liable to fail to do justice to the ability and efforts of those who manage the railroads. If their soldiers want bread or their animals want forage, that fact is before them, but they do not see the efforts made, nor can they realize the wretched condition of the railroad which for 150 miles, when taken charge of by the United States, needed almost entire rebuilding, nor do they see the difficulty of procuring the large equipment of rolling-stock needed to supply an army. The ordinary equipment of a railroad in time of peace is the gradual growth of years. The Quartermaster's Department is expected to provide in a few weeks for military necessities a larger equipment than the railroad has ever possessed. We procure engines only by a species of impressment. The northern railroads generally have not enough for their own use, and the manufacturers have only supplied the United States by breaking contracts with railroad companies and giving us what they had promised to others. This is done under military orders.

General Thomas appears to object that his troops are still working upon the railroad and to complain that enough civilians have not been hired. It will be necessary to continue to employ soldiers in cutting wood and repairing as well as guarding these railroads, the line of communication and supply of the Army of the Cumberland. This is a portion of the legitimate duty of an army. Nowhere, probably, are so many civilians hired to do the work of an army as in this country.

Properly organized and governed, the soldiers are not the less efficient guards for doing a few hours' work per day. Their health is better and they are better contented than when lying for weeks idle in camp, while civilians employed at high prices are toiling to accumulate supplies to enable the army to resume its activity.

There are not [enough] able-bodied inhabitants in the region traversed by the railroad from Nashville to Loudon to repair and supply and maintain the road while used for the army.

A force of some 1,500 hired men has been sent to these roads from the east; 300 or 400 men from the north and east are at work upon bridges and steam-boats for the Army of the Cumberland. It has heretofore done much of its own work, to the great advantage of the troops, whose health, spirit, and discipline are all that can be desired for actual campaigning.

As the army advances, I think it important that orders be given to set to work under guard all able-bodied men, black or white, civilian or military, who may come voluntarily or by capture within our lines. We need every man, and it is cheaper to maintain a prisoner and guard him on the field than to send him a thousand miles to be guarded and fed and clothed in idleness, while a loyal workman must be taken from the workshop in which he is so much needed and sent, at high wages and great expense of transportation, to do the work made necessary by the destruction of our roads by the rebels. The wages of labor are rising, and it is becoming day by day more difficult to procure labor. The army should, from its own ranks and by capture, supply the labor needed.

Relying upon Colonel McCallum's zeal, knowledge, and experience, I recommend:

First. That he be placed in general charge of the railroads from Nashville to East Tennessee, by both the Decatur and Bridgeport routes; all persons now employed to be subject to his general direction.

Second. The issue of an order to the major-general commanding the Division of the Mississippi to impress and enroll in the U. S. service, for work upon railroads and common roads, bridges, wood cutting, and other necessary work attending the supply of the army, of all able-bodied men, white or black, civil or military, fit for such work, who may be brought within the lines of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio during their active operations. Such persons to be rationed, clothed, and paid a reasonable compensation for this work. Deserters from the rebel army, however, not to be employed under this order, except with their own consent and upon the special order of the department commander.

Third. General instructions to the military commander to endeavor to impress all the able-bodied persons of African descent possible for this service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

Citizens report that 400 or 500 rebels crossed to this side of river, near mouth of Blue Water, at the Cane Islands. They say they have considerable stock on these islands.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *February* 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chattanooga:

Just received the following telegram:

> SHELLMOUND, *February* 19, 1864.
>
> General Geary informs us that information has been received that an attack is to be threatened by General Morgan on Bridgeport within twenty-four hours from yesterday. My brigade commanders have been warned extra caution.
>
> H. TYNDALE,
> *Brigadier-General.*

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *February* 20, 1864.
(Received 21st.)

Major SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, on river, sends following:

> I am informed by a party who crossed river yesterday that it is reported on other side of river, and the report credited, that Sherman is in Meridian; that Hardee commands the Confederate forces before him, and that the enemy are falling back before him, moving up toward Columbus, Miss. I send it just as reported.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
February 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Athens:

Colonel Noyes, with Thirty-ninth Ohio and a battery, will reach Athens to-morrow and relieve you of all post, guard, and other duty except scouting, &c. Recruit your stock as much as possible, and rest your men, keeping close watch on river as usual.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Whiteside's, Tenn., February 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon receiving a dispatch at 2 o'clock a. m. this day from headquarters Third Division, stating that an attack on Bridgeport, Ala., was threatened by the enemy, I at once sent out scouts and patrols in the direction of Trenton, Warren's Mill, and Gordon's Mines, who have all returned, reporting that nothing of importance had taken place, and unable to obtain any clue as to the whereabouts or intention of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. HECKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade and Post.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
One mile North of West Point, February 20, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Your dispatch to General Smith received. The general is very sick to-night. You will move up to the position now occupied by Major Minnis, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, and look well to your right flank and rear. The enemy passed from West Point toward Houston, and are now encamped across the Sakatouchee River, about 3 miles from here. This is to the right of the position you will occupy. Be ready to move at daylight in the morning. Be very vigilant.

By order of Brigadier-General Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I had not received your letter of the 16th when I answered your dispatch of the 18th, and hence did not understand its full import. Will write you fully to-day. The enemy retreated from Flat Creek yesterday after our reconnaissance. I have not heard whether they recrossed the Holston.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 21, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

Please telegraph me what movements, if any, are being made by the enemy in your front; also, the present position, if you have reliable information respecting them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 21, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Longstreet has crossed a considerable force of infantry at Strawberry Plains. I made a reconnaissance in that direction yesterday. Found from 3,000 to 5,000 infantry on the east bank of Flat Creek.

The enemy's cavalry seems to be all south of the French Broad, but I cannot hear of more than one brigade of infantry in that region. I have learned nothing more of the rumored movement toward Georgia. If any infantry has gone it is Johnson's division, about 3,000 strong, and it has gone up the French Broad.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

MAYBRY'S HILL, *February* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. STONEMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Vedettes from the Rutledge road report seeing from 800 to 1,000 rebel cavalry moving slowly toward our lines in front of the position of the One hundred and eleventh Ohio. This was about 4 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, commanding One hundred and eleventh Ohio, has just sent me word that the body of the enemy above referred to were seen to cross over toward the Virginia road. Have we any cavalry out? If the report as to numbers is true any detachment at Love's may be cut off. I await your suggestions as to the propriety of sending out a regiment as far as Love's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOTLEY'S FORD, TENN.,
February 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

I have the honor to report that a party of my scouts, in command of Sergeant Brooks, sent in direction of Cosby Creek, returned this evening. They succeeded in advancing as far as Tuckaleechee Cove, where they met a foraging party of the enemy; killed 1, captured 10, and took five wagons with teams. The wagons were burned and the teams and prisoners brought here to me.

Prisoners report that Longstreet has crossed the Holston and is advancing in the direction of Knoxville; their cavalry is in the vicinity of Maryville; one brigade at McNutt's Bridge, near Sevierville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—One of the scouts informs me that a man told him that Morgan's division had left the vicinity of Sevierville two or three days since without baggage. He did not hear where they had gone.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that 2 deserters from the enemy came in to the picket from this command stationed on Tazewell road. These are both intelligent men. They belong to the Fourth Texas Regiment, Brigadier-General Robertson's brigade, of General Hood's division. They report that they left the enemy's lines at Flat Creek, on Knoxville and Strawberry Plains road, at sunrise yesterday, 20th instant. They report that the whole of Hood's division, about 4,500 strong, was on this side of Holston River. They crossed Holston on pontoon bridge. Three hundred hands are at work on the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains. They report that the general impression in their army is that they are moving on to besiege Knoxville. It is reported generally that Longstreet has been re-enforced, but they have no knowledge of any such re-enforcements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

Was my communication of the 13th instant, on the subject of detaching regiments to form the garrison of Chattanooga, received by you? If so, has action been taken? It is desirable to designate the garrison of this place at once. The chief engineer is absent in Nashville; when he returns I will lay your request for a map, that he may furnish it if he has it.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, *February* 21, 1864.

Colonel FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have been notified from department headquarters not to send the regiments to Chattanooga, under the order, for the present. Will make the selection and notify you soon. Nothing new. In marching trim.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 21, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Do your troops move to-morrow? It is important that at least a demonstration be made at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 21, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

Your dispatch of this morning received. The troops will move to-morrow morning by daylight. Have sent you a copy of my instructions to General Palmer by courier this noon.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

Leave Enyart at Ooltewah; take part of Matthies' command; go light; three days. Red Clay is your point for to-morrow night. Report by courier to me at Ringgold.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, February 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT:

GENERAL: Your dispatch just received. I had supposed until then that you had received detailed orders for your movements to-morrow. You will, with your command, to-morrow morning push forward to Red Clay, reaching there at the latest by 1 o'clock p. m., and from that point send a brigade in the direction of Varnell's Station to obtain information.

From the lateness of the evening at which I received my own orders I am not able to give precise directions for further operations, but can only suggest that I hope everything will be done to make the reconnaissance effective. Further orders will be sent from Ringgold, at which place my headquarters will be to-morrow night. Report to-morrow evening if possible. I presume you will be able to do so by way of Parker's Gap.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Ooltewah, February 21, 1864—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT,
Commanding 1st Div., 4th Army Corps, Blue Springs:

GENERAL: I have the honor to herewith forward you reports* of Capts. W. C. Harris, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and W. W. Van Antwerp, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, in regard to scout ordered to Burke's Mill, beyond Parker's Gap. I send you list of prisoners taken—citizens and soldiers. The scout of yesterday did not amount to much except capturing some letters, which I have.

I think there is a pretty good force down about the mill, and if I had time, with 100 cavalry and two regiments infantry, I think I could catch them. I have a brigade review to-day. My command is prepared to move at an hour's notice. I send 4 citizens and 8 rebels to Chattanooga. Two citizens took the oath willingly. All well.

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*See Part I, pp. 407 and 408.

With kind regards to all the command, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. ENYART,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *February* 21, 1864.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CAPTAIN: About the 14th of last December, a Mr. Horn, living at Goodrich's Landing, offered me $500 to give him a clearance and confirm him in the possession of a certain lot of cotton, part of which it was discovered subsequently he had stolen from his employer. I put him in arrest, and while considering the case determined, on account of his family, not to try him by a military commission, but to send him up North, which I did, and forbid his return. Had he been tried he would have been sent to Alton. Mr. Horn, I find, has returned, and I met him the other day in the city. I would respectfully request that he be required to comply with my order of banishment; or, if that will not suit him, let him be turned over to me and I will order a commission in his case.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 22, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

The following has been received from General Palmer at Ringgold, 10.30 p. m.:

> We have reliable information that Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions have gone to Demopolis. Cleburne left yesterday. General Cruft is at Red Clay to-night, and has pushed a reconnaissance toward Varnell's Station. Long has gone toward Dalton on the Spring Place road, with orders to push his reconnaissance as far as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 22, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Ringgold:

Your report of the movement of the enemy is confirmed by report of a deserter. Push the reconnaissance with caution and endeavor to ascertain the truth of your information and mine. Colonel Long will reconnoiter as near Dalton as possible by the Spring Place road.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. P. WILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 22, 1864.

Major-General PALMER,
Ringgold:

Report as soon as you hear from Boone what information he has. If Cleburne is really moving toward Demopolis you had better give your entire attention to Dalton.

If you deem it necessary you can order Davis up to your support.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 22, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

A scout has just come in and reports Cleburne's division at La Fayette with the intention of moving into McLemore's Cove this morning. He may intend to make a demonstration in this direction, or he may intend to attack the railroad between this and Bridgeport. Warn your troops to be on the lookout, and have the country observed in their front as far as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *February 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Bridgeport:

General Thomas informs me that a scout says that Cleburne's division has moved to La Fayette and intends attacking the railroad opposite Bridgeport, or between that and Chattanooga. In case you should hear of their approach be in readiness to send over the river as many of your men as can be spared from Bridgeport.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS.
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 22, 1864.

Col. A. BUSCHBECK,
Commanding Second Division:

COLONEL: Information having been received from headquarters Department of the Cumberland that Cleburne's division of the rebel army is at La Fayette, with the intention of moving into McLemore's Cove this morning, it is supposed that he intends to make a demonstration in this direction or attack the railroad between here and Bridgeport.

Keep your troops on the alert, and be prepared in case the attack should be made on your lines. Scouts will be kept out from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Howard:

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 22, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th, relative to the concentration of troops for the spring campaign, did not reach me until yesterday. I have no doubt of the wisdom of the plan you suggest of sending a column from Kentucky into West Virginia, provided my force here can be made strong enough without the aid of the troops necessary to form that column. Its successful execution might fairly be expected to result in the destruction of Longstreet's army. The best place of rendezvous for a force intended to join me here early in the spring is Carthage, on the Cumberland. The road from that place to this is good, and troops can be supplied there by water. The proposed expedition from Kentucky should, in my opinion, move through Pound Gap to Estillville. A cavalry force, moving by that route with sufficient infantry and artillery to force its way through and to cover the retreat of the cavalry after its work is finished, would probably accomplish, in conjunction with a force moving up the Holston Valley, the full result desired. It does not appear to me that a force moving from Cumberland Gap could be expected to accomplish the same result. Yet it would be valuable in conjunction with my movement from this place in enabling me to turn the enemy's right and open communication with Cumberland Gap. It would not, however, be wise to sacrifice anything of the essential strength of this column for that purpose. I would rather rely upon a rapid movement of a powerful force from this point to turn the right of Longstreet's present position than to divide the force in the manner proposed. If instead of a movement from here upon the enemy's right flank any other be adopted, a detachment upon his right could be sent from here nearly as well as from Cumberland Gap. On the other hand, to place a force at or in rear of Cumberland Gap would probably be a wise precautionary measure against a movement by the enemy into Kentucky if he should be prepared for aggressive operations before we are.

The road through Pound Gap is not so good as that through Cumberland Gap, but is quite practicable for cavalry. It is barely passable for artillery and wagons in the dry season.

It would be late in the spring before infantry and artillery could move by either route. I am now compelled to use pack-mules to supply the troops at Cumberland Gap from Camp Nelson. A force intended to move by either route should rendezvous at Camp Nelson. It could hardly start from that place before the 1st of May. This would delay the movement from this place until the 15th or 20th of May. My impression is that a force may be concentrated here (and supplied) sufficient to drive Longstreet out of the country at least a month earlier.

If you can calculate with certainty upon giving me here a sufficient force to insure my success, I think it would be wise by all means to rendezvous a force of infantry and artillery at Camp Nelson for the purpose you suggest; but if there is any doubt of your ability to make this column strong enough to act independently of the other, it would be better to concentrate the troops you propose to give me at Carthage. From that place they can be brought to this at any time I may require them.

In view of the considerations I have presented, I must leave it to you, general, to decide what course is to be pursued. At present I am entirely unable to determine what can be done by Sturgis' cavalry. I am informed it is now scattered all over Kentucky and Sturgis gone north. I am making every effort to get it together and prepare it for service.

I have very little information about the enemy's force in Southwest Virginia, and am not able to judge whether cavalry alone would be able to penetrate to the railroad. If they did, it would probably be much more difficult to get back after they had accomplished the work assigned them.

I will write you more fully upon this matter as soon as I can get further information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

MOTLEY'S FORD, TENN.,
February 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

I send you this morning 28 prisoners; 15 of them are Indians who came in this morning and gave themselves up. They report that the rest of Thomas' Indians have laid down their arms and disbanded.

The result of the Murphy expedition, under command of Major Paine, First Wisconsin, is the capture of 33 men and 5 commissioned officers. I will send them to you to-morrow.

The scout sent up the Little Tennessee went within 20 miles of Franklin. They report none of Longstreet's forces moving in that direction. Thomas' force is at Franklin, and Vance's brigade at Asheville. No corn in that section. They marched 30 miles to get corn enough for 15 horses.

A scouting party of rebels, 40 strong, attacked the picket at Niter Ferry on the other side of the river this morning. Two detachments are in pursuit, and I think will catch some of them. I will not move any part of my command to Madisonville before to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Motley's Ford, Tenn., February 22, 1864.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you move your command to-morrow toward Madisonville, leaving sufficient guards at the fords near where you are now encamped and at the gaps through which the road up the Little Tennessee passes and the road to Murphy.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Union, Miss., February 22, 1864—4 a. m.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW, *Commanding Cavalry:*

DEAR COLONEL: I cannot hear anything definite of the large cavalry force under General William Sooy Smith, but doubt not he is at or near Macon, and that the cavalry the enemy can collect is in his front opposing his advance to the south. I want to communicate with him and let him know that we have thoroughly demolished the railroad, and for him to come into Canton. I want you early this morning to move rapidly to Philadelphia, and if you hear nothing definite to continue toward Louisville till you cross the Pearl River, no doubt fordable at this stage, and get across the bottom. Then, if you hear nothing satisfactory, feel well toward Louisville and swing across to the road that runs from Kosciusko to Louisville, going as near Louisville as is prudent; then go to Kosciusko, and at any part of your route hire a negro or good scout to carry a message to General Smith, telling him where we are and that I will expect him at Canton. If possible effect a junction with him and conduct him; otherwise trust to messengers. From Kosciusko you can come down the big road between Pearl and Big Black to Canton. To-night we will be 12 or 13 miles from here on the Hillsborough road; to-morrow (the 23d) at Hillsborough. By the 25th we will reach Pearl River and bridge it near Canton, and be at Canton 27th and 28th. We will stay a week at Canton until we hear from General Smith, and guard the bridge across the Pearl that length of time. Take with you no wagons or artillery, but act all the time as though followed by a heavy infantry column as long as you head toward Louisville, Macon, and Columbus. After you cross over to the Kosciusko road you will develop the plan, and should then move with considerable rapidity on Canton; but by studying the maps you will see that your flanks are covered all the time. If you cannot cross Pearl to-night there is nothing to be done but to turn and follow us, but I believe you can cross Pearl. The route I have indicated does not call for more than 20 or 25 miles a day, which I know you can make.

I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bogue Phalia Creek, Miss., February 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs that all foraging cease for the remainder of the march; that straggling be prevented as far as possible, and that stragglers be arrested wherever found and reported at the close of the day's march for punishment. Regimental commanders will be ordered to march to the rear of their regiments. Your command will march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Corn and blades will be taken by the quartermaster's department only.

T. H. H.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., February 22*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson will proceed, via Greensburg, to Cave City, Ky., and resume command of his district.

V. The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding District of Kentucky:

Capt. A. C. Semple, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. Stephen E. Jones, aide-de-camp and provost-marshal-general.

Capt. Henry B. Grant, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, acting adjutant and inspector general.

Capt. Julius Fosses, aide-de-camp, acting inspector-general of cavalry.

Capt. W. R. Hardy, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, acting judge-advocate.

Capt. Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.

Capt. T. J. Bush, assistant commissary of musters.

Lieut. T. J. Elliott, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. R. Vance, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

By command of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have received the following dispatch from Colonel Macfeely, dated Saint Louis, February 22:

> I am instructed by General Sherman to make requisition for steam-boats to transport 10,000 troops, with baggage, &c., up Red River. Will you order the necessary transportation to be at Vicksburg March 1? This in addition to the large amount of transportation furnished for General Banks.

Shall the steam-boats be sent? Are the 2,000 cavalry required by General Sherman to be sent to Memphis?

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 23, 1864—5.30 p. m.
(Received Nashville, 6 p. m.)

Major-General GRANT:

I have not yet learned whether Longstreet has made any move of his main force. I am building a bridge as rapidly as possible and will take advantage of any move he may make as soon as possible.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 23, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 24th.)

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.*:

I have information, which I believe reliable, that Longstreet has retired from Strawberry Plains. He has also withdrawn his cavalry from the south side of the French Broad. I shall march for Strawberry Plains with all my available force to-morrow morning, leaving a sufficient garrison for this place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

MOTLEY'S FORD, *February* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, *Chief of Cavalry:*

In reply to your dispatch, Longstreet has no courier line through any of the points mentioned. My troops have been at all of them within the last three or four days. An expedition I sent to Murphy captured 5 commissioned officers and 35 men, infantry. No large force of the enemy in that vicinity. Another sent through Montvale Springs to Wier's Cove captured 28 and burned five wagons. Fifteen of Thomas' Indians came in yesterday.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will have your command in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning on receipt of orders, in light marching order, with three days' rations in haversacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition per man in cartridge-boxes. The men will carry 20 extra rounds of ammunition per man on the person. They will take shelter-tents. The present camps, with baggage, &c., will be left under guard of convalescents and men unfit to march. No transportation will be taken.

The detail ordered to-day for fatigue duty is hereby countermanded.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General GARRARD,
Cumberland Gap:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. Should you need re-enforcements send for the Fiftieth Ohio, at Wheeler's Gap, and the Ninth New Hampshire, at Camp Burnside. These regiments have been directed to obey your orders. A dispatch to this effect was sent you yesterday by courier.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville, via Chattanooga:

Breckinridge is in command at Abingdon and the salt-works. At Abingdon he has but 500 men, at the salt-works 4,000 men. The salt-works are strongly fortified. A large portion of the cavalry that operated in East Tennessee is now recruiting in squads of from 50 to 300 in Scott, Russell, Lee, and Wise Counties. This information is reliable.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *February* 23, 1864.

Col. A. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Railroads, Nashville:

Road is finished to Athens. Plenty of wood there, and water at Elk Mound, 8 miles this side or 4 miles south.

Please order trains to run there as soon as possible. I have a large force there to supply.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 23, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the duty performed by this command in repairing the railroad from Nashville to Decatur.

The command arrived at Pulaski November 11, 1863, and was soon after scattered along the railroad from Columbia to Athens, and details of working parties placed to work on all the bridges, every bridge on the road being out. I soon after received orders to take charge of the work north of Duck River, and placed parties to work on seven bridges north of that place and also a heavy detail on Duck River bridge; the piers to this bridge were destroyed. Since that time we have put in the following bridges, all good, solid structures, numbered from 6 up:

No.		Length.	Height.
		Feet.	*Feet.*
6	Carter's trestle	225	32
7	Rutherford Creek, No. 1	120	19
8	Rutherford Creek, No. 2	208	19½
9	Rutherford Creek, No. 3	272	29
10	Rutherford Creek, No. 4	272	52
11	Duck River (two spans Howe truss, two-span trestle)	609	70
12	Harris' trestle	198	30
13	Calleoka trestle	1,008	39
14	Grace's trestle	630	43
15	Robertson's trestle	112	17
16	Richland Creek, trestle No. 1	192	27
17	Richland Creek, trestle No. 2	176	29
18	Richland Creek, trestle No. 3	168	32
19	Richland Creek, trestle No. 4	360	34
20	Tunnel Hill trestle	720	39
21	Elk River bridge trestle (rests on seven cribs)	615	36½
22	Mill Creek trestle	315	30
23	Sulphur Springs trestle	525	73
24	Athens trestle	96	7
25	Athens trestle	132	11
26	Athens trestle	72	11½
27	Swan Creek trestle	360	12
28	Swan Creek trestle	111	11
29	Swan Creek Swamp trestle	200	9
30	Junction trestle	240	15

Two spans of the truss at Duck River were put in by L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, a deck-truss being substituted for a through truss; the pieces having been destroyed by the rebels rendered it impracticable to rebuild to former height.

Elk River bridge was first built by me as a common trestle. A freshet in December washed it out, and I substituted a bridge, 50-foot spans, resting on cribs 18 feet high. It will do for a permanent structure, and is finely built.

There was also built two pontoon bridges, one over Duck River, with twelve bateaux made from plank and timber found at a saw-mill, length 340 feet; one over Elk River, 300 feet, made of flat-boats, so that they could be run into Tennessee River as ferry-boats, if they should be needed. The timber for this bridge was standing in trees, as well as all the timber for all the rest of the bridges. At Prospect a steam saw-mill was put up, and is now ready for Government use. It is a fine mill, and will saw 3,000 feet of lumber per day.

At each of the bridges good, substantial earth-works or stockades have been built to protect troops guarding them. The work upon them has been immense, and the works are very creditable ones. The water-tanks, switches, track, &c., have all been put in order, and some 2,000 cords of wood got out and put on the road, sawed ready for use, and the entire road put in perfect running order. All the work has been done by soldiers of this command and negroes pressed in the country, and when the amount of work done is considered, and the unfavorable weather is taken into account, I think it must be looked upon as very creditable to the command. The entire command during its stay on the road has lived entirely off of the country, drawing nothing from Government except sugar, coffee, and salt.

The mounted infantry has been kept busy watching the Tennessee River and the country west, and during the time several skirmishes and the fights at Athens, Florence, and Gaines' Ferry occurred. Some 400 enlisted men and 42 officers had been captured and sent forward as prisoners of war.

The health of the command is excellent, the sick not averaging 5 per cent. of the total strength.

I cannot speak too highly of the industry, alacrity, and interest the command has shown in taking hold of and finishing the work. No emergency could arise but what some officer or man could be found to meet and master it. They all seemed to appreciate the importance of opening up the communication for the future operations of the army, and took hold of it with a determination that it should be done at the earliest possible moment, and I now report it finished and ready for use. During the time a large part of the command re-enlisted as veterans, but the men and officers engaged on the bridges to a large extent remained until they were finished before taking their furloughs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 23, 1864.

Col. W. SWAYNE, *Prospect:*

Move with your regiment to the junction below Athens, and on the most commanding position put up an earth-work. Another regiment will join you. Keep a sharp watch of rebels over the river. Probably the best point for your camp is near where the common road bridge crosses the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Repair the dirt road that leads to Decatur through swamp. Examine the sloughs and see if they are navigable into Limestone Creek. A map will be sent you by Colonel Martin. Make your reports to senior officer of the brigade, and at same time send all reports of enemy direct to these headquarters. Take all the rations with you you can.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENY,
Commanding Second Division:

The One hundred and eleventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers will march, starting at the earliest practicable moment, with all camp and garrison equipage and ten days' rations, to the junction opposite Decatur and report to Colonel Swayne, Forty-third Ohio, for duty. All officers and men belonging to the regiment who are on detached service within the command will immediately report to the regiment.

This will be considered as detaching the regiment from the division and brigade in which it is now serving.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *February* 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS, *Athens:*

One of the scouts just from Atlanta and the river says he found Roddey at Gadsden with about 2,500 men. It must have been four or five days since scout left there, as Roddey took his horse and he had to walk to Larkinsville. He is reliable. The force on south side of Tennessee River must be part of Roddey's old command, or else he has returned. Which is it?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General REID:

Make such disposition of your forces as to guard and protect the river. Give yourself no trouble concerning goods going into Kentucky. Treasury agents will be held responsible for the quantity that goes.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF GEN. MANAGER MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.,
Nashville, February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I take the liberty of inclosing herewith copy of communication to the Secretary of War, which will explain itself; and permit me to add that I find myself here with heavy and daily increasing responsibilities, and without the facilities, requiring time to create, which ordinary foresight and earnest effort should have secured long ago. I consider Mr. Anderson's connection with any military railroad as nothing short of disaster to the country and the cause.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel and General Manager Military Railroads, U. S.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF GEN. MANAGER MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.,
Nashville, February 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Learning that Mr. J. B. Anderson is about to be engaged in some capacity connected with the War Department, I deem it a duty to state certain facts for your consideration in regard to the management of Mr. Anderson while acting as general manager of military railroads in this department; and in doing so I beg to state in the outset that I have had no personal difficulty with Mr. Anderson, and while I would regret exceedingly to make any charges that would do him a wrong, I conceive that the plain duty that I owe to my country and the cause in which I have for more than two years borne an humble part is paramount to all personal considerations whatever.

Under date of January 19, I had the honor to report to you the condition of affairs connected with military railroads in this department. Since then ample opportunity has been afforded for investigations, in every step of which facts have presented themselves, leading to the irresistible conclusion that the heart of Mr. Anderson was not in the work. I realize fully the responsibility of this remark, and will take the liberty of stating a few of the reasons upon which this belief is based. As an instance, I find a valuable locomotive has been laid up for six weeks for the want of tire to replace a broken one. I understand one has been ordered from Philadelphia but not yet received. No provision whatever has been made for ordinary accidents of this kind; there is not a single extra tire in this department. I venture to say that such a state of things is unprecedented on a road belonging to any railroad corporation in this country; indeed it is, to say the least, a kind of culpability or negligence that no railroad company could afford to tolerate. And thus it is in every branch of the operating department. There is not at this moment on hand a supply of materials more than sufficient to stock a railroad 40 miles in length, and two-thirds of the supply on hand was ordered by Mr. Anderson's predecessor, Colonel James. Mr. Frank Thomson, a young man of 22 years of age, without any previous experience, was placed in charge as superintendent of the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, and who proved entirely incompetent to the duty, but was persistently retained in office to the detriment of the service. Mr. Anderson refused a large force tendered him for the repairs of the road, and so conducted affairs generally as to produce the most unfavorable impressions.

I have thus endeavored briefly and honestly to give what I believe to be a true statement. If I am wrong, I shall regret it. If right, I shall always have the consciousness of having done my duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel and General Manager Military Railroads, U. S.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 23, 1864.

The troops of this command will march to-morrow morning at daylight on the Strawberry Plains road in the following order:

Ninth Corps, Major-General Parke.

Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Stoneman.

Third Division, Fourth Corps, Brigadier-General Wood.

Colonel Garrard's cavalry division will march half an hour before daylight to-morrow morning on the Strawberry Plains road.

Brigadier-General Hascall is placed in command of Knoxville. General Tillson's command and the Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, will remain within the defenses of Knoxville. General Hascall will distribute such portion of his command in the defenses as may be necessary to defend Knoxville against attack by a small force, and will hold the remainder of his force in readiness to move at short notice. He will keep his cavalry scouts well out to the eastward, south of the French Broad, so as to obtain early information of any movement of the enemy in that direction. He will also watch carefully the crossings of the Holston between its mouth and Flat Creek.

The convalescents and others remaining in camp will strike tents, and move all camp and garrison equipage within the defenses of Knoxville. The camp and garrison equipage will be held in condition to be transported in wagons or cars, as may be ordered hereafter.

All necessary preparations will be made to comply with the foregoing order, but in consequence of the rain tents will not be struck until further orders.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Major-General Slocum's letter of the 2d, with your indorsement of the 9th, in regard to the anomalous position of the commands of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War.

This arrangement having been made directly by the President I have no authority to effect any change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *February* 24, 1864—12.55 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Chief of Ordnance reports that 5,300 carbines and accouterments, 2,000 extra sets of accouterments, and 5,000 sets of horse equipments have been sent to Nashville since January 18, in addition to more than 3,000 sets then on hand there. No more can be spared at present without interfering with the arming of the new regiments now being organized.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Shall I send 2,000 cavalry horses to General Sherman before sending any horses to Nashville? The Cavalry Bureau have but few horses on hand.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 24, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Should you discover by your movement on Strawberry Plains that the enemy has retreated eastward and is abandoning East Tennessee, push him as far as practicable with your whole force, destroying effectually the railroads.

Relieve Granger's troops to return to Chattanooga as soon as you ascertain the enemy is gone and cannot be overtaken by infantry. Sherman's safety in Mississippi depends upon our efforts here. Thomas is moving with apparent success on Dalton.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *February* 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. is just received. If Longstreet is leaving Tennessee with his whole force it will be impossible to overtake him. I will try to learn positively in time to let Granger's corps join General Thomas before Longstreet can reach Johnston. I will press forward as fast as possible.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *February* 24, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

Longstreet destroyed the ferry-boat and completed the destruction of railroad bridge and retreated from this place yesterday. From the best information I can get he is moving rapidly toward Virginia or Georgia. As soon as I can cross the river I will push forward as far and as rapidly as possible. His main force has gone toward Goldsborough. The indications are that his whole force is going up the French Broad.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Same to General Thomas.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Cobb's House, February 24, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: I have heard from Colonel Garrard. He had halted his command just at the bend of the river to give his men their dinner.

He will move this brigade to Stone's Mill (Richland Creek), and will scout beyond and picket Nance's Ferry and McKinney's Ford. The other brigade had reached Blain's Cross-Roads and saw nothing of the enemy. I hear that Garrard has another deserter from Twenty-fourth Georgia (McLaws' division). Left his command on Monday night at Panther Springs after having made a march of 25 miles. Panther Springs are 4 miles this side of Morristown. Says officers' baggage was marked "Dalton;" that McLaws had rejoined his division, and that all Longstreet's army was in motion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Madisonville, February 24, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that this brigade, leaving one battalion at Motley's Ford for picket duty, marched to this place to-day, and is now in camp 1 mile north on the Loudon road.

The pickets left to be maintained on the Little Tennessee are as follows: First, Howard's Ford, 2 miles above Motley's; second, Motley's Ford, 2 miles above old Fort Loudon; third, Niles' Ferry, 2 miles below Motley's; fourth, Inchim's Ford, 5 miles below Motley's; fifth, ——— Ford, 7½ miles below Motley's; sixth, Turnteeze Shoals, 5 miles below Jackson's, and one I think at Morganton.

The First Brigade, Colonel Campbell, which has been on the Citico Creek, 6 miles above Motley's, marched yesterday to a point 5 miles south of this place, and is now there. This is the only part of the command that I have yet seen, and it is in sufficiently deplorable condition. The men are in good condition physically, but much in need of clothing, which I was glad to see arrive last night. But the horses are reduced to almost the last stage, and unless forage can be speedily procured, the entire command must be speedily dismounted. The horses, besides being starved, are sore-backed, sore-footed, and present a sorry sight. Discipline is lax, and the whole command seems loose and unserviceable. It will want a terrible deal of pains to make it effective again. Of about 900 men for duty, 300 are dismounted.

Scouts in last night report no rebels of any kind between Motley's and Maryville; they also report enemy's cavalry to be on the headwaters of the Ellejoy, in the mountains. Other scouts are out: expected in to-morrow. The map is wrong; Madisonville is nearly due west of Motley's, which, with old Fort Loudon, is 4 miles above the point indicated. Tellico River really empties some 4 miles above the place indicated. It is designed to try the country on the Conasauga and Estenaula Creeks for forage, and if it fails, I know not where else in this region can any be procured. This immediate country for 6 or 7 miles, by all accounts, is entirely stripped. Can you not supply a limited quantity now by rail or boat to Loudon, for this suffering cavalry. Great complaints meet one on every side in this neighborhood, and on the road from Motley's, of the destruction, wanton and wicked, of General Sherman's troops. Please send me a late newspaper or two, and also my mail, care Colonel McCook, by courier.

Very respectfully,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Loudon, February 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for the information of the general commanding.

I cannot see the possibility of longer subsisting our cavalry upon the country, as nearly every nook and corner is exhausted of forage and subsistence. The only means of keeping it alive is by bringing supplies by the cars and boat. About seven cars per day are required to maintain the cavalry along the railroad between this and Charleston. Unless this is attended to at once we will be minus cavalry within three weeks.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 24, 1864—4 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Reports from the front just received. Our skirmishers engaged the enemy for some 4 miles, and drove them through Tunnel Hill on double-quick. A mile beyond town they formed, and brought up a battery of artillery. Colonel Long went within 3½ miles of Dalton, and drove a regiment of infantry out of winter quarters. Our main force encamped within 3 miles of Tunnel Hill last night, and will be on the road to Dalton to-morrow night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 24, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Push the enemy as far as possible. If unable to carry Dalton, keep, at any rate, a heavy force threatening it, so as to hold all the enemy there. Sherman's safety may be dependent upon your efforts. Should you drive the enemy out of Dalton, follow him as far as possible. If you have sufficiently recovered your health, I would like to have you go out to the front in person, if only to see the situation of affairs and return.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 24, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Dispatch from Tunnel Hill, 4 p. m., says we have just gained possession of Tunnel Hill pass: small loss. Dispatch from Colonel McCook, of Elliott's cavalry, reports having captured, near Murphy, N. C., 5 commissioned officers, 65 men, and burned five wagons. Fifteen of Thomas' North Carolina Indians came in and surrendered themselves to Colonel McCook on the 22d. Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m. was not received until 5.30 p. m. I have ordered the enemy to be pushed as you directed, and shall start for the front in the morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, February 24, 1864. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CRUFT:

Grose is probably engaged on the railroad, as the sound of artillery can be distinctly heard in that direction. Ascertain and support him if necessary. Just heard sound of musketry.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Have you found a direct road to Dalton? Have you had a report from your reconnaissance? No news yet.

Respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Catoosa Station, February 24, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has as yet no news from Tunnel Hill.

He desires you to be ready to follow your advanced brigades.

Very respectfully,

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1864—3 o'clock.

Major SINCLAIR:

We are within 5 miles of Dalton. Colonel Long is with me. We are half a mile west of railroad. Cavalry in our front. We learn Clayton's brigade of infantry lays to our right 1½ miles; was there at 9 this morning. We are preparing to feel them strongly.

Most truly,

W. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

I hear nothing of Colonel Champion.

W. G.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: This just received. I am keeping Colonel Long's man here to send back dispatch to him. Have you any to send? What about trains? Shall I send for them? Sixteen prisoners from Long received here. What shall I do with them? Nothing late from General Palmer.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DR. LEE'S, *February* 24, 1864—5 p. m.

P. S.—If this brigade does not move to-night and trains do not come, we had better send the prisoners to Ringgold under charge of some of Warner's men, had we not?

WM. H. S.,
A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, February 24, 1864. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CRUFT:

It is important that the right of the rebel line be turned. Support, or rather watch, General Davis. Don't forget Grose; let him be well supported and pushed forward toward Dalton.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Catoosa Station, February 24, 1864. (Received 3 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Johnson is meeting with more resistance than he expected and General Palmer has gone forward. General Baird remains here.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, February 24, 1864. (Received 12 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move at 3 o'clock a. m. to-morrow with your whole force and join with Grose as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., *February* 24, 1864.
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General SLOCUM,
Tullahoma:

My scouts from the Sequatchie Valley from the direction of La Fayette, Ga., and southward, report they have thus far been unable to find any enemy of importance approaching in this direction. Information from the front confirms the report.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brig. Gen., Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *February* 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General GEARY:

The enemy have no troops at La Fayette nor north of the Tennessee River, unless it should be small bands of guerrillas.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, February 24, 1864.

Colonel BOWERS,
A. A. G., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I understand that General Thomas has not moved and does not intend to, and I would therefore respectfully request that the troops on service from my command in that department be ordered to return. As soon as they do return I will be enabled to complete the railroad to Decatur in a short time; as it is I cannot put the necessary force to work upon it. I am, however, doing all I can toward it.

I wish to remind you that, including the force sent to General Thomas, there are twenty-five regiments of infantry absent from the command, and in my judgment, considering all the circumstances, the greatest necessity exists for the immediate return of the detachment herein referred to, which is now under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies.

A number of the regiments under General Matthies are veteran regiments and ought to be permitted to go home as soon as possible;

unless the necessity for their remaining be greater than what I have intimated exists for their return, I hope you will order them back at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *February* 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

I have information from a scout just in from Atlanta and Rome to this effect: The rebels are building strong fortifications at Rome; one brigade stationed there under General Brown. Atlanta is well fortified and strong fortifications are being erected north on the Oostenaula River. About 5,000 troops at Atlanta. Hardee with some troops has gone in the direction of Sherman. Roddey with 2,500 cavalry is at Gadsden preparing to make a raid on bridges across Tennessee, &c. Johnston's forces in bad condition for want of clothing. Citizens about Atlanta looking for Longstreet's forces to come to that point; this I don't give any weight to. A large force is being collected at some point for a raid into Kentucky, Wheeler's, Morgan's, and other cavalry. John C. Breckinridge is to have command of the expedition; General Buckner, one of his generals, to command one column. This information was gathered from citizens in the vicinity of Atlanta and also from the engineer officers now at Oostenaula River. I give you this that you may compare with what other information you may have.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 24, 1864.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will order the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry with camp and garrison equipage forward at once to this place. Immediately upon their arrival here you will send one regiment of your command to Whitesburg and relieve the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, now there. The commanding officer of the regiment sent to Whitesburg will receive his instructions and information from Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, commanding Fourth Minnesota Volunteers.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 25, 1864—1 p. m.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

On the 23d General Schofield telegraphed that he had good reason to believe Longstreet was leaving East Tennessee. He started immediately in pursuit, since which I have heard nothing further from him. General Thomas' force left Chattanooga last Monday to demonstrate against Dalton, to prevent forces being sent from there against General Sherman. Our troops have Tunnel Hill. Some prisoners, wagons, &c., have been captured from the enemy.

U. S. GRANT.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 25, 1864—9 p. m.
(Received 1.45 a. m., 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Schofield has moved to Strawberry Plains, and will follow Longstreet as soon as he can get over the river. He says information received says Longstreet was ordered back to Virginia, but does not know if this is the fact. Schofield will follow up vigorously and ascertain his movement as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 25, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Captain Hall, assistant quartermaster, Camp Nelson, Ky., asks permission to purchase 3,000 aged mules less than 14 hands high to enable him to send subsistence stores by pack trains to Knoxville, such a mode of supply being ordered by major-general commanding Department of the Ohio. Purchase of mules below 14 hands is prohibited by general instructions, and if allowed must lead to imposition. All our attempts to transport supplies by pack trains have proved most wasteful and costly failures. Is not the line of supplies by Chattanooga sufficient, or can anything but waste of money result from the attempt to pack via Cumberland Gap? Please give such orders as you find necessary and proper, and advise this department thereof.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I do not think it advisable to get up pack trains, and have so instructed General Schofield. The route by Chattanooga is the only reliable one for the supply of East Tennessee, and neither requires animals nor teams.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 25, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Captain Hall applies for authority to purchase 3,000 pack-mules. I am satisfied the route by Chattanooga will have to be relied upon for supplying East Tennessee, and that the fitting out a pack train would be useless. When pack animals have to be resorted to it is because wagons cannot be used; then the mules can be taken for that purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
February 25, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Longstreet's whole army has gone as far back as Morristown and Greeneville; at least a rebel captain who came in yesterday says Longstreet is ordered to Virginia. Some deserters also say the wagons were loaded and ordered to Bristol, five days' rations having been issued to the men. It is quite uncertain whether Longstreet is going to Georgia or Virginia, and not quite certain whether he is leaving Tennessee at all. I will probably know the facts as soon as I can possibly advance from this place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have not yet gained accurate information of the movements of Longstreet's army beyond Greeneville. The present appearance is that the most of it has gone toward Virginia. It will be impossible for me to move with any prospect of success before the 29th in force. Meanwhile I will know what disposition Longstreet has made of his army, and thus be able to judge what force I must take with me. I propose to take supplies enough to carry me to the Watauga, and if possible to the salt-works; without this my arrangements will not be complete, so I think it better to wait a few days to make these preparations than to move with only the three or four days' rations which the men can carry.

Please inform me whether this meets your views and wishes.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Stone's Mill, February 25, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I encamped one brigade at this place and one at Blain's Cross-Roads last night.

I have been able [to learn] nothing of a rebel force on this side of the Holston. A small scouting party of rebels came out on the road yesterday in the rear of the column and picked up 4 stragglers from the brigade that was marching to Blain's Cross-Roads. They retreated across the river at Nance's Ferry.

I have left a picket of a sergeant and 10 men at McKinney's Ford and one of the same size at Nance's Ferry, and will leave a picket of the same size here. I am moving the whole command to Massingill's Mill, 8 miles above here; from that point I will observe the other road at Rutledge. I inclose report of deserters who came in at Blain's Cross-Roads, and whom I send to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. 2D DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Stone's Mill, February 25, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

Three deserters from the enemy came into our lines last evening, 1 lieutenant from the Second Kentucky Cavalry, of General John H. Morgan's brigade, now organizing at Decatur, Ala., 2 privates of Forty-seventh Alabama, Law's brigade, of Buckner's division (formerly Hood's division).

The lieutenant has no information from the enemy, having left his command several days before the retreat. The two privates left the enemy at New Market Tuesday morning. They report Longstreet's command ordered to march with five days' cooked rations, but were not able to get them and started with two days' bread rations and one of meat. All who were not able to march 20 miles a day were placed on the cars and shipped.

The current report among rebel officers and soldiers is that they were abandoning East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Massingill's Mill, 6 Miles from Rutledge, February 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The enemy's pickets left Dyer's Ferry and Ford about 12 o'clock (noon) yesterday. Camp-fires were seen last night in the vicinity of Mossy Creek, probably the fires of the cavalry rear guard.

I can hear of no rebel force on this side of the Holston, either at Rutledge or Bean's Station. I have now gone as far as I was ordered. I have found plenty of forage, and will rest here and feed my horses and await orders as to the direction in which I am to move.

In the morning I will have a report from scout sent to Rutledge and during the day will scout to Bean's Station, unless orders are received requiring me to move in a different direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Cobb's, February 25, 1864.

General E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Captain Lydig has returned from his visit to Colonel Garrard at Stone's Mill; reports nothing seen of the enemy. Colonel G. intended moving up the river road, and proposed making his headquarters to-night at Massingill's Mill (about 10 miles in advance), and intended scouting up toward Bean's Station.

I have had the fords above this examined—both pronounced practicable for wagons. The banks will require a little work. Howell's (the first) is about 2 miles distant, and McKinney's about 6 by the road. I sent with a courier about two hours since 3 deserters, who gave themselves up to Colonel Garrard's command. One was an officer in Basil Duke's regiment, one of Morgan's old command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 25, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER:

I shall go to the front this morning to see how matters are progressing; may be gone for three or four days.

Keep scouts to your front on the watch toward Rome.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, February 25, 1864—5.05 a. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will push forward with your column toward Dalton. Attack any force you may meet. I am on my way to join you. General Baird's division is marching to your support. Lieutenant Shaw is fully in possession of the plans.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WOODVILLE, ALA.,
February 25, 1864.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Huntsville, Ala.:

Harris reports that he just returned from a scout to Tennessee River, and has positive information that to-morrow night or night after two torpedoes will be brought across the river between the mouth of Flint River and Farren's Ferry. Harris is very anxious to waylay the party if I give him a number of men. My mounted men have all been sent to patrol the river as advised this morning, and I cannot mount any more. Could a party be sent from Brownsborough, Harris could go out and meet them.

I will send out patrols along the line of railroad from Stevens' Gap to Camden to frustrate any attempt to do injury.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *February* 25, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch from scout at Montgomery, dated 19th, says Sherman has reached Mobile and Ohio Railroad; that Polk has evacuated; that part of his force is north and part south of Sherman; that bulk of it has gone toward Mobile and fallen back behind Tombigbee River; that great consternation exists in all the towns; that all troops from there been sent to Polk, leaving only provost guard at Montgomery, Selma, and Tuscaloosa; that no troops have gone from Johnston's army at last report, but that everything that can be raked together is being hurried to Mobile and to Polk; that our iron-clads have attacked forts at Mobile. Says rebels have no idea of Sherman's destination; that he is destroying everything, and that negroes, mules, and citizens are flocking east. He sent a messenger through to Sherman. No battle up to that date had occurred.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Rawlins.)

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Commanding Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry:

Your command will not leave Whitesburg upon the arrival of a regiment from the Second Brigade, but will remain there until further orders, you assuming command of the whole force there. Send up frequent reports of the condition of affairs. If you need more orderlies than you have they will be sent to you.

By order of Col. Gabriel Bouck, commanding division:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Permit me to call your attention to the above choice gems from the newspaper world.* The former was cut from a letter written from here November 29, by C. D. Brigham, and appeared in the New York Tribune of the 9th December, and the latter was kindly sent me from the office of the New York Times, where it had been sent from Washington by the same individual, Brigham. It is easy to see that they are from the same source. In order to expose the degree of his infamy I also inclose a copy of my official report* containing an account of the battle of Ringgold, the fight to which the first slip relates. The second requires no explanation. Soon after the appearance of the former I called on this correspondent, Brigham, to furnish me with the name of the individual whom he styles "one who has a right to criticise," intending, if an officer, to bring him before a court-martial; but as he failed to furnish it under various pretexts I conclude that he only made use of that phraseology to give weight to the lie he was telling. Brigham is a stranger to me, and as these articles are intensely malicious I conclude that he is in the employ of some one. On making inquiries I find that his bosom friend while at Chattanooga was Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, the officer I applied to have assigned to the Ninth Corps at the time it was removed from the Army of the Potomac, as I recognized in him the evil genius of Franklin, Brooks, and Newton. On the removal of Smith you will remember I wrote you warmly in behalf of the two latter, believing, if removed from his influence, it would be all right with them. Other reasons exist to establish the relationship between Smith and Brigham. In the correspondence of the latter with the Tribune he has claimed for him the authorship of my advance into Lookout Valley, when it was pointed out to me by the President before I left Washington, and afterward communicated by Rosecrans long before Smith ever saw Chattanooga. It has also been claimed for Smith, by the letters of this unscrupulous correspondent, that he had much to do in planning subsequent operations about Chattanooga. After reading my report, if you have time to, you will be able to appreciate those plans. The point of all was to shut me out of the fight, Grant's object being to give the éclat to his old army, and Smith's, if he really had anything to do with it, to exclude your humble servant. But when the fight came off, I notice that I have had no occasion to complain of any discourtesy on the part of those who are to make them. It was so in the Army of the Potomac, and it has been no less the case in this army. Indeed, I might enumerate instances of great magnanimity of character in this regard in both armies. When real business is in hand they seem to feel that all are entitled to a showing. But to return to Brigham. He appears to be sailing under honest colors, and to have impressed his employer, Greeley, with this belief. I should like to have him disabused. If Dana should be with you, and you have no objection, I should like to have these gems of honesty and truth submitted to him. If Brigham returns to this department I shall request his expulsion from it. There is no act of villainy of which he is not capable. As for Smith, he has had an ascendency over Grant, who is simple-minded, but it will not be likely to be long-lived. The effect of this calumny of Brigham's has been to set the rebel Calhoun Benham crowing, when the "cuss" came into my lines at Ringgold, under a flag of truce, begging for his dead and wounded. I think that another influence has been at work to throw dust in the eyes of the public in regard to Ringgold, and that is to divert attention from the bungling operations on the enemy's right, which were really deplorable. The great mistake of all was in checking the pursuit at Ringgold, for if one-half of the marching had been done there that was done in going to Knoxville the greater part of Bragg's army, and certainly all of its material, would now have been ours. I find I am regarded with a great deal of jealousy by those filling high places here, but of the balance of the army I have no cause to complain. I can survive it if they can. I am now guarding the railroad from Chattanooga to Murfreesborough, and if the operations of the spring should be found to be easy going I shall not be much surprised if I am continued on this duty. Grant applied for a brigadier-general to be put in command of a department who has never fought a battle; at least so I am informed. Palmer's corps is now out in the direction of Dalton.

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* Newspaper slips not found.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part II, p. 314.

If the advance had been on a line parallel to the railroad, instead of on it, the enemy there would have retreated in the direction of Atlanta. Now he may be induced to remain behind his defenses. Please excuse my long letter and also for bothering you with a matter relating almost wholly to myself. If of less consequence than professional character I would not have done it. It is the first time, so far as I know, that my humanity as a soldier has been assailed by any one, outside or inside my command, and now only by a thief and a liar.

I wish you well. Good-by.

Your friend and servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Reports just received from Vicksburg of the 19th instant, believed to be reliable, state that General Sherman entered and holds Selma after a severe fight. No particulars given.

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY.,
February 25, 1864.

Lieut. R. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Commanding at Mayfield, Ky.:

Remain at Mayfield with your force. Keep a close, vigilant guard. If the guerrillas approach the neighborhood send out scouts in such numbers as will be safe and capture them. Keep your men well concentrated, that they may not be surprised or overpowered. If the guerrilla force proves too strong for your scouting party fall back to the main and fight to the last.

Send in requisitions for such supplies as you may need of rations, &c., and they will be sent out by railroad. Remain at Mayfield until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. HICKS.
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 6. } *Nashville, Tenn., February* 25, 1864.

I. Planters who have taken or may hereafter take the amnesty oath prescribed by the President of the United States, who are desirous of resuming the cultivation of their plantations, will be protected in doing so throughout this military division, and will be allowed to employ colored laborers in compliance with the rules and regulations established by the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department.

Negroes in the employ of Government and those hired by citizens, whether by order of the Treasury Department or otherwise, are exempted from conscription, and the registry of the names of those employed by the Government with the proper officer, and the contracts for hire with the citizens, will be sufficient evidence of such exemption and will be so regarded by all persons.

II. The State of Kentucky is hereby exempted from the operations of General Orders, No. 4, of date November 5, 1863, from these headquarters.*

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Near Buzzard Roost Gap, February* 25, 1864.

The reconnaissance upon which the troops started having been completed and the enemy being found in force, the troops will be retired to-night to concentrate at or near Catoosa Platform. General Cruft, commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps, will have charge of the protection of the left flank.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 13. } *Huntsville, Ala., February* 25, 1864.

I. Persons living north of the Tennessee River will be permitted to raise crops the ensuing season, and officers and soldiers of this command will not interfere in any manner with the labors of the people to that end. They should, on the contrary, give every encouragement to the raising of produce for the people of the country to subsist upon, which will relieve the Government from the necessity of feeding them.

II. Negroes who are employed on plantations by citizens must not be interfered with but allowed to remain, the people having a right to employ them by paying them fair wages.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment of this command, and must be strictly regarded.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 58.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 8. } *Near Pearl River, Miss., Feb.* 25, 1864.

By direction of the major-general commanding department, it is ordered that, after crossing Pearl River, the destruction of cotton and all other property by burning or otherwise must cease, save when ordered by the department commander.

Foraging will only be done by details made by brigade commanders, in charge of a field officer, for bacon, corn-meal, corn, and fodder, and in all cases a reasonable amount will be left for each family.

Houses are not to be entered excepting by a commissioned officer, who will be held strictly responsible that no pillaging occurs.

This order will be read to the regiments in the road, and the entire command is put upon its good behavior.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *Ratliff's Plantation, February* 25, 1864.

I. In compliance with instructions from department headquarters, the following order is published and will be rigidly enforced. Division, brigade, regimental, battalion, and detachment commanders are required to have this order so thoroughly disseminated that every officer and soldier will be unable at any time to plead ignorance in excuse for violation of the same. The order will be read in the hearing of every officer and soldier at least three times, and the fact reported in writing to these headquarters at 6 p. m. on the 26th instant: First, no house, cotton-gin, or building of any description will be burned or destroyed unless by special orders from these headquarters; second, no officer or soldier will be permitted to enter any house or other building unless by special orders from these headquarters, division or brigade headquarters; third, no foraging party will be sent out except by special orders from division or brigade headquarters, and then the names of the officers in charge will be registered at the headquarters of the brigade or division to which they belong, in order that any misconduct or violation of this order on the part of officers or men may be properly reported and the offender summarily dealt with.

II. The acting assistant inspectors-general of the several divisions and brigades of this command are especially required to report at once any violation of this order, and they will at the end of the march make a special report in writing on the same to these headquarters. The provost-marshals of this command will also give this matter their special attention.

III. As much of the disgraceful pillaging has been done by negroes following the army, all officers and soldiers are instructed to arrest and send back any such individual found outside of his proper place in the column.

IV. The general commanding confidently relies on his officers and men, believing that they will sustain their reputation as gallant and well-disciplined soldiers, and that their march will be characterized by no acts of violence or wanton destruction of property, but that it will be becoming the well-earned reputation of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., February* 25, 1864.

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III. Col. C. J. True, commanding Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Paris, Ky., will send into Owen County, Ky., two companies of his command, under charge of an experienced and discreet officer, who is charged with giving protection to the loyal citizens of that county and breaking up all bands of guerrillas in the county.

He will prevent his men from committing depredations on persons and property, and will in all cases give proper vouchers for forage and subsistence taken by him, indorsing thereon the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons from whom the forage or subsistence is taken.

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By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 26, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

Your arrangements for following Longstreet will be satisfactory. I do not suppose you will be able to overtake him unless it should be his desire to give battle. The great object to be gained is to secure East Tennessee from another invasion by the enemy. If the railroad can be entirely destroyed up in Virginia it would but secure this. I am much in hopes an effort to do this will be made by troops from West Virginia. I have urged it, and before sending Crook off to that department expressed to him my views. He expressed a strong conviction that he could accomplish all I asked. Possibly such a move may now be making, and that accounts for Longstreet's present withdrawal. If this should be so it would then become advisable to push him from Knoxville as far and as fast as possible, and destroy the railroads close up to him. I would not advise any destruction of the railroad west of Bristol, if that point and farther east can be reached.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

My present impression is that Longstreet's main force has gone toward Virginia, his cavalry and perhaps some infantry having been sent to Georgia. He will doubtless leave a considerable force to defend the salt-works, and can readily re-enforce it from Virginia unless the rebel army there be occupied. If Meade can, at the proper time, occupy the attention of Lee's army, I may be able to reach the salt-works. I propose to go prepared to reach that place if possible. At best it will exhaust all my resources, and will be impossible without a diversion in Virginia. Please inform me what I may expect.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 26, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Is there a move on foot from West Virginia on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad? If so, it may account for Longstreet's retrograde movement and would also make it important to follow him with rapidity from Knoxville.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment will be ready next week. It is also hoped that several Indiana regiments will be ready. To what points do you wish them sent?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 26, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 10.20 a. m., 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I would like all troops for this division ordered to this place. General Sherman's movements may make it necessary to send other troops on to the Mississippi. If I learn anything to show this I will telegraph you immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 26, 1864.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Captain Hall has been directed to stop the purchase of mules for this department. I have quite as many in Kentucky as I shall need. The original order for a pack train was given for the advance which was proposed from here. It would be very useful if I had it now, but would take too long to get it here. I propose to do the best I can without it.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
February 26, 1864.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I think it would be wise to send here 10,000 bushels of oats to be sold to the farmers for seed. It is the only method by which we can get forage here in the summer. The farmers have the money to pay for the oats. Please inform me if this can be done.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.

Major-General PARKE,
Strawberry Plains:

Commence moving the command across the river to-morrow morning. Let the infantry cross in the boats and the artillery and wagons at the fords. Place the troops in position on the other bank of the river. I have sent up four days' rations. They should be issued before the troops cross. I will join you to-morrow.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will have your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning (February 27) at an early hour, on receipt of order. The men will be prepared for a march of fifteen days. The officers will make preparation of supplies for themselves for that length of time. Forage, ammunition, and supplies will be forwarded by rail from Knoxville to Strawberry Plains.

You will forward immediately to these headquarters the aggregate strength of your command in the field, including officers, men, and officers' servants (all who may draw rations). The division commissary will proceed, with guard to leave in charge of stores, to Strawberry Plains to receive commissary stores from Knoxville.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The forces will cross the river to-morrow. You will have your command in readiness to move at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to cross four boats at Strawberry Plains, below railroad bridge. You will cross your trains at ford above this point.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lee's House, February 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to have your troops put in a good defensive position at once. You will also direct the cavalry to make a sharp reconnaissance toward Dalton to feel the enemy.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 26, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT:

GENERAL: Dispatch received this moment. General Thomas has ordered all the troops to retire to-night to the neighborhood of Stone Church, and if not interrupted by the enemy to return to their camps to-morrow. Davis commences to retire at dark and Baird will probably leave here at 9 o'clock, at which time Grose and Champion ought to move. Leave some of your pickets as you retire, at proper points. The forage will be furnished Colonel Long; General Thomas ordered it back to Ringgold. Norton has shown you my note of this p. m.

Respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lee's House, February 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to move one brigade to Tunnel Hill and one brigade to the cross-roads 2½ miles from here, on the Tunnel Hill road.

Very respectfully,

D. W. NORTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 26, 1864.

In order to effect the removal of this command from its present position General Carlin will, immediately after dark this evening, form his brigade in deployed line across the road near his present bivouac, throwing out skirmishers well to the front. The reserves of the Second and Third Brigades will fall back in line of battle to the rear of the First Brigade, when they will take up their march by the flank. One-half hour after the movement of their reserve the skirmishers of the Second and Third Brigades will fall back, keeping their deployed order and fighting if attacked, to the rear of the skirmishers of the First Brigade, when they will rally and join their respective regiments.

A line will be formed by the troops of General Davis' division near the edge of woods beyond Tunnel Hill, and after the passage of the skirmishers of the Second and Third Brigades General Carlin will retire, maintaining the line of battle so far as the conformation of the ground will permit, to the rear of General Davis' line, where the skirmishers will be assembled and the regiments, without being halted, will assume the march by the flank. The whole movement will be conducted with the utmost regard to secrecy.

Commanders of regiments will be cautioned not to allow the bugles to be sounded, the commands to be given in a loud tone of voice or talking among the men. Care will be taken to prevent the men from straggling.

The command will encamp for the night on the plateau in front of Ringgold Gap, near Catoosa Station.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Captain 89th Illinois Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send some of the minor details from the reports of scout sent to Atlanta and Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. The scout is one of our best men, and very intelligent.

The fortifications around Atlanta are simply three lines of rifle-pits, surrounding the place; and on the Chattahoochee River, 11 miles north of Atlanta, commencing at the island, they are putting up works running down to the railroad bridge. These works have been lately commenced, and every tenth negro has been impressed to work on them.

At Rome General Brown, with a brigade of infantry, is at work on fortifications; Captain Green is engineer. Near the bridge over the Oostenaula River, on east side of river, a large fort is being built which commands approach from Alabama on the west. Near it are some 32-pounder guns, not mounted. This line of fortifications, as laid out but only partially built, runs up this river to the mountains north of town and connects with another fort, laid out but not built, that commands the road running in from the north between the two rivers. From this fort four lines of rifle-pits now being worked on run to the Etowah River, some distance above the bridge over this river. Near this bridge a battery is built that covers the bridge and a small village on south side of river called Lick Skillet.

During the first part of February troops, mostly Tennessee, North Alabama, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments, were moved to Mississippi to prevent desertions, and Southern Alabama and Mississippi troops were brought up to supply their places. This movement lasted till about the 12th. At Kingston, Cave Springs, Marietta, White Plains, and Cross Plains are some 6,000 cavalry horses, with some cavalry with them. The stock is in very poor condition.

Grigsby's brigade was relieved at the front by Humes', 1,500 strong, and went to Oxford, Benton County, Ala., the terminus of the railroad running toward Rome, Ga., from Selma.

Forage is very scarce everywhere, except in Coosa Valley, where there is plenty of corn. Meat also is very scarce everywhere, and the army at Dalton, which he says is about 25,000 men strong, is on half rations. Where he was the new conscript act had not as yet been very vigorously enforced, but preparations were being made to rake up everybody. All the State troops of Georgia have been turned over to the Confederacy, and on the 21st of January they were given twenty days' furlough. Alabama had not yet turned over her State troops.

He gives troops stationed as follows: Atlanta, 5,000; Rome, 3,000;

Oxford, 1,500 (Grigsby's brigade); Gadsden, 2,500, under Roddey; White Plains, three companies; Cross Plains, three companies; in Will's Valley, about 300 State troops.

The scout from Montgomery says all troops have been hurried to Mobile and Polk; corroborates the change of troops in the two armies, but thinks perhaps three brigades more went west than returned.

Most all the planters in Floyd, Polk, and Paulding Counties, Ga., have moved their stock, negroes, and valuables south. They have no faith in the ability of their army to hold that portion of country. The scout says the work at Rome does not look like a vigorous effort to make the place very formidable, but north of Atlanta he says they are very busy. He saw advertisement of General Wheeler calling upon refugees to join him and enlist, as he should operate in Tennessee and Kentucky this summer.

Breckinridge and Buckner are collecting together all the cavalry in East Tennessee, and scout says that Humes', Roddey's, and Grigsby's brigades are all he could hear of with Johnston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A major of colored troops is here with his party capturing negroes, with or without their consent. Many persons in this country employed their negroes to make crops; they are being conscripted. Is this right? It will entirely stop the cultivation of farms that were being prepared for crops by loyal men. I desire you to telegraph me instructions in the premises, so that I may interfere in these cases.

JNO. A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Have recruiting officers discontinue impressing negroes who are employed in any way by the Government, or by persons known to be loyal to the Government. We want to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and all persons living in States declared free by the President can employ their negroes under Treasury regulations, and the fact of such employment is protection against impressment.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

COLONEL: I will call your attention to a contraband trade that is carried on from Shelbyville, Tenn., to Limestone County. Wagon-loads of boots, shoes, sugar, coffee, and salt are brought by and to the worst rebels in Limestone County, and from there carried across the river to Roddey's command. This has been going on for some time. I am told that any man can go to Shelbyville and get whatever is wanted; in fact, captured rebel letters show that the rebel troops across the river are being supplied bountifully in this way.

JNO. A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *February* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General W. S. Smith returned here last night; had been to West Point, Miss., which point he left 22d. He reports a running fight for 60 miles back to Pontiac with Forrest's cavalry, said to be re-enforced by Lee, numbering in all about 6,000 or 7,000 men; was successful in every encounter, punishing the enemy severely except at Okolona, where he drove them three times from the field with one regiment; when this regiment was withdrawn the enemy in heavy force fell upon a disorganized regiment, inflicting heavy loss, probably 300. Six prairie howitzers were run into a ditch, from which it was impossible to extricate them. The guns were then spiked, carriages partially destroyed, and abandoned to the enemy. The results of the raid were: Captured, 3,500 horses and mules, 1,500 contrabands, 100 prisoners, including a number of officers. Colonel Forrest, brother to rebel General Forrest, killed. Destroyed 2,000 bales Confederate cotton, 2,000,000 bushels corn, 30 miles railroad, and 5 bridges between Okolona and West Point. Over 3,000 contrabands started to come in, but many were unable to keep up with the cavalry. Found abundance of supplies through the country. It was reported by rebel deserters that General Sherman took Meridian without opposition on the 15th, Polk falling back toward Demopolis and Selma and being re-enforced by Johnston's army. General Smith had no communication with General Sherman, finding it impossible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,*
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., February* 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. The chief quartermaster of this department will proceed to collect all cotton that has been used in the construction of fortifications and for other purposes in the vicinity of Knoxville, not absolutely necessary for the public service, and ship the same to Louisville, to be turned over to the chief quartermaster there, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Government according to existing regulations.

He will also take the necessary steps to ascertain the parties to whom such cotton may have belonged; the amount taken from such party, their loyalty, and give the proper vouchers therefor according to the loyalty of each.

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*On February 20, 1864, General Butterfield was ordered to report to General Grant in person, and was sent by him with dispatches to General Sherman.

Brigadier-General Tillson will render such assistance as may be in his power to the chief quartermaster to enable him to carry out this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 26, 1864.

I. The early completion of military roads in this State being imperatively necessary, it is ordered that the enrollment of negroes be extended to certain portions of Kentucky heretofore exempted.

II. General Orders, No. 41, of August 10, 1863, from these headquarters, providing for the impressment of negro slaves in the counties of Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington, and Nelson, are so amended as to extend the impressment to the counties of Taylor, Adair, Green, Casey, Russell, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Laurel, Jackson, and Madison.

III. The negroes in these counties will be impressed in the same proportion as in other counties and in the manner prescribed by General Orders, No. 41, 1863, from these headquarters, to wit, "all male negroes from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to impressment;" but in order that the cultivation of the crops may not be materially interfered with, it is ordered that where a citizen has but one male negro laborer he shall be exempt from impressment under this order. Where a citizen has four or more negroes of the specified ages, one-third of them will be impressed under this order.

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Woodward, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, aide-de-camp, are charged with the execution of this order, under such instructions as may hereafter be given.

V. The owners of negroes subject to impressment under this order are authorized to hire their negroes to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to be employed as laborers on the extension of their road from Lebanon, Ky., to Stanford, and thence to the State line, and all negroes thus hired will be exempt from impressment for works on other roads. This authority is given in consideration of the advantages to be derived by the Government from the speedy construction of the railroad to the Tennessee line, and all impressed negroes thus hired to the railroad company will be fed, clothed, and their services paid for by said railroad company. The negroes employed by the railroad company under the foregoing provisions are to be used only on the work of the road extension, and for no other purposes.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 27, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is now known that General Thomas' move has called back to Dalton at least Cleburne's division, which had started for the south.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 27, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

There is no immediate movement on foot in West Virginia toward Longstreet. Advices just received from Jacksonville, Fla., that Hardee, with 15,000 men from Johnston's army, defeated General Seymour near Baldwin on the 20th instant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 27, 1864—2.30 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch just received from General Thomas:

TUNNEL HILL, *February* 26, 1864.

General GRANT:

I arrived here last night. Davis and Johnson occupy the pass at Buzzard Roost. They have a force equal to theirs in their front, who outnumber them in artillery. It is not possible to carry the place by assault. Palmer made the attempt to turn it yesterday with Baird's and Cruft's divisions, but was met by an equal force, exclusive of their cavalry, and in an equally strong position as at Buzzard Roost. After expending nearly all his ammunition he retired during the night to Catoosa Platform. Our transportation is poor and limited. We are not able to carry more than 60 rounds per man. Artillery horses so poor that Palmer could bring but sixteen pieces. The country is stripped entirely of subsistence and forage. The enemy's cavalry is much superior to ours. Prisoners taken yesterday report that a portion of Cleburne's division has returned. I will await the developments of this day, and advise you further.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

To which the following reply was sent:

NASHVILLE, *February* 27, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Tunnel Hill:

It is of the utmost importance that the enemy should be held in full belief that an advance into the heart of the South is intended until the fate of General Sherman is fully known. The difficulties of supplies can be overcome by keeping your trains running between Chattanooga and your position. Take the depot trains at Chattanooga, yours, and General Howard's wagons. These can be replaced temporarily by returning. Veterans are returning daily. This will enable you to draw re-enforcements constantly to your front. Can you not also take a division from Howard's corps? General Schofield is instructed to send General Granger to you the moment it is safe to be without him.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 27, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Wisconsin regiment is ordered to Nashville, as requested. Others will be so ordered as fast as reported ready, unless you should wish otherwise. Much anxiety is felt here about Sherman's movements. We have nothing official since the 8th. Rebel accounts represent his forces as far south as Quitman, but say nothing of any movement on Selma. It is reported that Johnston has ordered the evacuation of that part of Georgia north of Chattahoochee River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of 1.30 p. m. to-day received. General Thomas' movement, intended to keep force from leaving Johnston, has had the effect to bring back one division which had already started south. I feel that with a man like Sherman to command he is in no great danger. He will find an outlet. If in no other way, he will fall back on Pascagoula, and ship from there under protection of Farragut's fleet.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your letter of the 20th, with a list of recommendations for brigadier-generals, is received and submitted to the Secretary of War with my approval. I am not aware whose names were on the last list sent in by the President, to which you allude, not having seen it or being consulted in regard to it. I understand, however, indirectly, that the nominations were made on the recommendations of governors of States and not of the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *February* 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Information has reached Washington that orders have been given for Johnston's army to fall back. General Thomas should watch any such movement, and follow it up closely. Can't you draw teams from Bridgeport and Stevenson to send supplies to the front? They have teams in great numbers at those places. Every energy should be exerted to get supplies and re-enforcements forward. Troops will leave here at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 a day for the front. Many of them go to Chattanooga.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 27, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

Your two dispatches of this date received. I have just returned from the front. My troops, after ceaseless labor under the greatest embarrassment for want of transportation, reached within 3 miles of Dalton, where they were received by the enemy, strongly posted, and in force fully equal to my own in infantry. His artillery and cavalry was not only in better condition as regards horses, but was at least two to our one in pieces and men. We found the country entirely stripped of everything like forage, and our mules being in such poor condition that double the number of teams we now have could not supply the troops, I thought it best to come back to Ringgold, and, if workmen can be found by Colonel McCallum, to go to work deliberately to repair the railroad and advance as it progresses. The present condition of the roads is not good, and one day's rain would render the part across Chickamauga bottom impassable for loaded wagons; so it would be absolutely necessary to repair the railroad to supply the troops at Ringgold. The fact of working on the road would hold Johnston at Dalton unless he intended to leave under any circumstances. Howard's teams, and the depot teams at this place and Bridgeport, are in no better condition than those belonging to the divisions, all being composed of such mules as we have been able to keep up after a fashion during the winter. Johnston has no idea of leaving Dalton until compelled, and having a force greater than what I now have under my immediate command I cannot drive him from that place.

If Longstreet has retired, why can I not get Granger's two divisions and my First Cavalry Division back. The little cavalry I had on the expedition is completely worn down from constant work and for want of forage.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
February 27, 1864—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The number of rebel deserters in this department since January 1 is 1,866, as follows: At Chattanooga, 1,294; at Nashville, 518; at Tullahoma, 54.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

Longstreet having gone, cannot you now send a regiment and two pieces of artillery to guard the bridge at the Hiwassee? Every man we can spare is now engaged before Dalton, and the enemy has a cavalry force largely superior to ours, and the bridge over the Hiwassee would be a difficult one to replace. Colonel Long, who was at Calhoun, is now guarding the left flank of our army.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, February 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Comdg. First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department directs that Brigadier-General Cruft return to his late camp at Blue Springs, accompanied by Colonel Long, to cover his right flank, after which Colonel Long will proceed to Cleveland and await further orders.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAT CREEK, *February 27, 1864.*

Major-General GRANGER:

General Whipple asks for a regiment and two pieces of artillery to guard the Hiwassee bridge. Send them if you think they can be spared from Sheridan's division. You have nothing to fear from this direction. Telegraph me, also General Whipple, what you can do.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February 27, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD,
Flat Creek:

I have a man just in from Morristown; left there Thursday night. He says the rebels are all gone; the last left the night he did. They removed everything they had. The cavalry were going up the French Broad road; the infantry to Virginia, a portion to stop at the salt-works, the balance to go to Mobile. This he says is reliable.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Police.

MADISONVILLE, TENN.,
February 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

I have the honor to report that one of my scouting parties has just returned from Sevierville, which place they left yesterday morning.

They report that the rebel infantry left there on Tuesday, the 23d instant, going in the direction of Newport, by way of Fair Garden, and the enemy's cavalry crossed Smoky Mountains into North Carolina. They could not ascertain that any forces [other] than cavalry crossed the mountains.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 27, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have just learned that General Buckner is in command of the rear—all cavalry.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Chief of Police.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report generally the results of a recent inspection of that part of the Army of the Ohio in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn. The inspection was usually by brigade, under arms.

Ninth Army Corps: This command now consists of three small brigades. In one brigade the clothing is bad, in the other tolerable. Arms are generally in good condition and the appearance of the men fair, though probably worse than usual from the absence of veterans. Men have 40 rounds of ammunition, with a small reserve at division headquarters. This corps is commanded by Major-General Parke.

Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Major-General Sheridan commanding: This division is stationed in the vicinity of Loudon. Of its three brigades two are in very good condition as regards arms, bearing, and drill, Colonel Harker's brigade deserving especial notice, and of the regiments in the brigade, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio deserving notice for its drill and cleanness of arms. Clothing is not good in the division, some regiments being badly deficient. Division well supplied with ammunition.

Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, General T. J. Wood commanding: This command contains three brigades, which were inspected. Material is generally good, but appearance bad from bad clothing; many bad shoes and missing bayonets, one regiment alone having 114 men without bayonets. Battalion drill not good as a rule through the division, even in the commonest movements.

In both the Second and Third Divisions of this corps the records are generally far behind, and until within a few days no tri-monthly reports have been made for nearly three months. While there have been serious difficulties, from lack of records and movements without transportation, so long a delay is yet scarcely justifiable.

Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, General Judah commanding; three brigades. Material is generally good and one brigade in tolerable drill. The East Tennessee brigade has fair clothing, the other two need clothing. Arms generally in fair order, supply of ammunition small.

Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, General Hascall commanding; two small brigades. The Second Brigade, Colonel Cameron commanding, has arms in fair condition, tolerable drill, clothing not good, good material. The First Brigade is in bad drill; has dirty or bad clothing; discipline not good. Some men entirely without ammunition, others having 30 or 40 rounds. The Fourth and Eighth Tennessee Regiments especially were in bad condition as regards appearance, discipline, and drill.

The books and records at corps, division, and department headquarters, with the exception mentioned, are generally in good order and kept up to date, or nearly so. On the 23d instant, there were at Knoxville about thirteen days' full rations of bread and flour and larger supplies of other rations, in the case of beef there being nearly thirty. There were at and in vicinity of Knoxville 150 teams, with forage for ten days, the balance of the animals having been sent to Kingston. In the case of deficient supplies of clothing, shoes, ammunition, and bayonets, the attention of division and corps commanders has been called to the fact. In most cases it was stated that requisitions had already been made to supply deficiencies, and the quartermaster is now able to supply the articles most needed. Within a week the command should be well clothed.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., *February* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I find everything at this post in good order. The fords are well guarded. Scouts are sent in every direction. The field-works are all garrisoned. I think you can feel perfectly safe as to this post and Stevenson.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

GERMANTOWN, *February* 27, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

I know nothing of Colonel Waring, but will send a company at once on the north side of the Wolf to open communications with him. I will have a bridge over Wolf north of my camp to-day. I have sent details to Memphis to bring out camp and garrison equipage. I would like to come down to-morrow if you don't object.

W. P. HEPBURN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

GERMANTOWN, *February* 27, 1864—10.15 p. m.

General GRIERSON:

Colonel Waring was past a point opposite and 4 miles north of this place at noon to-day. He expected to encamp 6 miles from

Memphis to-night. Very many stragglers were following his column.

I learned unofficially of two orders that have been received by officers of this brigade this afternoon, signed by your adjutant-general, that did not pass this brigade headquarters. I respectfully request that if such irregularities are to continue you will at least require him to notify me of his action.

Your obedient servant,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Lieut. Col. Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHEPARD,
Haynes' Bluff:

SIR: Complaints continue to come in of depredations being committed by armed negroes, probably deserters, in the neighborhood of Oak Ridge. Send a squad under a good officer to pick them up. Let them call on Mrs. McFarland, living there. They have threatened to burn her house.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The railroad can ship about 5,000 troops per day if the cars are returned promptly from Nashville. All troops will be sent forward as soon as they arrive.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

In view of the recent enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky, that State is exempted from the operations of General Orders, No. 4, of date of November 5, 1863, from these headquarters.* Hereafter the civil law will be exclusively relied on in cases such as were intended to be revoked by said General Orders.

By order of Major-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., February 27, 1864.

The following-named officers compose the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff.

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* See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 58.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer.
Brig. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, chief of cavalry.
Lieut. Col. T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff, chief of artillery.
Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. William R. Rowley, aide-de-camp and provost-marshal-general.
Capt. Ely S. Parker, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. George K. Leet, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. O. M. Poe, assistant chief engineer.
Capt. B. P. Chenoweth, acting assistant inspector-general.
Capt. S. A. Stockdale, assistant provost-marshal-general.
Capt. Adam Badeau, additional aide-de-camp.
Capt. P. T. Hudson, aide-de-camp.
Capt. O. H. Ross, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Henry W. Janes, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. H. A. Towner, assistant chief of artillery.
Lieut. W. M. Dunn, jr., acting aide-de-camp.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF MISS.,
Memphis, Tenn., February 27, 1864.

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III. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Second, Third, and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry will proceed, under the command of the senior officer of the Fourth Regiment, to Nashville, via Fort Henry. On his arrival at Nashville he will report to these headquarters for further orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

WM. H. INGERTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 27, 1864.

I. Capt. Robert H. Ramsey, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in obedience to orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will report in person to the major-general commanding the department, to date from February 22, 1864.

II. Capt. Henry Stone, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will report in person to the major-general commanding the department.

III. Maj. John Mendenhall, judge-advocate Fourth Army Corps, and captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby appointed assistant inspector-general of this department, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, vice Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, assistant inspector-general, resigned from the army.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 44. } *Huntsville, Ala., February* 27, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Ellet, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, will devote his attention and that of his command exclusively to the protection of the planting interest on the Mississippi River.

He is in no case to go below Vicksburg or above Greenville without direct orders from the department commander or other officers entitled to issue orders to him.

He is specially required to move from place to place within the limits herein prescribed as his services may be required to give protection.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 23. } *Canton, Miss., February* 27, 1864.

I. To Brigadier-General Chambers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, is assigned the duty of destroying the railroad, locomotives, machinery, &c., within the limits of the town of Canton.

II. To Brigadier-General Leggett, commanding Third Division, is assigned the duty of destroying the railroad to the extent of 9 miles, commencing 1 mile north of the town of Canton. The rails are to be torn up, piled upon the ties, and effectually burned, as heretofore ordered.

III. Brigadier-General Crocker, commanding Fourth Division, and Brigadier-General Leggett, commanding Third Division, will reserve from the captured stock of their respective divisions 150 serviceable animals, including those already in service of the foraging parties. These animals will be mounted and will be employed in foraging for their respective divisions, in accordance with existing orders.

IV. The pioneer corps of the Fourth Division, under charge of Captain Merritt, is assigned to duty destroying the locomotives, machinery, and railroad within the limits of the town of Canton, and will report to Brigadier-General Chambers for specific instructions.

V. Every corn-mill in the vicinity of the respective divisions will immediately be put in requisition to supply the command with corn meal.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY COLUMN,
No. 1. } *Canton, Miss., February* 27, 1864.

It being reported to the general commanding that a large quantity of corn meal is, or has lately been, in Canton, a levy of 15,000 pounds of corn meal is made upon the town, which must be delivered by 2 p. m., February 28, to Capt. J. J. Palmer, chief commissary, or information given as to where it has been run and stored. The civil authorities and property of the city are held responsible for full and prompt compliance with this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

It will be impossible probably to supply the number of artillery and cavalry horses called for within this military division, but I would suggest that now all on hand be forwarded as rapidly as possible to this place and others be procured and forwarded as fast as they can be purchased. I will order their distribution from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 28, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

General Butterfield, by my direction, has recently examined the line between here and Nashville, and reports that he thinks 6,000 men will be sufficient to guard that line, two regiments of which force should be cavalry. From what I know of the road between Nashville and Decatur, 2,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry will be sufficient to protect that line. One thousand infantry will be sufficient to protect the line from Athens to Stevenson. Probably both lines of communication can be guarded by 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, a great portion of which should be made up from the local militia of Tennessee, or troops organized especially for the preservation of order in the State.

I believe, if I can commence the campaign with the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps in front, with Howard's corps in reserve, that I can move along the line of the railroad and overcome all opposition as far, at least, as Atlanta. I should want a strong division of cavalry in advance. As soon as Captain Merrill returns from his reconnaissance along the railroad lines, I can give you a definite estimate of the number of troops required to guard the bridges along the road.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 28, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

I have caused a thorough examination of the railroad between this and Tunnel Hill to be made. The officer reports that with 400 of Colonel McCallum's construction corps the road can be put in complete running order in six weeks from the time they commence. General Baird is now at Ringgold, and the whole of the road in his rear is protected, so this party can commence work immediately. The road from Cleveland to Dalton can be finished in a week, provided we can get the necessary rails.

THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 28, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

General Schofield was notified, as soon as it was reported that Longstreet was leaving East Tennessee, to return Granger's corps the moment it was known to be safe to do so. With the limited command now left to Schofield, you will, with Granger returned, have to hold to Loudon. Send Logan's troops back at the earliest moment you can dispense with them. Notify me when they start.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 28, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

Between this time and the commencement of an active spring campaign it will be necessary to get new guards for the road from Columbia to Stevenson via Decatur, so as to relieve Sherman's force for the field. Guarding that line protects the other to a great extent, and will of course enable you to remove many of your present railroad guards.

Make an estimate as soon as you can of the force that can be got in the way here suggested, and what new force in addition will be required to enable you to keep your present organization in the field.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 28, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Loudon:

As soon as the services of your command can be dispensed with by General Schofield, concentrate it in the vicinity of Cleveland, placing a sufficient number of troops on the Hiwassee to prevent the enemy from crossing that stream to raid on the railroad between Calhoun and Loudon. I wish the whole of McCook's division of cavalry to be concentrated as near Cleveland as possible, that he may be foraged easily, and that I may have his full services in observing our front in the direction of Dalton. I wish these dispositions to be made as soon as you are notified that your services in East Tennessee can be dispensed with. When so informed, make your headquarters at Cleveland, posting your infantry and artillery between that place and Dalton, so as to effectually guard the depot of supplies at Cleveland. Inform me as soon as you are relieved.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, February 28, 1864.

Col. ELI LONG, *Calhoun, Tenn.:*

General Cruft is directed to send a regiment to relieve you at Calhoun. As soon as that is effected, march to Cleveland and establish your camp there, observing your front well in advance toward Dalton, and keep me advised of the movements of the enemy. Economize your men and horses as much as possible by having those men not on scouting duty grazing their horses.

Have your quartermaster and commissary inform Colonel Easton, chief quartermaster, and Colonel Porter, chief commissary, of their necessary supplies so as to enable you to operate in our front and observe the movements of the enemy with perfect freedom.

If your supply of horses is not adequate to the emergency inform me at once, that the necessary measures may be taken to supply you.

I have already asked that all the recruits belonging to your brigade be fitted out immediately and sent to you, to enable you to keep our front well observed.

Until your detachment at Columbus can be relieved by a party from Colonel McCook it will have to remain there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, *February* 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLERTON,
Loudon:

I have just returned from the reconnaissance toward Dalton, and am in my old camp at Blue Springs, 4 miles from this place.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Commanding Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry:

COLONEL: If you are satisfied that there is no crossing or attack meditated by the rebels at Whitesburg, Ala., or vicinity, you may return with your regiment to camp at this place, first giving the commanding officer of Fifty-sixth Illinois such instructions and information as may be necessary.

By order of Col. Gabriel Bouck, commanding division:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Vicksburg, February 28, 1864—3 p. m.

Generals HURLBUT and MCPHERSON,
Canton:

DEAR GENERALS: I got here at 10 a. m. I find an immense mail, but nothing clear and distinct as to the Red River trip, except that Banks has made preparations to embark on the 5th, and expects Steele to march via Monroe and he across the country or up the river. Grant's orders are silent, but I infer that if Banks makes the expedition we are to be auxiliary, in which event I propose to send General Hurlbut's corps, viz, the divisions of A. J. Smith, Tuttle, and Veatch; but to make matters clear I will take a fleet steamer and run down to Red River to see Admiral Porter and thence to New Orleans, and be back to meet you at Vicksburg by the 6th. I send by Vernay orders for you to leave March 3, unless in the mean time you hear of General Sooy Smith, when General McPherson must support him if he needs it and escort him into the Big Black to await my return. I met your trains going out, and will have three days' supply for each of you at Haynes' Bluff and bridge. I send back with Vernay the dismounted men of the Fourth Iowa remounted. There are at Big Black 500 recruits for Hurlbut, and Tuttle has received his share. You can on arrival at Vicksburg furlough, say, one-half the men entitled to furloughs, provided it does not exceed one regiment to a brigade. Appeal to the others on the ground of patriotism. I may be troubled to find boats enough for Hurlbut's command, as the quartermaster at Saint Louis telegraphs that Banks has taken forty boats, and we must get some down here by stopping those in transition. Bingham will remain here to attend to this. The Yazoo expedition is up at Yazoo City, and it might be well for General Hurlbut to communicate with it, as he passes near. I make the order for Hurlbut to come down that way, because I think he will find more forage than on the road I came. Everything is quiet here and everywhere. This whole country has been alarmed by reports of us, but I hope they will soon be relieved. Sooy Smith did not leave Memphis until the 11th—one day after he should have been at Meridian. If he meets with trouble he must take it to himself; but should he come within reach of Canton I want McPherson to feel out for him and bring him in, but I suppose he will strike Winslow's trail and follow it in. Captain Vernay will bring out all newspapers and mail. I will be back by the time you reach Vicksburg.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General W. S. Smith went as far south as West Point, Miss., at which point and at Okolona had severe fights with forces of Forrest, Chalmers, and Roddey. Fell back fighting to the Tallahatchie, and thence without fighting to Memphis. Said to have taken 300 prisoners and to have destroyed much corn, cotton, and railroad.

H. T. REID.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Canton, Miss., February 28, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain Gile, aide-de-camp, has just returned from the cavalry on the Shoccoe road, and reports that the enemy has fallen back and only a few of his pickets in sight. Our cavalry has advanced a mile out beyond their new camp. The enemy came up first within about 400 yards of the old camp on the north side of the creek, but fell back as soon as ours advanced. General Crocker's division is up with the exception of the regiment which went to Madisonville yesterday, and will encamp so as to cover the Shoccoe and Ratliff's Ferry roads.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND,
Commanding District of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:

DEAR GENERAL: I reached Meridian February 14, and spent a week there in destroying the railroad in every direction in the most complete manner. Meridian is utterly destroyed and Polk's army driven across the Tombigbee, but I could hear nothing of Sooy Smith. The time appointed for him was the 10th. The weather was all that could be expected and roads fine. I waited for him till the 20th and then marched north a day, and at Union I sent cavalry 60 miles, and got no tidings of him. We returned to Canton, where I left the army yesterday in fine health and spirits. I have ordered it to remain there till March 3, and still if no news of Smith to come in, for on the 7th I must embark Hurlbut's command for Shreveport. I have seen in a newspaper that General Smith did not leave Memphis till the 11th. I cannot believe it possible, for his orders were to be at Meridian on the 10th, and it will be a novel thing in war if infantry has to await the motions of cavalry. Had General Smith been there with 5,000 men at the appointed day we would have utterly destroyed Polk's army. As it was it got across the Tombigbee on the 17th, and I confined my operations to destroying the railroad, and thoroughly and well. Now General Smith may have to fight Forrest and Lee, whereas up to the 20th I had Lee busily employed. My movement cleared Mississippi at one swoop, and with the railroad thus destroyed the Confederacy cannot maintain an army save cavalry west of Tombigbee. A similar blow at Shreveport, and then the valley of the Mississippi is forever ours. If you can communicate with Generals Smith or Grierson let them know that they are now on an independent expedition planned by themselves and not by me. I necessarily feel uneasy about that command. Everything with my command was successful in the highest degree. I hasten down to see General Banks, to return in time to embark the force expected of me for Red River on the 7th. My expedition up Yazoo has also been successful.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 28, 1864.

Col. L. F. McCRILLIS, *Germantown, Tenn.:*

You will turn over the command of the cavalry brought over by General Smith to Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, as they are ordered to return to Nashville by General Smith, and with your own regiment assume command of the post at Germantown for the present.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 29, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I have directed that Nashville be put in direct telegraphic communication at 8 o'clock to-night. Please come into telegraph office at that hour. I desire to communicate with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 29, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. Will be at telegraph office at appointed time.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville:*

Farmers in East Tennessee should be encouraged to cultivate all the grain they can the coming season. Quartermasters may sell them what can be spared for seed purposes, and seed of all kinds will be permitted to pass over the roads. Orders were issued from these headquarters on the 22d, permitting merchants to bring grain and grass-seed to Nashville for sale to citizens of Tennessee for seed purposes.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON,
February 29, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Have you any further information of Longstreet's retreat? Please keep us advised here as far as possible of his movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

What is your latest information from Longstreet's movements? How far up the valley has our cavalry been able to go?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m., March 3.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

My last advices from General Schofield are dated 26th. Longstreet seems to be going into Virginia. Possibly some infantry and cavalry have gone south into Georgia. General Schofield could not follow farther than Strawberry Plains, except with cavalry, because every step took him from his supplies, while Longstreet was falling back on his base. The cavalry was directed to follow up and observe movement. I did not like, either, to move a force east while our army near Dalton was engaged with the enemy. General Thomas remained near Dalton as long as he could supply himself. He is back now to Ringgold, where he hopes to be able to haul supplies until the railroad can be completed to him. As soon as Schofield is heard from I will telegraph.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Whilst General Thomas is engaged in front of Dalton do not think it advisable for your forces to go up the valley. There is a possibility of it becoming necessary to re-enforce General Thomas with Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger's corps. For the present push your cavalry as close on to Longstreet as possible and learn all you can of his movements. Be prepared to move yourself if circumstances should require it. There is no movement of troops in West Virginia nor on Potomac.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
New Market, February 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Ohio:

The general commanding directs me to say that he expects to reach Morristown to-night with the principal part of the command. The rain which has begun makes him more than ever anxious that the railroad bridge should be pushed forward with greatest possible dispatch and all the force put upon it which can be worked. The engineers may be informed that some hewed timber still remains beside the railroad, about 2 miles in rear of this place, and is probably some that Colonel Babcock had prepared when building the bridge before.

General S[chofield] also wishes that each train, whether of supplies or ammunition, should be in charge of a reliable officer, who shall be responsible that it is brought through with energy.

We have heard nothing from the telegraph party, though the line seemed uninjured as far as we could observe from the road. Please order them to push forward as rapidly as possible, giving report of their progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff in Field.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *February* 29, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Loudon:

I cannot communicate with General Schofield at once; he is at the front. It is very important that a regiment and section of artillery should be sent to Hiwassee bridge to relieve the force now there, which General Thomas needs.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

The commanding general directs that you order a regiment of infantry with a section of artillery to proceed to Hiwassee to relieve the force now guarding the railroad bridge over that river

By command of Major-General Schofield:

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

I have not heard from Schofield since the 26th. He was directed to relieve Granger as soon as it was known that Longstreet had gone beyond striking distance. Telegraph Schofield what orders to give Granger when relieved. McCook's cavalry I expect is now far up the Holston.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

What is to prevent the troops commencing immediately the work of reconstruction on the railroad from Chattanooga toward Dalton? The Tenth Illinois veterans are now here on their way to the front. There has always been difficulty between this regiment and General Morgan since his promotion out of it. The good of the public service will be subserved by attaching this regiment to some other division than the one to which it now belongs.

General Morgan I always regarded as a superior officer whilst he was with me, but after an officer's promotion from a regiment it has been my policy to separate his command from that regiment. Upon promotions being made after the fall of Fort Donelson I adopted this rule and believe it is a good one. In the present case I know it will relieve feelings that have existed for more than a year.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANT:

I have given orders for General Matthies to rejoin his command. He will start to-morrow. Has General Schofield been directed to relieve Granger and McCook and send them to me? I wish to place Granger's troops in front of Cleveland, protecting the road from there to Loudon; one or two regiments of McCook's cavalry at Calhoun, to prevent any flank movement of the enemy from Dalton in that direction. The balance of his troops to cover and observe our front. I have been making arrangements to-day to commence the reconstruction of the railroad between this and Dalton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

The regiments reported by you as having started on the 19th instant to form a part of the garrison of Chattanooga have not yet reported. Where are they?

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

Cannot Colonel McCook's brigade of cavalry be ordered to Cleveland, where they can procure forage and where their services are also needed?

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Woodville, Ala., February 29, 1864.

General MORGAN L. SMITH,
Larkinsville:

I have mounted infantry at Claysville, opposite Guntersville; they reported everything quiet at the river this morning. Besides this, I received information from 2 rebel deserters that Roddey had left Guntersville yesterday and this morning for Coosa River. I telegraphed to General Logan accordingly. There is a movement of some kind going on, which I will try and find out to-morrow and report.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

I think all work by Government upon railroads in Kentucky ought to cease. I have referred to the department commander to know what is being done, and to order the revocation of the impressment order if negroes are being employed at public expense to carry on such work. I have referred your dispatch to General Schofield.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
On board Diana, February 29, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I got back from Meridian yesterday, and am now hurrying down to see General Banks as to some of the details of the expedition against Shreveport. I have yours of February 16, and fully appreciate the points you state. I know Grant well enough to believe he don't want your place. I doubt if he ever dreamed of his own advancement so high, and should he be made lieutenant-general I think he will stay in command of the great "army of the center." My movement to Meridian stampeded all Alabama. Polk retreated across the Tombigbee and left me to break railroad and smash things at pleasure, and I think it is well done. Weather and everything favored me, and I do not regret that the enemy spared me battle at so great a distance out from the river. It would have been terrible to have been encumbered with hundreds of wounded. Our loss was trifling, and we broke absolutely and effectually a full hundred miles of railroad at and around Meridian. No car can pass through that place this campaign. We lived off the country and made a swath of desolation 50 miles broad across the State of Mississippi, which the present generation will not forget. We bring in some 500 prisoners, a good many refugee families, and about 10 miles of negroes. I am afraid to guess at the number, but it was a string of ox wagons, negro women, and children behind each brigade that equaled in length the brigade itself, and I had twelve brigades. I left the army at Canton, with orders to break up some more of the railroad there, and come to Vicksburg, ready to embark by March 7. The destruction of Meridian makes it simply impossible for the enemy to risk anything but light cavalry this side of Pearl River; consequently, I can reduce the garrisons of Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez to mere guards, and, in fact, it will set free 15,000 men for other duty. I could have gone on to Mobile or over to Selma, but without other concurrent operations it would have been unwise. If Red River will admit of a similar prompt and decisive movement on Shreveport, I see no reason why Grant should not be re-enforced in all April with 20,000 men from this quarter. I am a little afraid that there are too many to consult. Banks, Steele, and I to act in one scheme, I'm afraid of some accident; not of feeling, for I hope such cannot be, but want of authority to compel as to time of movement to insure concurrent and contemporaneous action. I will see General Banks to-morrow in New Orleans, confer with him a day, and be back at Vicksburg by March 5 or 6 ready to embark 10,000 men for this new blow.

I inclose herewith to you for such action as you please on an original paper, [first,] Johnston's order to Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg May 17, 1863. Our army got to the rear of Vicksburg May 18, preventing its evacuation and resulting in the capture of the army. Pemberton should have this paper, which probably never reached.

him.* Second, a declaration of independence by certain people who are trying to avoid the Southern conscription, and lie out in the swamps. I promised them countenance, and encouraged them to organization for mutual defense.

I am, truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Canton, Miss., February 29, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, commanding cavalry, reports the enemy advancing on him in force, and have opened on his advance with three pieces of artillery. His main force has fallen back on the south side of the creek on the Shoccoe road. I have ordered Brigadier-General Force's brigade and Brigadier-General Maltby's, of the Third Division, moved up to near the intersection of the Shoccoe and Ratliff's Ferry roads. There is a road running across from the road you are on a short distance beyond your headquarters, to the left of our cavalry on the Shoccoe road.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch will move a strong regiment upon the flank road mentioned half a mile to the right of the main road, pushing a strong party in advance as pickets. Let the command get quietly under arms. This dispatch will be forwarded to General Smith for his information and returned here.

S. A. HURLBUT.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
February 29, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Just arrived. Sherman came in last night and left for Natchez, Red River, and New Orleans. Hurlbut and McPherson, with commands at Canton, waiting news of Smith's movements, under orders to remain until 3d and 4th, unless they hear from Smith sooner. Have sent Hurlbut information of Smith's return. Leave sealed copies of dispatches in case Sherman passes me on river, and go by fast boat to overtake him and deliver originals. I do so thinking you will desire him to have them before he completes arrangements with Banks. Colonel Chamberlain (captured three weeks since at Skipwith's Landing) escaped near Greenwood, on Yazoo, and came in by transport and gunboats, arrived this noon; reports Captain Dent in hands of enemy one day behind him, near Sunflower. Colonel Coates landed at Yazoo City 3 p. m., 28th. Rebel pickets just entering outer works as Osband's cavalry got possession. Skirmish and fighting took place; rebels driven back. Our loss, killed, wounded, and missing, 20 to 25. Colonel Coates supposed it to be Forrest's advance; was confident of holding position, but feared Forrest would throw force to Liverpool, on Yazoo. Coates did not know of our force at Canton. Information of above has been sent Hurlbut.

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*See Series I, Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 888.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
February 29, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Learning from General McArthur that your movements are dependent in some measure upon information concerning General W. S. Smith's cavalry, I deem it proper to inform you that General Smith returned to Memphis last Friday. I saw him there. He reported to me his captures at 3,500 horses and mules, 1,500 contrabands, and 100 prisoners. He destroyed 2,000 bales Confederate Government cotton, over 1,000,000 bushels supposed Confederate corn, five bridges on and the railroad between Okolona and West Point. He moved as far as West Point; left there on the 22d. I intrust this to General McArthur to forward to you. He will inclose to you some information concerning General Forrest's rebel cavalry near Yazoo City which may enable you to capture some of them on your return. I leave to overtake General Sherman, for whom I have dispatches, &c., from General Grant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Commanding Cavalry Expedition, Memphis
(Care General Reid, commanding post, Cairo, Ill.):

Move out again immediately and push toward a junction with Sherman until you know he has struck a safe lodgment somewhere. If you hear of his arrival at Jackson, Miss., or any point on Pearl River south of there, you may regard him as safe and return. Take as many men as can possibly go.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Vicksburg, February 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHEPARD,
Haynes' Bluff:

Send two regiments with three days' rations and 100 rounds ammunition per man up the Yazoo River and occupy Liverpool, and communicate with Colonel Coates at Yazoo City. If no steam-boats are passing march by land. The object is to keep open the communication and assist Colonel Coates if need be. Start them at once.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 55. } *Nashville, Tenn., February* 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Louisville, Ky.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 11. } *Canton, Miss., February* 29, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Third Division, will this morning move one brigade out on Camden road to Bogue Bayou Creek, where it will bivouac, with left resting on Camden road. He will move another brigade out on Yazoo City road to the same creek, where it will bivouac, with its left resting on the Yazoo City road. Brigadier-General Smith will relieve the regiment of the Fourth Division now holding the mill on right of Camden road and keep it in operation night and day. Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding Fourth Division, will, as soon as it is relieved, call his regiment from the mill and move out on Yazoo City road, occupying a position on north side of Bogue Bayou Creek, with right resting on or near the Yazoo City road, extending well toward the Big Black, and throwing a regiment out toward Big Black.

II. Paragraph I, of Special Field Orders of date, from these headquarters, is recalled and revoked. The entire command will be held in readiness to march to-morrow morning.

III. Reveille will be sounded to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, will march at daylight on the Livingston road; the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch commanding, will follow, closing well up. The portion of the supply train and the division train of the Third Division will be preceded by two brigades and followed by the Third Brigade of Third Division. Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding Fourth Division, will make disposition of the supply and division trains of his command and will take up Brigadier-General Mower's brigade of First Division, now in the suburbs of Canton, which will be temporarily attached to the Fourth Division, for the purposes of the march. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders will spare no pains to prevent straggling on the route, and the men should have two days' rations in haversacks.

IV. The commanding officer of each Ohio and Iowa regiment in this corps will immediately report the names and companies of 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men to be detailed to conduct recruits to regiments.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 7. | HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Canton, Miss., February* 29, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow on the Livingston road, following the Sixteenth Army Corps, as follows:

1. The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Crocker commanding, will be ready to march at 7 o'clock, and will move so as to follow immediately in rear of the rear division of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

2. The Third Division, Brigadier-General Leggett commanding, will be ready to march at 7.45 a. m., and will follow immediately in rear of the Fourth Division.

3. The Third Brigade, First Division, Brigadier-General Chambers commanding, will be ready to march at 8.15 a. m., and will follow immediately in rear of the Third Division, and constitute the rear guard of the infantry. A section of artillery from the Third Division (rifled pieces if practicable) will be detailed by Brigadier-General Leggett to report to Brigadier-General Chambers to accompany his brigade. The wagons of this brigade will move in front.

4. The cavalry brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr commanding, will constitute the extreme rear guard of the column, and will move so as to keep about a mile and a half in rear of the infantry column. The train of this brigade, except two ammunition wagons, will be sent forward to join the train of the Third Division.

5. Division and brigade commanders will see that their commands are provided with three days' rations in haversacks.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

ROWL. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. | HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 29, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay for duty to the commanding general Army of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	77	685	930	1,178	....	......	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fourth Army Corps (Granger):							
Headquarters	7	....	7	8	....	......	Loudon, Tenn.
First Division (Cruft)	318	6,230	7,582	12,510	....	18	Blue Springs, Tenn.
Second Division (Wagner)	182	3,063	3,741	6,984	....	6	Loudon, Tenn.
Third Division (Wood)	283	5,194	6,077	11,055	....	6	New Market, Tenn.
Total Fourth Corps	790	14,487	17,407	30,557	....	30	

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Hooker's command:							
Headquarters	10	54	70	80	....	......	Lookout Valley, Tenn.
Eleventh Army Corps (Howard):							
Headquarters	9	45	58	80	....	.....	Lookout Valley.
First Division (Ward)	201	5,027	5,809	6,841	....	10	En route.
Second Division (Buschbeck)	104	2,088	2,626	5,349	....	12	Lookout Valley.
Third Division (Tyndale)	112	2,446	3,099	6,385	....	7	Shellmound, Tenn.
Total Eleventh Corps	426	9,606	11,592	18,655	....	29	
Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum):							
Headquarters	14	145	187	227	....	.....	Tullahoma, Tenn.
First Division (Williams)	170	4,061	4,572	7,435	....	20	Do.
Second Division (Geary)	99	2,763	3,282	7,366	....	10	Bridgeport, Ala.
Total Twelfth Corps	283	6,969	8,041	15,028	....	30	
Total Hooker's command	719	16,629	19,703	33,763	....	59	
Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer):							
Headquarters	4	....	4	4	....	......	Chattanooga, Tenn.
First Division (Johnson)	210	4,864	5,829	13,340	....	17	Tyner's Station, Tenn.
Second Division (Davis)	295	7,054	8,252	11,071	....	6	Near Rossville, Ga.
Third Division (Baird)	225	4,981	5,953	12,608	....	18	Ringgold, Ga.
Total Fourteenth Corps	734	16,899	20,038	37,023	....	41	
Cavalry Corps (Elliott):							
Headquarters	8	....	8	8	....	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
First Division (McCook)	200	3,470	4,256	7,328	....	7	East Tennessee.
Second Division (Garrard)	320	5,731	7,003	10,944	....	......	Huntsville, Ala., &c.
Detachments	57	1,046	1,268	2,003	....	......	
Total Cavalry Corps	585	10,247	12,535	20,283	....	7	
Reserve Artillery:							
Bridgeport, Ala. (Maj. W. E. Lawrence).	6	183	197	289	....	10	
Calhoun, Tenn. (Lieutenant Groesbeck).	2	80	91	104	....	4	
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Major Cotter).	22	770	826	1,036	12	63	
Total Reserve Artillery	30	1,033	1,114	1,429	12	77	
District of Nashville (Rousseau):							
Headquarters	3	....	3	3	....	....	Nashville, Tenn.
Clarksville, Tenn. (Col. A. A. Smith).	13	233	458	503	....	6	
Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Lieutenant-Colonel Brott).	7	262	462	492	....	4	
Gallatin, Tenn. (Paine)	18	443	523	1,009	....	6	
Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	98	2,258	2,880	3,415	....	......	
Nashville, Tenn. (Granger)	181	4,946	5,843	8,248	15	38	
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Gillem).	102	2,308	2,795	3,105	....	6	Nashville.
Total District of Nashville	422	10,450	12,964	16,775	15	60	
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Steedman)	83	2,518	2,945	3,785	....	23	
Engineer troops:							
Engineer Brigade (Stanley)	33	895	1,170	2,373			Chattanooga, Tenn.
Pioneer Brigade (Buell)	36	1,047	1,445	2,261	....		Do.
1st Michigan Engineers (Innes)	36	1,258	1,647	1,852	....	.....	Bridgeport, Ala.
Total Engineers	105	3,200	4,262	6,486	....	......	
Grand total	3,545	76,148	91,898	151,279	27	297	

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	....	16	16	....	.....	In the field, East Tennessee.
Ninth Army Corps (Parke):							
Headquarters	16	89	111	152	....	8	Morristown, Tenn.
First Division (Ferrero)	108	1,753	2,101	4,970	....	4	Do.
Second Division (Willcox)	54	1,011	1,232	2,182	....	.....	Do.
Total Ninth Corps	178	2,853	3,444	7,304	...	12	
Twenty-third Army Corps (Stoneman):							
Headquarters	6	....	6	8	....	.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
First Division (Burbridge) *a*	424	8,817	11,895	15,730	37	73	Louisville, Ky.
Second Division (Judah)	132	3,225	3,821	6,859	....	.....	Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
Third Division (Hascall)	132	2,470	3,147	4,931	....	.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Cavalry	3	124	172	256	....	.....	Do.
Total Twenty-third Corps	697	14,636	19,041	27,784	37	73	
District of the Clinch (T. T. Garrard)	84	1,504	1,957	2,674	....	.....	Cumberland Gap.
Cavalry Corps (Sturgis):							
Headquarters	6	....	8	8	....	.....	Mount Sterling, Ky.
First Division (Wolford)	160	3,114	3,772	5,040	....	.....	Maryville, Tenn.
Second Division (Israel Garrard)	75	1,927	2,639	4,519	....	.....	Mount Sterling, Ky.
Total Cavalry Corps	241	5,041	6,419	9,567	....	.....	
Newport Barracks, Ky. (Sanderson)	4	111	160	65	....	.....	
Grand total *b*	1,220	24,145	31,037	47,510	37	85	
Grand total, according to monthly department return.	1,200	24,308	31,430	47,611	....	.....	

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a Or District of Kentucky.

b According to the most accurate returns. The Fourth Army Corps (excepting First Division) and First Division, Cavalry Corps, Department of the Cumberland, serving under Schofield's command. See pp. 502 and 503.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	6	21	23	....	.....	Huntsville, Ala.
Fifteenth Army Corps (Logan):							
Headquarters	9	21	32	38	....	.....	Huntsville, Ala.
First Division (Osterhaus)	174	3,041	3,954	7,446	....	14	Woodville, Ala.
Second Division (M. L. Smith)	189	3,322	4,074	7,241	....	16	Larkinsville, Ala.
Third Division (J. E. Smith)	168	3,203	4,039	6,843	....	14	Huntsville, Ala.
Fourth Division (Harrow)	190	3,475	4,280	7,040	....	14	Scottsborough, Ala.
Cavalry and mounted infantry	43	854	1,056	1,296	....	.....	
Total Fifteenth Corps	773	13,916	17,435	29,904	....	58	

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Headquarters	9	....	9	9	....	......	In the field.
First Division (Tuttle) *a*	174	2,752	3,518	4,558	....	8	Black River, Miss.
Left Wing (Dodge)	343	7,923	9,898	14,711	....	32	Pulaski, Tenn.
Third Division (A. J. Smith)	237	1,465	5,244	6,854		14	Canton, Miss.
Fourth Division (Veatch)	102	1,935	2,275	3,735	...	4	Do.
Cavalry Division (Grierson)	328	7,232	8,761	11,660	..	12	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Cairo (Reid)	82	1,555	2,360	2,797	24	13	Cairo, Ill.
District of Memphis (Buckland)	355	8,453	11,494	14,292	76	26	Memphis, Tenn.
Total Sixteenth Corps	1,630	34,415	43,559	58,616	100	109	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
Headquarters	22	57	119	135	...	....	
First Division (Dennis)	212	4,023	5,048	10,180	2	16	Vicksburg, Miss.
Third Division (Leggett)	256	5,133	6,309	8,640	....	16	Canton, Miss.
Fourth Division (Crocker)	219	4,832	5,620	7,641	....	16	Do.
Cavalry (Lieut. Col. J. H. Peters)	81	1,871	2,271	4,215	....	4	Hebron, Miss.
Colored troops (Hawkins)	357	7,033	9,202	10,382	94	9	Vicksburg, Miss.
Mississippi Marine Brigade (Ellet)	37	729	989	1,235	....	6	
Total Seventeenth Corps	1,184	23,678	29,558	42,428	96	67	
Grand total	3,602	72,015	90,573	130,971	196	234	
Grand total, according to monthly return of the department.	3,941	73,547	94,281	122,807	79	214	

a Exclusive of First Brigade, which is reported in the District of Memphis.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Abstract from return of the troops (paroled and exchanged prisoners) at Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, January 1, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General and staff	10		10	10
Mackall's brigade	110	859	1,193	4,863
Beltzhoover's brigade	44	401	496	1,376
Ross' brigade	5	286	342	945
First Mississippi Light Artillery	11	145	160	1,056
Signal corps	1	10	11	13
Total	181	1,701	2,212	8,263

Paroled and exchanged prisoners stationed at Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, January 1, 1864.

Mackall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William W. Mackall

3d Louisiana.
21st Louisiana.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
43d Mississippi.
7th Mississippi Battalion.
2d Texas.
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery.

Ross' Brigade.

Miles' (Louisiana) Legion.
39th Mississippi.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery.

Beltzhoover's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Beltzhoover.

1st Louisiana Artillery.
8th Louisiana Battalion.
22d Louisiana.
14th Mississippi Artillery Battalion.
J. S. Smyth's cavalry battalion.
Trans-Mississippi Battalion.
Vaiden (Mississippi) Artillery.

Unassigned.

1st Mississippi Light Artillery.
Signal Corps Detachment.

Dalton, *January* 1, 1864.

His Excellency the President,
Richmond:

The brigade of General Gregg, who was severely wounded at Chickamauga, was broken up in a reorganization of the army by General Bragg. He has returned to duty; there is no command for him. Do you prefer General Bragg's organization, or reforming General Gregg's brigade?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Dalton, *January* 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Polk,
Commanding, &c., Enterprise:

General Roddey will be ordered to co-operate as you request.* If General Lee is sent to command the expedition General Roddey will be instructed to report to him.

For General Johnston:

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Georgia State Guard,
Atlanta, January 1, 1864.

Colonel Gorgas,
Ordnance Office, Richmond, Va.:

Colonel: Your dispatch received to-day. Since my dispatch to the Secretary of War, Colonel Wright has notified me that he had for my command 1,500 small-arms, which will supply the immediate demand. I am somewhat at a loss to estimate the additional number

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*See Polk to Johnston, December 28, 1863, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 876.

I shall require, as it will depend upon the action of Congress in the future organization of the army. As the time of the State guard will expire in a month, it is useless now to draw arms for those not in the field. To meet contingencies I should say that 5,000 small-arms should be placed in Atlanta subject to my order.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, requesting information as to the command of General Cobb. Of what troops is his command composed?

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance Bureau.

General Cobb's command is composed of Georgia State troops, called into the service last summer by the requisition of the President upon the Executive of that State.

By command of Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Wright.

Do all your means permit to arm and equip General Cobb's command. Arms will, I presume, not be wanting, as supplies have been ordered to you for various purposes, including this force.

J. GORGAS.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, which the commanding general views as giving much encouragement for your command. It seems that the enemy has allowed his wounded to fall into our hands when contending against your cavalry alone. You must have punished him considerably or he would not have permitted it. This shows what determined and patient men will accomplish.

The commanding general directs me to say that your letter contains enough of encouragement to reward you and your officers and men for your long and arduous services. We must all, however, look at what is yet to be done more than at what we have already done. Do not despond because we cannot accomplish in a day all that we wish, but endeavor each succeeding day to improve upon our previous efforts. You were informed some time ago that all our hopes for the present rested upon the cavalry, and the commanding general is pleased to think that you have already accomplished more than you or your command thought could be done. We owe it to ourselves and to our country to do all that remains undone. If anything necessary cannot be performed by one part of the Army the other should resolve to achieve it. More has been expected of us all than we have yet been able to accomplish, but we must not lose heart because the work is not yet ended as favorably as we would have it. The fruits that we shall reap will be in proportion to our labors.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your several letters of yesterday. There is no objection to Mrs. Kell going to join her husband, and you may send her off whenever you may desire.

I would like to know if you propose to carry out the suggestion of the commanding general as to moving your brigade to Newport. If you do, the regiment from General Ransom's command that you refer to will not be in your way. If you do not, the commanding general desires to send some of the mounted men of your brigade to the vicinity of Chimney Top Mountain to drive out the bushwhackers that are reported to be there. They ought to be severely punished, and if driven away a good foraging country will be opened to us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, Tenn., January 2, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have just learned that General S. Jones has declined to aid us in reconstructing our railroad bridges. As I was directed by you to call upon him for aid, I have confidently counted on him for assistance.

This army is in great distress for want of shoes and clothing, and in that way so much reduced that we cannot make other details and remain so near the enemy and live by foraging. I have now some thirteen companies at work upon the bridges, and large details at work upon the road this side. In addition, we are obliged to make large detachments with our foraging trains. If there is any possible means of his aiding us I hope that he may be advised to do so.

A letter from the Commissary-General of Subsistence advises my chief commissary of subsistence that we must not expect supplies from Virginia or any point east of Abingdon. If this is the case, it cannot be expected to occupy here with any view to offensive movements, and if no such purpose is contemplated it loses much of its importance, if not all, after we have consumed the supplies here. I hope that you will consider our condition and order clothing for us. We have been away from railroad communications nearly two months. Most of our baggage has been behind since we left Virginia. Our officers and men are suffering in consequence. The weather is now extremely severe and our service very hard.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 7, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Instruct General Jones to render what aid and co-operation he can afford to the construction of the bridges. Then send to Quartermaster-General, calling his attention to the remarks about clothing, &c.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 8, 1864.

General Jones has been so instructed by telegram.

S. C.

[Fourth indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Quartermaster-General, as above directed.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 12, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

A requisition was received about the middle of last month from the chief quartermaster of General Longstreet's command, which called for a large quantity of clothing, besides 10,000 pairs of shoes and 10,000 blankets. Some 3,600 blankets were sent off immediately and some shoes, and all the clothing proper, with but little delay. Up to this time 8,000 shoes and 3,600 blankets have been sent, and enough will be received by to-morrow from Wilmington to complete the issue on this requisition, and to respond also to an additional requisition received a few days ago for General Martin's cavalry corps, not included in the first call.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

DALTON, *January* 2, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 23d ultimo.*

Having been here but six days, during four of which it rained heavily, I have not been able to observe the condition of the army. I judge, however, from the language of the general officers, that it has not entirely recovered its confidence and that its discipline is not so thorough as it was last spring. The men are generally comfortably clothed. A few shoes and blankets are wanting in each brigade, which the chief quartermaster promised to supply very soon.

According to the return of December 20, the effective total of the army (infantry and artillery) is not quite 36,000; the number present about 43,000; that present and absent about 77,000. The reports of the adjutant-general show that about 4,000 men have returned to the ranks since the battle of Missionary Ridge. My predecessor estimates the enemy's force at Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and Stevenson at about 80,000.

Major-General Wheeler reports that about two-thirds of his cavalry is with Lieutenant-General Longstreet. He has about 1,600 in our front. Major-General Wharton has 850 near Rome, and Brigadier-General Roddey, with his brigade, is supposed to be near Tuscumbia; his strength not reported. I am afraid that this cavalry is not very efficient; that want of harmony among the superior officers causes its discipline to be imperfect. I will endeavor to improve it during the winter.

The artillery is sufficient for the present strength of the army, but is deficient in discipline and instruction, especially in firing. The horses are not in good condition. It has about 200 rounds of ammunition. Its organization is very imperfect.

We have more than 120 rounds of infantry ammunition, and no difficulty in obtaining more.

The chief quartermaster reports that besides the baggage wagons of the troops he has enough to transport eight days' rations; but that will leave no means of transporting forage and other stores of his own department. The teams are improving, but are far from being in good condition. One hundred and twenty wagons are expected from the Department of Mississippi, promised by Lieutenant-General Polk.

The army depends for subsistence upon an officer at Atlanta (Major Cummings), who acts under the orders of the Commissary-General. The chief commissary of the army reports that that officer has provided for the next month. But we depend upon the railroad for bringing supplies to the troops. As yet rations but for five days have been accumulated here, with a supply for three previously placed at Calhoun, 20 miles to the rear. We have had no receipts for two days, for want, it is said, of good fuel on the road. The practice of transporting beef cattle by railroad has made it impossible to accumulate stores here. I propose as soon as the arrangement can be made, to have the cattle driven, but the change will require time. The men are not entirely satisfied with the ration, it is said.

Your Excellency well impresses upon me the importance of recovering the territory we have lost. I feel it deeply; but difficulties appear to me in the way.

The Secretary of War has informed me that I must not hope for re-enforcements. To assume the offensive from this point we must move either into Middle or East Tennessee. To the first the obstacles are: Chattanooga, now a fortress, the Tennessee River, the rugged desert of the Cumberland Mountains, and an army outnumbering ours more than two to one. The second course would leave the way into Georgia open. We have neither subsistence nor field transportation enough for either march. General Bragg and Lieutenant-General Hardee, in suggesting the offensive, proposed to operate with a powerful army formed upon this as a nucleus. The former was unable to advance before the arrival of Sherman had added 25,000 men to the Federal army, and the march of Longstreet into East Tennessee had reduced ours by 12,000. The latter, in his letter to you of the 17th ultimo, expresses the opinion that this army is too weak to oppose the enemy should he advance.* There would be much less difficulty, I think, in advancing from Northern Mississippi, avoiding the mountains.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 856.

I can see no other mode of taking the offensive here than to beat the enemy when he advances, and then move forward. But to make victory probable, the army must be strengthened. A ready mode of doing this would be by substituting negroes for all the soldiers on detached or daily duty, as well as company cooks, pioneers, and laborers for engineer service. This would give us at once 10,000 or 12,000 men, and the other armies of the Confederacy might be strengthened in the same proportion. Immediate and judicious legislation would be necessary, however.

I earnestly ask Your Excellency's consideration of this matter. A law authorizing the Government to take negroes for all the duties out of the ranks for which soldiers are now detailed, giving the slave a portion of the pay and punishing the master for not returning him if he deserts, would enable us to keep them in the service. This is the opinion of seven or eight ranking officers present.

My experience in Mississippi was that impressed negroes run away whenever it is possible, and are frequently encouraged by their masters to do so, and I never knew one to be returned by his master.

I respectfully suggest the division of this army into three corps, and should Your Excellency adopt that suggestion, the appointment of lieutenant-generals from some other army.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, *January* 2, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

An officer leaving General Longstreet on the 21st ultimo reports that the cavalry had returned to him. I suppose that the dispatch to me was to ask consent to retain.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

ATLANTA, GA., *January* 2, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Having received no reply to my letter of 9th ultimo, I have the honor again to call your attention to the fact that the term of service of the "local troops," organized at this place in August last, will expire about the 1st of February of this year. My letters of previous dates explained the necessity of receiving the men for six months' service, but the question of their disbanding at this juncture becomes a serious one, and I beg to ask for information on the subject of their reorganization at as early a moment as possible. Our main dependence for defense of this point is upon the local forces, and if these, with the "State guards," disband in February we will be without any force to guard the public interests here. Some of the troops are anxious to reorganize and re-enlist, but I am unprepared to say upon what terms they will be taken, and I cannot act in the matter unless it be advisedly.

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* See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 839.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Troops and Defenses.

HEADQUARTERS,
Como, Miss., January 2, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have succeeded in getting out of West Tennessee with about 3,000 troops, parts of sixteen different commands, with companies composed of 15 to 35 men each. I learn that muster-rolls have been forwarded by Colonel Richardson and others, and it is my duty to say to the Department that none of those rolls of new regiments from West Tennessee are legal. There are no regiments except upon paper, having (in order to fill up companies) illegally conscripted and sworn into the service men who are not now and never have been with their commands, and, until forcibly brought out and placed in infantry, never will be in the service. I can see no way of making these troops effective or organizing them, except by an order from the War Department annulling all authorities previously given to raise troops, accompanied with an order to consolidate into full companies and full regiments all the troops that can be gotten together in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

By adopting this method I can get six full regiments of cavalry, or about 4,000 men; the balance will have to be conscripted. It is my opinion that as soon as the cavalry can be equipped and organized that I can get out at least 10,000 conscripts and place them in the service; at any rate, there are in West Tennessee alone more than that number subject to military duty. There are hundreds of officers in West Tennessee with an authority from various colonels, pretending to be raising companies for various regiments; they have collected together or mustered into the service squads of 15 or 20 men; they have no desire to complete a company and never expect to do so, but are using the authority to recruit as a means of keeping out of the service. For the good of the service I respectfully ask that all authorities given to raise troops in West Tennessee and North Mississippi be revoked, and that I be ordered to consolidate into full companies and full regiments all the troops that I may be able to get together; also, that, if approved and granted, the revocation of authorities and orders to consolidate be forwarded to me as early as practicable, having given those who have been raising troops until the 26th instant to complete their companies and regiments, desiring to have organizations complete by the 1st of February. In case it should not meet the views of the Department to revoke those authorities, a general order for all parties having such authorities to report to me without delay with what men they have for consolidation and organization will answer the purpose. Without a withdrawal or limitation to such recruiting the troops never will be organized or made available.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

The action of the War Department upon this application is solicited as early as practicable.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

All authorities in operation more than two months which have not secured commands may be revoked. All parties having later [authority to] be ordered to report at once with such men as they have to General Forrest. There may be reorganizations of the squads, &c., brought out with General Forrest.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Canton, Miss., January 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The recent rains have swollen the Yazoo River so that the enemy can at any time send their gun-boats up it.

An expedition can leave Vicksburg in the morning by steamers and reach Yazoo City the same evening; they are then but 24 miles from Vaughan's Station on the railroad and 28 miles from Pickens'. Besides this road, there is one from the head of Honey Island and others called Sidon, Rising Sun, and Greenwood roads, all leading to the railroad at different points. In order to guard it between this and Grenada (there being numerous bridges) a large force of cavalry is necessary between Big Black and Yazoo Rivers.

The swollen condition of Big Black is such that there is not the same necessity for so large a force of cavalry on this side. They will also find it difficult at an early day to cross Big Black at any point. We had determined to repair the road to Yazoo City before the heavy rains, particularly with a floating bridge across the Big Black at Moore's Bluff and the causeway immediately on the other side, but an engineer took charge and it has all ended in my pioneer party making a second pontoon across Pearl River. I fear it is now too late, as the heavy rains have set in and will prevent it. This was the only chance for crossing it except by railroad.

The cavalry and infantry force for the protection of the road should be under one commander, for the simple reason that whatever is done it is well if it is done quickly, and both must act together.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

NOTE.—The Honey Island, Sidon, Rising Sun, and Greenwood roads lead through the swamp along the Yazoo River, and can be, if it is thought best, blocked and considerable trestle-work and bridges destroyed; that from Yazoo City is a ridge road and cannot be obstructed. It may be that these roads will serve our purpose to reach the river during high water to fire upon boats coming into it. They are the only ones which lead to it, and even they are at times impassable.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Write that General Polk has divided the department into two parts, &c.

General Lee has instructions to post a brigade (Ross') in between Yazoo and Big Black, charged with protection of your front and railroad, while Forrest will take care of what is above. Ross will be kept in communication with you and keep me advised; and as these troops will be there soon, there is probably no necessity for sending you other cavalry as asked for.

JANUARY, 1864.

The undersigned Senators and Representatives from the State of Alabama respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to the consideration of a few suggestions relative to the present condition of North Alabama, and the necessity of permanently holding the south side of the Tennessee River in that State.

You are aware that the enemy now claim and hold all the country in said State north of said river; that river, running through the entire width of the State from east to west, is both deep and wide, difficult to be crossed by an enemy, and is now the dividing line between us and our foes. Brigadier-General Roddey, with his command, is guarding a portion of the south side of the river; but to enable him to do so more effectually, and to protect the country from the enemy at Corinth, Miss., and also to draw supplies for our army from Middle Tennessee, which he is expected to do, he will require a much larger force than he now has under his command. A glance at the map of the country will satisfy any one that if the raiding parties of the enemy be permitted to cross the river there is no natural barrier to prevent him from sweeping as low down the country as the Alabama River, penetrating that region of the State in which are located the mining and manufacturing establishments now getting into successful operation, and which it is believed are and will continue to be of great benefit to our cause. To protect our people against such calamities as would result from the incursions of the enemy, we deem it of the utmost importance that General Roddey's command be retained in its present locality, and that he be permitted to increase his force from the adjacent country and from the region within the line of the enemy, and that he have returned to his brigade five companies of Alabama troops now under the command of Major-General Forrest. These companies were all raised by General Roddey, mostly within the enemy's lines, and who entered the service expecting to continue under his command. They are very anxious to be restored to General Roddey's brigade, and we understand that General Forrest would not object to such restoration. These five companies are commanded respectively by Captains Steele, Moore, Barr, Warren, and Hansell. From these sources we think that General Roddey will strengthen his command sufficiently to protect our people against the raids of the enemy, coming either across the Tennessee River or from the direction of Corinth. We think he will also be enabled to draw supplies of bacon, beef cattle, hogs, grain, and leather from Middle Tennessee, in larger quantities than heretofore, though he has already drawn much in that way. Besides this, his position is such that should opportunity offer he could fall upon the enemy's communication with Chattanooga and do him serious damage.

Again, should the enemy be permitted to take possession of the country south of the Tennessee River, he will not find it difficult to extend his line to the Warrior, and perhaps to the Alabama River, without meeting with serious opposition, but would on the contrary receive great encouragement in the mountain regions in our State, where there is unfortunately in some parts a disaffected population.

In view of what is above set forth, we hope the honorable Secretary of War will permit the necessary increase of General Roddey's force. We believe that by so doing the interest of the whole country would be greatly advanced.

THOS. J. FOSTER.
R. JEMISON, JR.
W. R. SMITH.
JOHN P. RALLS.
C. C. CLAY, JR.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 5, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the President as bearing on a subject now engaging his attention.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Please have the views of department commanders Johnston and Polk upon the question on which we conferred and that now presented. General Forrest's operations are connected with those of General Roddey so as to require co-operation and full co-intelligence. The line of the Warrior, extended to the bend of the Tennessee River, might be a better military boundary than that now fixed.

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Note the President's indorsement and request the opinions of the commanding generals of the two departments on the points suggested. You were present at the conference with the President and will be enabled to explain as far as pertinent the points on which opinion is desired, as well as the doubts existing in the President's mind as to the wisest boundaries of the departments and the movements they require.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General J. E. Johnston for his consideration and views, with the following copy of indorsement on the original paper by the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

General Forrest's operations are connected with those of General Roddey so as to require co-operation and full co-intelligence. The line of the Warrior, extended to the bend of the Tennessee River, might be a better military boundary than that now fixed.

J. D.

[Fifth indorsement.]

DALTON, *February* 2, 1864.

I have not force enough to do more than observe the south bank of the Tennessee. The transfer of three-fourths of the cavalry of this army to Lieutenant-General Longstreet's command has compelled me to order Roddey's brigade, except one regiment, to this neighborhood.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Sixth indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

No answer has yet been received from General Polk.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Seventh indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

General Johnston's indorsement shows an increased necessity for the change of limits, but gives no aid in defining them.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Eighth indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Polk for his consideration and views, with the following copy of indorsement on the original paper by the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

General Forrest's operations are connected with those of General Roddey so as to require co-operation and full co-intelligence. The line of the Warrior, extended to the bend of the Tennessee River might be a better military boundary than that now fixed.

J. D.

[Ninth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, March 31, 1864.

I have maturely considered the matter submitted, and it will be found, by reference to a paper already sent to the War Department, that both General Johnston and myself agree that a change of boundary should be made. The Tennessee River is the natural boundary on the north of that part of this department lying in Alabama. The strip of country between the river and the present boundary extends too far west for General Johnston's supervision, and shuts me off from my proper barrier on the north. The proposition on which we united (see application sent up through General Pillow) was to turn from the Alabama and Georgia line down the Coosa to the point where the Jacksonville and Guntersville Railroad crossed that stream, thence along that road to Guntersville at the bend of Tennessee River. I now suggest the southern boundary of Cherokee County from the Alabama line to Gadsden, thence along the railroad to Guntersville. It is important that action on this subject should be had without delay.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *January* 4, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Richmond:

If you will accept my assistance we can improve the cavalry saddles greatly by introducing the Texas saddle. It will be great economy. If you will give orders at Atlanta and other places I will send workmen to instruct yours, and to work for some time.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON *January* 4, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

The army was reorganized by General Bragg, before the battle of Missionary Ridge, into small brigades. General Gregg's was broken up, he being wounded. The organization would be injured by forming another brigade, but it seems impolitic and unjust to deprive an officer of command for being wounded. I suggest, therefore, to injure the organization is preferable to wrong to the officer.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General PILLOW:

GENERAL: The Army of Tennessee being fully organized and there being no command suitable to your rank vacant, it is out of General Johnston's power to do more at present than offer you the command of the important position of Atlanta. He wishes to know if this assignment would be acceptable.

By command of General Johnston.

Most respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 4, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to inform you, in response to your communication of December 25, 1863,* relative to assigning a major-general to the command of Hood's division, that the importance of General W. H. C. Whiting's services at Wilmington, in the present state of affairs, will not permit of his transfer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, E. Tenn., January 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have written General Vance requesting him to put his troops at Newport, E. Tenn. At that point he will give the protection to his own district that he does at Warm Springs, and will at the same time guard my left, and protect in a measure our foraging wagons. His troops will be useful there. Where they now are they seem to be of but little use.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 5, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

General Hardee on the 17th December telegraphed this office that there are at Resaca 1,000 of Longstreet's men, unarmed, belonging to different regiments of his corps. The ordnance officer at Atlanta has been directed to furnish the arms.

General Longstreet telegraphed yesterday for the men in your army belonging to his corps to be sent to his command in East Tennessee, through Virginia. Please give the necessary orders.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 866.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 5, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The rest of your staff all left last night. I included in my list only a part of the West Tennessee regiments.

From the information I have from above they all should come. They will all make only two light brigades. Their generals are Vaughan and Strahl. Cheatham should by all means accompany them. I will return you Forney or M. L. Smith, or Mackall, with my recommendation of the latter for major-general.

Forrest is out of Tennessee with 4,000 men; others coming.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 4. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 182, from these headquarters, dated September 24, 1863, is so far modified as to allow one 4-horse wagon for each division and brigade commissary, and one 4-horse wagon for the transportation of the tools of each division pioneer company.*

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of light batteries in the Army of the West, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, January 5, 1864.

Battery and command.	Smooth-bore.								Rifled.								
	12-pounder Napoleon, bronze.	12-pounder guns, iron.	6-pounder guns, bronze.	6-pounder guns, iron.	2-inch, iron.	1.5625-inch Williams breech-loading.	12-pounder howitzers, bronze.	12-pounder howitzers, iron.	2.9-inch 10-pounder Parrott guns, iron.	2.9-inch, iron, short (cavalry).	3-inch, bronze.	3-inch, steel.	3-inch, iron.	3.3-inch, bronze.	3.67-inch, Sawyer.	3.80-inch 6-pounders, bronze.	12-pounder mountain howitzers.
Clark Battery (King), Cosby's brigade, Jackson's division.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbus Battery (Croft), Ross' brigade, Jackson's division.	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Roberts' battery (Roberts), Wirt Adams' brigade, Jackson's division.	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McLendon's battery (McLendon), Chalmers' brigade.	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buckner Battery (Holt), Chalmers' brigade.	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Owens' battery (Owens), Ferguson's brigade.	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Forrest's division	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4

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*See Vol. XXX, Part IV, p. 699.

List of light batteries in the Army of the West, &c.—Continued.

Battery and command.	Smooth-bore.								Rifled.								
	12-pounder Napoleon, bronze.	12-pounder guns, iron.	6-pounder guns, bronze.	6-pounder guns, iron.	2-inch, iron.	1.5625-inch Williams breech-loading.	12-pounder howitzers, bronze.	12-pounder howitzers, iron.	2.9-inch 10-pounder Parrott guns, iron.	2.9-inch, iron, short (cavalry).	3-inch bronze.	3-inch steel.	3-inch, iron.	3.3-inch, bronze.	3.67-inch Sawyer.	3.80-inch 6-pounders, bronze.	12 pounder mountain howitzers.
Culbertson's battery (Barry), Adams' brigade, Loring's division.	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Charpentier's battery (Charpentier), Featherston's brigade, Loring's division.	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pointe Coupée Battery (Bouanchaud), Buford's brigade, Loring's division.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reserve battery (Smith), Reserve brigade, Loring's division.	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hoskins' battery (Hoskins), Ector's brigade, French's division.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culpeper's battery (Culpeper), McNair's brigade, French's division.	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st Missouri Battery (Guibor), Cockrell's brigade.	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thrall's battery (Thrall), Ruggles' brigade.	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Moore's section (Moore), at Brandon.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Waties' battery (Waties), at Brandon.	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enterprise (post)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbus (post)	....	....	1	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meridian (depot)	6	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Okolona (*in transitu*)	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	18	2	26	6	2	6	11	8	1	1	7	4	1	1	2	2	4

Respectfully,

C. F. VANDERFORD,
Captain, &c.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January*, 5 1864.

DALTON, *January* 6, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo.* I am unable to confer with General Breckinridge as you desire, he being absent.

The question of converting good infantry into bad cavalry has so often been put before me that my opinions are formed on the subject, and I am glad to be able to say agree fully with yours. Let me beg you, therefore, to adhere to and be governed by the opinion you express. We now want infantry very much, and this Kentucky brigade, though small, is an excellent one. We do not want cavalry; the proportion in all our armies is too great.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 877.

Should the expectations of the proposers of the scheme be fully realized, it would be an exchange disadvantageous to this army. I would not give Lewis' brigade of veteran infantry for the 7,000 or 8,000 mounted men it is proposed to raise by abolishing it. It seems to me very unlikely that such a force can be raised. Several attempts have been made on a larger scale and under more favorable circumstances. The results of General Bragg's and Brigadier-General Marshall's expeditions into Kentucky are the basis of my opinion. Your opinion that such a measure would produce great dissatisfaction in the infantry generally is certainly correct.

The difficulty of maintaining cavalry makes it very injudicious to attempt to support more than we absolutely require. We ought rather to increase our infantry at the expense of the cavalry than the reverse. The former is excellent and the latter indifferent of its kind. I know no instance in which it has borne a part in a battle.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Noted with satisfaction.

J. A. S.

DALTON, *January* 6, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

Captain Harris was not sent by me to confer with the Legislature of the State of Alabama, and there is no truth in his statements respecting the destitute condition of the troops.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

By order of the President:

WILLIAM M. BROWNE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 6, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

For convenience' sake it is desirable to have some title by which this department may be designated. I am informed by General Johnston that no title has been assigned it. May I respectfully ask that it may be named? It will be seen by my general order assuming command,* I advert to it as the Department of the Southwest: not that I ventured to name it, but the phrase was used as indicating the region in which the department lay. I have thought it proper to say this much in explanation of the phraseology used.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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*Of December 23, 1863. See Special Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, January 28, 1864.

DALTON, *January* 6, 1864.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP :

Our beeves are very lean, so that the ration, three-fourths of a pound, gives very little meat. I therefore suggest to double the ration of rice.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War.

The decline in quantity and quality of the meat ration under the present exigencies must obtain everywhere in the Confederate States this side of Mississippi River.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

[Second indorsement.]

COMMISSARY-GENERAL :

Can you not give the additional rice?

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

Since this telegram was received complaints have been received from Charleston and Wilmington of the inadequacy of transportation to provide breadstuffs for the troops at those points. Rice will have to be substituted largely, and the double ration asked for cannot be allowed.

L. B. NORTHROP.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, January 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose the following papers:

Circulars of Subsistence Bureau of April 15, July 30, and September 14, 1863, copy of communication from Secretary of War to General Pillow, and General Pillow's letter to me of date September 23.

All of these may be of interest to the commanding general in connection with matters appertaining to this department and to which I may have occasion to ask his attention.

I also respectfully submit the following remarks bearing upon our operations in collecting army supplies, desiring to keep the commanding general advised of my projects and plans, the success that attends our efforts, as well as the obstacles that intervene, and to overcome which I am in a great degree dependent upon the co-operation and aid of military authorities.

From the central portion of the State and districts not immediately threatened by the enemy, most of the supplies have been exhausted, except those now in course of collection of tax in kind. Our efforts at present are chiefly directed to localities contiguous to the enemy's lines and to such points as any advance of our cavalry may enable us from time to time to reach. In the north and northwest counties we have thus far operated successfully, but there is a growing indisposition among the people residing on the borders to sell for our currency. There are large quantities of cattle and hogs still to be collected there, but we require military aid to secure them.

Major Mellon, chief commissary of subsistence, First District, comprising the northern and northwestern counties of the State, reports to me under date 1st instant:

> I find it is almost impossible to buy any more hogs with Confederate money, and cannot promise any more except from tax in kind. But if you can procure me an order from the commanding general to impress hogs in the northern and bottom counties of my district as a military necessity—for the citizens will not sell for our money—I can get 3,000 to 4,000 hogs more from that portion of the State.

In the counties bordering on the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of the Yazoo and Sunflower Rivers (Third District), my officers have been very successful, but the operations of their agents are attended with constant risks of capture, loss of funds, &c. The occasional aid of a squad of cavalry would be of essential service.

In the southern counties of the State bordering on the lake shore our operations are chiefly confined to collecting cattle and hogs.

Upon Honey Island, in Hancock County, there are upward of 2,000 head of beeves, which are only attainable when the rise of water in the swamps forces them to the mainland.

This arduous duty requires vigorous and able-bodied men conversant with the business.

In the lower western counties of Mississippi and counties of East Louisiana our labors have been chiefly directed to securing the sugar and molasses west of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. A large quantity has been removed and much more would have been accumulated at safe points for distribution but for the want of transportation. Repeated applications and representations have been made to the quartermaster's department, but without avail. Transportation obtained from planters that department has refused to pay for, and although a large number of wagons remained for weeks idle at Brandon we were refused them, and were compelled to let the favorable weather for transporting the sugar pass unimproved.

Although I am officially notified from Richmond that the requisite orders have been sent to this department, Major Paxton informs me, under date of 26th of December, that "every wagon and mule has been called for by the general commanding."

I beg to refer you to inclosed copy of letter from Subsistence Department, dated Richmond, December 3, 1863. I have also the honor to inclose copy of official notice of the change of commanders in this department.

In submitting these remarks to the general's notice I would most respectfully designate the chief points wherein his aid would be especially valuable to me, viz:

Details of men required in our operations; they will be applied for only when indispensable to the service, and will be returned to their commands as soon as they can be dispensed with.

Occasional aid of cavalry squads, when applied for by my district commissaries, which would be in urgent cases only.

Transportation of supplies.

Notice of any cavalry advances, that I may detail officers and provide funds to accompany them and procure supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DAMERON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
Richmond, April 15, 1863.

SIR: It is determined to establish, as soon as possible, a thorough system in the collection of supplies that can be inaugurated at an early day, by which all competition between the commissaries and agents of this Bureau and the army commissaries, and all other Government agents, will be entirely prevented. This system, briefly shadowed forth, is as follows:

A chief purchasing commissary of this Bureau will be selected for each State in the Confederacy (who will divide his State into districts, say some four or five, with a chief purchasing commissary or agent selected for each district, whose duties shall correspond in his district with the duties of the chief commissary in the State, these districts to be subdivided and sub-commissaries or agents selected for each subdivision), who will control and direct all purchases and business done by these district commissaries or agents, and through them their sub-agents.

The chief district commissaries or agents will be nominated by the chief State commissary to this Bureau for appointment, and their sub-agents or commissaries shall be nominated by the chief district commissaries or agents to the chief State commissary for appointment, upon the approval of this Bureau. This latter clause, however, will apply literally only to the new commissaries or agents which it may be found necessary, in the working of this system, to appoint, because as far as possible commissaries and agents already in service must be continued.

The commissaries and agents must be competent persons in every respect, thoroughly active and energetic, and sufficiently numerous to obtain every pound of surplus supplies in the State. But it must not be forgotten that the fewest number capable of accomplishing the desired object is greatly preferable for many reasons.

In all new appointments, commissions will not be issued, but the appointment will be that of agents.

You have been selected as the chief commissary for the State of ———, and will proceed at once to inaugurate the above system gradually, but with as much energy and dispatch as is at all compatible with its harmonious accomplishment.

You will at once forward a copy of this circular to all the commissaries and agents of this Bureau in your State, and obtain from them immediately all the information necessary to enable you properly to divide your State into districts, and make your nominations for chief district commissaries and agents, and report the same to this Bureau as soon as practicable.

You will also require from the said commissaries and agents of this Bureau in your State (a list of which commissaries, with their respective posts, is herein inclosed; the address of the agents you can obtain from these commissaries) full reports of their present and contemplated operations, the prices they are paying, quantity and description of the supplies being obtained, and the promise for the future. As soon as you can get this system inaugurated you will require from each chief district commissary or agent (who will require the same from their sub-commissaries and agents) a report of supplies on hand every ten days, with probable future accumulations and issues. These reports, when received (and they must be required by you promptly, beginning on the last day of the earliest calendar month at which circumstances will permit you to require them), you will consolidate and send to Maj. S. B. French, commissary of subsistence, Richmond, Va., with the utmost dispatch.

You will also report the places in your State deemed by you most suitable for main depots, or, rather, reservoirs to and from which supplies may be best collected and distributed. It may be well, also, to have auxiliary depots to these reservoirs, both in the collection and distribution. These selections must be made with due regard both to safety of position and convenience in relation to transportation.

It must ever be remembered that transportation should be husbanded in every manner possible, and, therefore, that under no circumstances which care, prudence, and foresight can provide against, must supplies be twice transported over the same road, nor any article of subsistence transported in opposing directions.

When this system is thoroughly organized and worked there will be no portion of the Confederacy which is not thoroughly drained, and, therefore, wherever our armies move all the supplies of our country will be tributary to their use, and then application will be made to prevent army commissaries from competing with this Bureau's commissaries or agents, and the chief commissary of each army directed to supply his wants by application to such chief State commissary of this Bureau as may be indicated by the Commissary-General, giving notice of requirements ahead of his actual wants and the points at which his supplies will be needed. And whenever the commissaries in one State or district need supplies which cannot be obtained in their State or district they will draw them from the most convenient commissaries or agents from points in other States or districts. It may very frequently occur that some articles of subsistence ought not to be purchased in some States or districts because of very high prices; whenever this occurs the same rule will prevail.

It is impossible to give in a circular all the detailed directions which might be desired; much must, of necessity, be left to your discretion and judgment. But enough has been said to let you understand the system that is to be inaugurated, and great reliance is placed upon your judgment and energy in establishing it at an early day.

Very respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence, C. S. A.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, July 30, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Acting Assistant Commissary-General of Mississippi:

SIR: In pursuance of authority conferred on me by the honorable Secretary of War, you are hereby empowered to impress subsistence stores whenever in your judgment the necessities of the service require it. In all cases of impressment you will conform strictly to the limitations and requirements of the act of Congress on this subject and the general orders in relation thereto by the Secretary of War, official copies of which are herewith inclosed for your guidance; you are also empowered to confer the like authority upon the officers and agents of this Bureau acting under you, when considered necessary for the public service.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 14, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary State of Mississippi, Meridian:

The Commissary-General wishes me to call your attention to the fact that all of the subsistence supplies which are now being collected under the new system, approved by Secretary of War, April, 1863, are for the supply of the army generally.

That which may be collected in any one particular State is not designed exclusively for the use of the troops in that State, and that every effort should be made to encourage and promote harmonious and uniform action between officers and agents in adjacent States.

Your obedient servant,

T. G. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW,
Marietta, Ga.:

GENERAL: The Commissary-General has referred to the Department an application of Major Dameron, commissary of subsistence at Meridian, Miss., for the exemption or detail of his clerks and agents, with an indorsement requesting me to direct you "to grant exemption or detail to such conscripts as may be required on the certificate of Major Dameron, chief commissary State of Mississippi, the order to apply particularly to cattle drivers and one confidential clerk to each disbursing commissary, provided he cannot get soldier or non-conscript."

While I do not think it expedient to authorize exemptions or details made in the way proposed to be final, yet the great importance of preserving uninterrupted the operations of the Commissary Department requires that such exemptions or details should be considered and treated as operative until reference can be made to the Department.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
September 25, 1863.

Certified copy respectfully furnished Maj. W. H. Dameron, chief commissary of subsistence of Mississippi.

By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence:

T. G. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HDQRS. VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI,
Marietta, Ga., September 24, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Commissary of Subsistence:

General Pillow directs me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 19th instant inclosing copy of telegrams to him and from the Secretary of War, &c.

He says that he received the order from Richmond and now awaits the receipt of your list to be detailed, when he will order the detail in compliance with the order of Secretary of War.

Respectfully,

W. VANCE THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, December 3, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Mississippi:

MAJOR: The Commissary-General directs me to say that your letter of the 19th ultimo has been received, and that he approves of your active exertions in getting out sugar and hopes that the transportation may be obtained in time.

A letter was addressed to Maj. A. H. Cole, quartermaster, inspector-general of field transportation, requesting that all the aid possible should be rendered; that at least seventy-five wagons should be placed under Captain Chrisman's control as soon as practicable. This letter has been favorably indorsed and sent to Major Paxton, quartermaster, chief of field transportation in Mississippi.

You will also please urge upon the general commanding to render such military aid as may be requisite for the purpose of getting out the sugar as well as subsistence supplies in other parts of Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 18, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Mississippi:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 10th instant was received and referred to the Secretary of War, and he replied that General Johnston had been relieved from the command of the Army of Mississippi and that Lieutenant-General Polk is now commanding; that you must apply to the latter for aid in carrying out the laws of impressment.

By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 7, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am in receipt of your two notes of to-day. The commanding general desires you to take two of your brigades, as soon as you can, to Sevierville, to see what the enemy's force is. That you report between Sevierville and Newport, and break it up if it can be done. Please let me know when you will start.

* * * * * * *

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 7, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Is impressment of houses considered legal? The commanding officer at Kingston impressed a house as a necessity. The owner appealed to the State court, which decided for him; the Governor ordered enforcement of decision. What shall be done?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 8, 1864.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

I suppose an appeal is all that can be done. If you concur, please telegraph in my name.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

DALTON, *January* 7, 1864.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Milledgeville:

The railroad does not supply equal to daily consumption of army; it is said for want of supply of wood. Cannot this be remedied? Unless there is a change for the better, disaster will result. I respectfully urge your interposition.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January* 7, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH, *Brandon:*

You will remove your command to this place as soon as practicable. Transportation will be furnished your troops on the railroad. Your batteries and field transportation will move by the dirt road.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, January* 7, 1864.

General FORREST:

(At Panola or elsewhere. Operator will forward to him.)

If there is no strong reason against it, you had better establish your camps for reorganizing south of Tallahatchie.

You will come to these headquarters as soon as practicable to meet General Lee. Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 7, 1864.

Governor WATTS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

General Johnston telegraphs me as follows:

> DALTON, *January* 4, 1864.
>
> It is reported that the enemy's cavalry at Huntsville is preparing for a raid in Middle Alabama.

This is such an emergency as was contemplated by the Government in authorizing the raising of State troops for State defense. May I ask how large a number of such troops you have now in hand to meet that emergency? The raid is no doubt intended against your coal and iron fields, Selma and Montgomery.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 8, 1864.

General L. POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In communicating instructions to General Joseph E. Johnston on assuming command of the army at Dalton, under the apprehension that he might have difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies for the subsistence of his forces, I informed him you would be requested to give all the aid and co-operation you could from your department. I likewise, with a view to his general operations, informed him that I feared other imperative claims on the department would compel him to rely very much for men and supplies on the resources of his own department and such assistance as could be rendered by you, with whom he was recommended to consult and arrange for any combined operations.

The suggestions thus made to General Johnston are communicated to you, that you may be made acquainted with the wishes of the Department and be prepared as far as the more pressing interests of your command will allow to co-operate with and aid General Johnston. It is not doubted you will find satisfaction in promoting to the utmost the efficiency and success of that gallant army with the past achievements of which you are so honorably associated.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Near Como, January 8, 1864.

Maj. G. W. HOLT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have ordered a temporary consolidation of the first and fourth companies of the Eighteenth Mississippi Partisans, and sent out the supernumerary officers to get up their men if possible.

The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers was once very large, but it was organized under authority granted by Major-General Price, August, 1862. The conscript officers would not recognize the authority, and attempted to conscript the men some time in November, 1862. The regiment was disbanded and the men fled in every direction. Colonel Falkner made application to the War Department and was authorized to reassemble his regiment, both conscripts and non-conscripts, except such as had been regularly enrolled by conscript officers.

Under this authority he reassembled his regiment in February, 1863, but in the mean time a number of the men had attached themselves to other organizations, so that the number reassembled never constituted a full regiment.

Colonel Falkner having resigned, and there being too few men in the regiment, considering its recent organization, to justify the promotion of officers, I made the consolidation above alluded to under the following field officers: L. B. Hovis, First Mississippi, colonel; A. H. Chalmers, Eighteenth Mississippi, lieutenant-colonel; J. M. Park, First Mississippi, major. Colonel Stith, who was ordered up to take temporary command of the First Mississippi, was requested by the officers not to do so, and therefore did not report to me for duty.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 8, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH:

Suspended for the present. You will move the whole of your command to this place, as per order of the general commanding, yesterday's date.

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 5. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 8, 1864.

I. The following regulations are published for the government of the troops in this army in camp. They are to be read at the head of each company at least once every week. Copies are to be furnished all field, staff, and company officers:

1. The hours of service and roll-call as follows: Reveille at daylight; police immediately after reveille; surgeon's call fifteen min-

utes after reveille; stable call fifteen minutes after reveille; first sergeant's call half hour after reveille; breakfast at sunrise; adjutant's call at 9 a. m.; drill from 10 to 11.30 a. m.; officers' drill from 11 a. m. to 12 m.; dinner at 12.30 p. m.; drill from 2.30 to 4 p. m.; guard mounting at 4 p. m.; stable call at 4 p. m.; camp and company police at 4.30 p. m.; dress parade at sunset; supper immediately after parade; tattoo at 8 p. m.; taps one hour after tattoo.

Men are not to be excused from duty of any kind, except for disability, by their medical officers and for meritorious conduct by their regimental commanders or officers of higher rank. Company commanders and their subalterns are specially prohibited from assuming this power in any case whatever.

2. The roll of the enlisted men of each company is to be called by the first sergeant at reveille, at morning and afternoon drill, at dress parade, and at tattoo.

3. The artillery of each division, though it may be camped separately, is to report to division headquarters, and division commanders are responsible for the due observance of all orders therein. In the artillery, all company officers are to attend the stable call. In the quartermaster's department, division commanders are to enforce the same rules in respect to the care of animals as in the artillery, requiring all quartermasters to attend the stable calls for the animals of their trains; and in that department, as also in commissary, ordnance, and medical departments, they are to require roll-calls and reports of absentees at reveille and tattoo and the due performance of police and other necessary duties.

4. On Sundays there are no drills. Inspection is to be at 10 a. m., under the personal supervision of the brigade commanders, and the commanders of divisions are to supervise these inspections, being present with one of their brigades each Sunday.

Once a week the commander of each division, accompanied by all his brigade commanders, will visit and thoroughly inspect the camp of each brigade, including stores and field transportation.

Whenever practicable, religious services are to be held in camp on Sundays, when the utmost decorum is to be observed. Religious services at night are not to extend beyond taps.

5. At reveille and tattoo the men are to be in ranks when the drum stops beating. A preparatory signal is to be beaten five minutes before all other calls, at which the men assemble on their company grounds. Ranks are formed at the second beating of the drum. When it stops the companies are called to attention, and those who fall in after this are to be reported as "late."

First sergeants are to commit their rolls to memory, call them promptly, and immediately report to the company officers of highest rank present. Where there are more than one of the same surname numbers are to be used.

At reveille and tattoo all company officers are to be present, and at least one is to be present at all other roll-calls. First sergeants enter first in order for fatigue details, all absentees late and men whose arms or accouterments are in bad condition or who are neglectful of cleanliness in their persons, clothing, or tents.

The company officer to whom absentees are reported at any roll-call immediately reports them to the adjutant of the regiment, and the adjutant reports to the regimental commander the company officers improperly absent from such roll-call, and the regimental commander reports to the commander of the brigade.

The officers to whom absentees are reported are to take prompt measures for arresting and bringing them to punishment.

6. At surgeon's call the sick in camp assemble on their respective company grounds and are marched to the hospital by a non-commissioned officer, one of whom is detailed daily for that duty. None are to present themselves for treatment except in this manner without special permission. The non-commissioned officer takes with him the company sick-book, and returns it to the first sergeant after the surgeon has made the proper entries therein.

Company, regimental, and brigade commanders are required at all times to know how their sick are situated and are responsible for the prevention of neglect and ill treatment within the limits of their respective commands. It is likewise made their duty to see that the dead are decently interred and the places of burial suitably inclosed.

7. At the call for guard mounting the several guard details assemble on their respective regimental color lines, are carefully inspected, and then marched to the general parade ground by the first sergeant. Guards are to be mounted strictly in accordance with the Army Regulations, under the personal supervision of a brigade staff officer, and the several regimental adjutants are to alternate in mounting the guard. The guard-house of each brigade is to be 60 yards in front of the color-line and near the center of the brigade when the ground will admit of it. All calls are to be sounded at the brigade guard-house and promptly repeated at the several regimental headquarters.

8. The old guard, upon the next day after being relieved, is to be the general fatigue party for that day. Its duties are to clean thoroughly all the encampments, except the company grounds, and to perform such other labor as may be necessary.

A non-commissioned officer and a sufficient number of privates of each company are to be detailed daily as company police, and are to thoroughly clean their company grounds immediately after breakfast and again at 4.30 p. m. The commanding officer of each company inspects his company grounds immediately after the times above prescribed.

At these inspections the quarters are to be in perfect order, knapsacks properly packed, and bedding neatly folded, the occupants of each tent or hut remaining in front of the same during its inspection.

The brigade officer of the day is responsible for the due performance of all police and fatigue duty within or near his lines. He is specially charged with seeing that the sinks of regiments and offal pits of companies are properly placed and arranged and fresh earth thrown into them daily; that slaughter pens are kept at least half a mile from the camps and not near any thoroughfare, the offal there buried daily and the hides removed; that the wagon yards and other places of keeping animals are regularly and well policed, and that nothing offensive to decency or detrimental to health be anywhere visible.

9. At the signal for parade each company is formed on its own company grounds, under arms, and is thoroughly inspected by its officers. When the music begins playing the companies are marched in their proper order to the general parade, which is the color-line of each regiment.

10. At taps all lights except those of commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff, and first sergeants are to be extinguished, and

there is to be perfect quiet in the encampment; one officer of each company remaining on duty in his company grounds for half an hour after taps, enforcing obedience to these requirements, and then reporting to the adjutant of the regiment. All lights, except those of the field and staff, are extinguished at 11 p. m.

11. Brigade, regimental, and company commanders are required to give close and constant attention to the quality and quantity of rations issued to their men and the preparation of the same as food. The various medical officers are to make frequent inspections of the issues of food and the cooking utensils, and offer such suggestions from time to time as may seem likely to promote the health of the command.

12. In each brigade a brigade guard is detailed every day, consisting of the proper number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, enough for a chain of sentinels entirely surrounding the brigade encampment, including the sinks, and, if practicable, the water.

Between daylight and dark officers wearing their side-arms are to pass the chain of sentinels of the brigade guard at will, and in this period enlisted men without arms and accouterments, having the written permission of the brigade commander, are allowed to pass the same chain of sentinels. But this does not authorize them to absent themselves from any duty whatever, nor to go more than 500 yards from their camps, unless they are general officers, brigade or regimental commanders, their staff officers, orderlies, or couriers, when on duty. Between dark and daylight the brigade guard challenges all persons attempting to pass the lines.

At all hours, whether by day or night, the brigade guard arrests all disorderly or suspicious persons. All citizens attempting to come within the lines will be sent to brigade headquarters. There is also a patrol in each brigade, moving day and night through the encampment, arresting suspicious persons, preventing nuisances, and suppressing all disorder.

13. From the divisions there is detailed daily, or at longer intervals as circumstances require, a picket guard, consisting of the proper number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, enough to cover all approaches to the camp and keep up by day and night an efficient patrol between the several picket stations. It receives special instructions from time to time.

Each brigade officer of the day has immediate control over the pickets detailed from his brigade and is responsible for their due performance of duty.

14. Every detachment maintains such guards as will effectually preserve order and prevent surprise.

The smaller the body the greater the necessity for vigilance. While one relief of a guard is on post another sleeps. The other relief is at the guard-house awake and ready for any emergency. Officers and men detailed for guard duty are to take with them their blankets and cooked rations, and are not on any pretense to revisit their quarters until relieved, unless in the proper and necessary discharge of duty.

15. One of the commanding officers of each guard is required to visit all the sentinels of each relief, assuring himself that they know and correctly perform all their duties.

Brigade officers of the day are to visit their guards at least once before dark and once during the night, after 12 p. m., ascertaining that both officers and men are properly instructed and duly vigilant.

All the guards, patrols, fatigue, and police parties of the command are under the general supervision and control of the division officer of the day, and he is responsible for their due performance of duty. He requires those under him to make written reports as soon as relieved, and forwards the same to division headquarters with such comments and suggestions as he may think expedient. He reports to the division commander in person when relieved, accompanied by the new division officer of the day.

16. A sentinel should always be ready to fire. He must, however, be sure of the presence of an enemy before firing ; once satisfied of that he must fire at all hazards, as the safety of the command may depend upon it. Sentinels fire on all persons deserting to the enemy or breaking through the lines and failing to stop when ordered, and upon all persons whom it is their duty to arrest and who cannot otherwise be secured.

At the approach of officers or rounds of the guards a sentinel challenges as prescribed by the Army Regulations. In other cases he orders, "Halt! About face!" and calls the corporal of the guard, with the number of the post. Persons on horseback are to dismount when approaching sentinels.

Officers of guards are required so to regulate the movements of the sentinels that they shall habitually turn on their posts at the same time, and all turn and move in the same direction.

Due honors are to be paid by guards and sentinels facing outward to salute, and acknowledged by the officers so complimented.

Proper salutations are always to be exchanged at meeting between officers, and between officers and privates.

17. All orders affecting the troops are to be read at the head of each company, that all may distinctly hear them.

The Rules and Articles of War of the Confederate States are to be read to each company immediately before or after each muster for pay. It is earnestly hoped that little or no cause will be given for enforcing the penalties therein pronounced against offenders ; but all are distinctly notified and solemnly cautioned that serious violations of the same will be dealt with as therein provided, and no pardons granted.

18. A spirit of courtesy is to be cultivated, and harmony, devotion to the cause, obedience to superiors, and patient endurance of all hardships sought to be made the distinguishing characteristics of both officers and men. Language or conduct calculated to cause discontent among the troops is not to be tolerated, and in every instance the offender is to be put in arrest and brought to trial. This is made the duty of all officers of the command.

The habit of entering private houses uninvited, begging food from private families, and otherwise lessening the comforts and increasing the burdens of the women and children of the country, is unsoldierly in the extreme. The practice of committing depredations upon private property is detestable. Officers of all grades are to be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men in these respects, and all damages suffered by citizens are to be deducted from the offenders' pay.

Officers are reminded that assiduous attention to every duty is the sacred obligation resting on them ; and that the censure of their own consciences and of their countrymen everywhere will assuredly follow them up during the war, and to the end of life, if they prove remiss in any respect. The test of their fidelity is in the condition of the troops which they command. Men well disciplined, well instructed, and well cared for point out the honest officer and true patriot. The reverse shows an officer unworthy of his position, and faithless to the cause.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 8, 1864.

General J. LONGSTREET, *Russellville, Tenn.:*

You have authority to order general courts-martial, being senior officer in the Department of East Tennessee; as such you become the commander of that department, which gives you the right to order courts.

General Johnston telegraphs that he has ordered the men of your command to join him.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Abstract from return of Ransom's division, Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, commanding, January 8, 1864; *headquarters near Bull's Gap, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	7	......	......	7	7
Corse's brigade	81	1,041	1,041	1,256	1,795
Wharton's brigade	66	862	862	1,015	1,357
Jackson's brigade	44	309	309	408	771
Total infantry	198	2,212	2,212	2,686	3,930
Jones' brigade *a*	111	1,193	1,193	1,477	3,490
Williams' brigade *a*	98	786	786	1,088	2,228
Total cavalry	209	1,979	1,979	2,565	5,718
King's artillery (18 guns) *b*	16	326	326	376	556
Grand total	423	4,517	4,517	5,627	10,204

a Last report used.

b McClung's battery, aggregate, 53, and Burroughs' battery, 78, not included in this report; at Saltville.

Organization of troops in the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, January 8, 1864.

Corse's Brigade.

Col. JAMES GILES.

15th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Emmett M. Morrison.
29th Virginia, Maj. Alexander Haynes.
30th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Robert S. Chew.

Wharton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL C. WHARTON.

30th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Lyle Clarke.
51st Virginia, Col. Augustus Forsberg.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED E. JACKSON.

Thomas' (North Carolina) regiment, Lieut. Col. James R. Love.
Walker's (North Carolina) battalion, Maj. James A. McKamy.

Jones' Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES.

8th Virginia, Col. James M. Corns.
21st Virginia, Lieut. Col. David Edmundson.
27th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Edmundson.
34th Virginia Battalion, Maj. William Straton.
36th Virginia Battalion, Capt. C. T. Smith.
37th Virginia Battalion, Maj. James R. Claiborne.

Williams' Cavalry Brigade.

Col. JAMES E. CARTER.

16th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Winn.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Nathan Parker.
May's (Kentucky) regiment, Lieut. Col. Edwin Trimble.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Onslow Bean.
64th Virginia, Col. Campbell Slemp.

King's Battalion Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. FLOYD KING.

Davidson's (Virginia) battery, Capt. George S. Davidson.
Lowry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William M. Lowry.
Otey (Virginia) Battery, Capt. David N. Walker.
Ringgold (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Crispin Dickenson.

RICHMOND, VA.,
January 9, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

As there is a Texas brigade in Longstreet's corps without a brigadier-general in command, the late commander being in arrest on charges for trial, it is deemed advisable to transfer General Gregg to that brigade. You are requested to order him to report to General Longstreet.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *January* 9, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Quarles' and Baldwin's brigades were sent to General Bragg by me when he was threatened before battle of Missionary Ridge, to be returned, but were kept under orders from Richmond. Lieutenant-General Polk considers them of his command. Please decide to which army they belong.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 9, 1864.

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS:

It is reported that Lieutenant-General Longstreet has gone into winter quarters. If he has suspended active operations, I should like to have the cavalry belonging to this army to prepare it to take its proper part in battle.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Copy telegram and indorsement for Adjutant-General. Send copy to General Longstreet for his remarks, including the use he has for the cavalry.

J. D.

DALTON *January* 9, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Major Cummings, who is charged with procuring subsistence for this army, writes from Atlanta that the difficulty in supplying us comes from the employment of a large number of cars in transporting Government cotton to Wilmington. Rolling-stock and roads necessary for transporting our supplies are thus used to such an extent as to make it difficult to furnish daily rations. I beg you to consider this.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. HINDMAN'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER,
Comdg. Div. Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date,* and to decline complying with your request. Whenever my proper superiors see fit to propound any interrogatories to me touching matters as to which they are entitled to inquire, it will be my duty to answer directly, and I shall do so. I have no opinions to conceal and will evade no responsibility that belongs to me. But I do not choose to admit any inquisitorial rights in you. Permit me also to say that, according to my understanding, the course you propose to take conflicts with a distinct agreement of privacy among the officers consulted by General Cleburne, which agreement none of them can waive without the consent of all.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton Ga., January 9, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

SIR: From an intimate acquaintance, and much intercourse with the Army of Tennessee, and especially the Tennessee troops of that army, I am satisfied that the reorganization of the army, breaking up State divisions, &c., at Missionary Ridge, proved an element of weakness in the battle fought at that place. I need not resort to argument to satisfy you that men will fight better when supported upon the right and left by men with whom they have passed through many hard-fought battles than they will when supported by entire strangers. It is equally true that they will fight better when led by officers whom they have known long and well and followed through hard-fought and victorious fields than when led by strangers. I know that the reorganization has produced much dissatisfaction, and so far as I can see has produced no one good result. I understand that the reorganization was required by an order of the President, which prevents General Johnston from interfering with it. Hence I address you alone for the purpose of asking that General Johnston may be permitted to organize the Army of Tennessee in such manner as he may think will best promote the efficiency of the army he commands. From a verbal interview which I had with you when at Richmond, in December, I was satisfied that the Department would not be disposed to control General Johnston in a matter of organization. Being fully impressed with the fact that the Tennessee troops will be much better satisfied, and therefore more efficient, in their old organizations and under their old generals, I venture to urge most earnestly the policy of immediate reorganization so far as practicable. It is proper that I state that this letter is written without the knowledge or consent of General Johnston.

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*Not found.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[Indorsements.]

MR. PRESIDENT:

An answer is respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
M. C., Ninth District.

MARCH 22, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

For file and future reference.

J. D.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President, whose instructions are solicited.

In the conversation to which reference is had as held with me, I recall only general assurances that the Department felt and would manifest every disposition to sustain and co-operate with General Johnston in his new command.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 9, 1864.

All orders from these headquarters forbidding the reception of recruits in the cavalry service of the army are hereby revoked.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 9, 1864.

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Comdg. Army of Northern Virginia, Orange C. H., Va.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Longstreet has asked to be relieved from his present command and corps. Would you advise his exchange with Lieutenant-General Ewell? Please answer for information of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 9, 1864.

General J. LONGSTREET,
Comdg. Dept. of East Tennessee, Russellville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You state in your letter of the 2d instant that you have just learned that General S. Jones has declined to aid us in reconstructing our railroad bridges, and you say that "as I was directed by you to call upon him for aid, I have confidently counted upon him for his assistance." Will you oblige me by sending me a copy of my directions to you to the above effect?

I have telegraphed General Jones, by direction of Secretary of War, to render you such aid and co-operation as he can afford from his command to the reconstruction of the railroad bridges in your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SOMERVILLE, ALA.,
January 9, 1864.

General WHEELER:

I have but just returned from the scout on which I went immediately after the expiration of my leave of absence.

I crossed the river, going near Whitesburg, passed near Huntsville, from there toward Fayetteville, in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, and from there on by Cornersville and Pulaski to Lamb's Ferry.

The enemy have small forces scattered everywhere through the country at each small town. Everything seems to be in preparation for a spring campaign. They are building several large flat-boats on the river, besides some pontoons.

The force in Huntsville is estimated at 3,500. The enemy has compelled all the citizens in North Alabama to take the oath, and the people are both whipped and cowed. General, our horses are very much jaded and their backs sore; I therefore thought best to remain in the neighborhood of Whitesburg until our horses are recruited or until I can receive a communication directing me what to do.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SWANSTON,
Scout.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Since assuming command of the department, information of an undoubted character has reached me, satisfying me that there is a large class of able-bodied men within the limits of this department who are not in the service. Some of these men are absentees without authority from their commands; others have been discharged on account of physical disability, but are now fit for service; others, again, liable to conscription, have never been really enlisted. Of these, a large portion are residents, chiefly of a strip of counties bordering the department to the southwest and north—disputed territory; some of these counties within, and others adjoining, the enemy's lines; many of them actually inaccessible to our conscript officers, and all of them affording greater or less security to laggards and deserters. Hence, the Government loses the services of these men, and they cannot be availed of unless some mode of recruiting be adopted which will call forth this material.

I have received a number of applications from parties desiring to be permitted to raise commands of mounted men from these classes of men, confining their efforts to counties immediately on or near the border, and embracing only recruits beyond the reach of the conscription. Such a plan of increasing the strength of this army recommends itself to my judgment. None other, it occurs to me, promises success in the territory referred to. I beg to call the matter to the early and careful attention of the War Department, and to request, respectfully, if deemed consistent with the public interests, that authority be vested in me to authorize the organization of troops from these materials upon such basis and under such limitations as may be considered most expedient.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 26, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inform the general that his recommendations for such authorities will receive favorable attention, but caution him that they must be strictly limited to within the enemy's lines, and where the conscript law cannot be enforced, and that the experience of the Department is not favorable to the good to be expected from such permits.*

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

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*See Cooper to Polk, January 30, 1864.

[Indorsement on Polk's copy.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, March 1, 1864.

This communication was addressed to the Department, as it will be seen, some time since, and it is supposed, as no answer has been returned, the pressure of business has prevented it. It is now brought again to attention, with the respectful request that the facilities for increasing the forces of the department asked for be granted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[JANUARY 9, 1864.—For G. W. C. Lee to Polk, about plan for capture of New Orleans, see Vol. XXXIV.]

[JANUARY 9, 1864.—For Seddon to Maury, in reference to Clanton's brigade, see Vol. XXVI, Part II, p. 550.]

HEADQUARTERS, *January* 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 9th instant in reference to the request of General Longstreet to be relieved from his present command and of his corps. I do not know the reasons that have induced him to take this step, but hope they are not such as to make it necessary. I do not know any one to take his place in either position. I do not think it advantageous that he and Lieutenant-General Ewell should exchange corps, believing that each corps would be more effective as at present organized. I cannot, therefore, recommend their exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, E. Tenn., January 10, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have been trying to work out some plan by which we may begin operations before the enemy, and at least disconcert his plans. I do not think we can do anything here or at Chattanooga. I have concluded there is no other opportunity but in Virginia. If we could leave our cavalry here to destroy the railroad and take our infantry to Virginia, it seems to me that we might, by using the turnpike roads, throw our forces behind General Meade and catch him in the mud, and either push on and get Washington or fight him to greater advantage than we can have anywhere else; or you might make arrangements to mount a corps, for locomotion, and throw it with your cavalry behind Meade, and let it push on and get Washington. These plans cannot be well digested, as I have no information as to the difficulties, &c.

If the plan to mount a corps is thought practicable we should take every precaution to prevent its being known or suspected, and I would suggest that in collecting saddles for the purpose that the Quartermaster-General be ordered to collect them for General Kirby Smith, and let the horses and mules be got together in General Johnston's name. We could begin to retire from here about the 10th of February, and upon reaching Bristol have transportation for Gordonsville ready. Everything should be in readiness for us upon our arrival at Gordonsville or Staunton, so that we should meet with no delay. This should be by the 1st of March, so as to have the full benefit of the bad roads. My position under present circumstances seems to be somewhat precarious. I am just strong enough to tempt the enemy to concentrate against me, and either destroy me or drive me back as far as he chooses.

General Johnston cannot aid me, as the enemy can occupy his fortifications about Chattanooga and send up such forces here as he chooses. We should have the means of communication and co-operation, or we should not allow two armies to lie between us.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, January 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, *Mobile:*

Your information, via Havana, of attack received. Just had similar information through President Davis. Will send you all the artillerists available immediately.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January* 10, 1864.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Dispatch received. Information to same effect received from reliable person via Havana. Am in communication with General Johnston to enable me to meet it. As the pressure is on me rather than him just now, think he should send me assistance.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 10, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

Your dispatch concerning the contemplated raid from Huntsville is received.

The brigades of Pettus, Moore, Baldwin, and Quarles, as you know, were sent to the Army of Tennessee to meet an emergency; that emergency culminated at Missionary Ridge.

The raid alluded to and a threatened attack on Mobile, now serious, make it necessary for me to have these brigades returned to me, and as the condition of things in your front for several months to come enables you to spare them, I should be glad to have them as soon as practicable.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

WARM SPRINGS, GA., *January* 10, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I rejoice to be able to address you where you are in acknowledging your kind and generous note from Meridian. That spontaneous offering from a brother soldier and fellow citizen, so honored and esteemed, will be treasured as a source of happiness and a reward which neither time nor circumstances can impair.

I shall follow you and your noble comrades with prayers as fervent and hopes as strong as when I shared the toils and honors of the field, and no one of you will rejoice more than myself at the success which I trust awaits you, and at the future award of honors already won.

I am, truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,
January 10, 1864.

General G. J. PILLOW:

MY DEAR GENERAL: It was a great pleasure to receive your kind note of the 8th ultimo. Rest assured I shall ever appreciate and honor the generous and distinguished sentiments conveyed in it. Our acquaintance commenced, general, not without prejudices in my mind adverse to you. But no influence, no power, and no clamor can ever suppress the admiration with which I have witnessed the intense labor and patriotic zeal with which you have served, and successfully served, our cause since you joined me more than a year ago.

I have learned, too, to admire and view in their true light your unrequited sacrifices and services in the past.

Very truly, your friend,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DALTON, *January* 11, 1864.

J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

I applied by telegraph on 28th ultimo to be informed of the extent of my command. I have received no reply and respectfully repeat the application.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, *January* 11, 1864.

President DAVIS:

Major-General Maury has applied to me for troops. I have referred him to Lieutenant-General Polk, to whose department he belongs, whose intentions I do not know.

He fears disaffection in Clanton's troops.* I suggest their being exchanged to Virginia.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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*See Maury to Seddon, December 28, 1863, and January 11, 1864, Vol. XXVI, Part II, pp. 548, 551.

[Indorsement.]

Adjutant-General, for attention.

It would be well to return the two brigades last detached from the Army of Mississippi, and to keep in communication so as to have the earliest information of necessities which may occur at Mobile.

It would be well to provide for an exchange of troops for Clanton's brigade. Could you advantageously do so?

J. D.

DALTON, *January* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Russellville, Tenn.:

It is believed here that Sherman's and Granger's corps went to Knoxville, and that Sherman's returned.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

I referred the question of troops from this army to Mississippi several days ago to the President. He has not decided. I did so because in a letter he estimated those brigades in the strength of this army. The ordnance officer has not been relieved. If Colonel Kennard can take the second place I shall be glad to have you relieve him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Meridian, Miss.:

Major-General Maury has applied to me for aid. I cannot transfer troops without orders from Richmond, nor do I know your intention. I have asked the President several days ago to decide whether Quarles and Baldwin are to return.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *January* 11, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Have you any further information as to the raid from Huntsville? Please keep me well advised.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 11, 1864.

General S. D. LEE,
Jackson, Miss.:

I have just received intelligence from General Maury that he cannot spare Colonel Maury for the proposed expedition. I fear that you will hardly be strong enough to undertake it until re-enforced. Send 1,000 of Duncan's guns, now at Canton, as I learn, to Dillon for Powers and others.

Use your discretion in directing the movements of General Adams.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, January 11, 1864.

General S. D. LEE, *Jackson, Miss.:*

I think it will be expedient for you to allow the arms under Carpenter to take their chances in getting over the river. You will take what you want for your command below from those in possession of Colonel Duncan.

As General Loring is pressing for cavalry protection in his front, please order Ross into position as soon as practicable. I hear from Madisonville, force consists of cavalry and artillery as well as infantry, perhaps 2,000 of the latter.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Dalton, Ga., January 11, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Since the battle of Missionary Ridge, the cavalry under command of Major-General Wheeler, stationed with this army, was about middle of December last armed and equipped according to the requisition received. Yesterday I received a requisition from ordnance officer of same cavalry for new supplies, copy* of which is herewith inclosed.

It is impossible to furnish the demand of cavalry, especially that the number "present for duty" is not increasing. Notwithstanding repeated orders, I cannot get any report from cavalry. The arms taken from enemies are appropriated individually and those in the hands of the troops thrown away and never accounted for.

I have therefore the honor most respectfully to request the evil be corrected, as I do believe we will be conquered, not by enemy, but by our own indifference and unmilitary-like conduct in permitting the supplies to be thrown away and wasted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. OLADOWSKI,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Dep't.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his notice.

The waste of ordnance stores in the cavalry is noticed as well in the army of General Lee as in that of Tennessee. I trust that the Secretary of War will call pointed attention to this dangerous evil.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel.

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*Not found.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Call the attention of the commanding generals of the cavalry to this report and request their earnest attention to prevent the waste complained of.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Polk, whose attention is requested to indorsement of the Secretary of War.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 3, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Lee, commanding cavalry, as directed by Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIX. Brig. Gen. John Gregg, Provisional Army, Confederate States, will proceed without delay to Russellville, Tenn., and report to Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, commanding, for assignment to duty with the Texas brigade of his corps.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 11, 1864.

East Louisiana, Mississippi, and Western Tennessee, are hereby organized into two cavalry departments.

Major-General Lee is assigned to the command of the southern department.

Major-General Forrest is assigned to the command of the northern department.

The dividing line between these two cavalry departments will run so as to include in the northern department the counties of Monroe, Chickasaw, Calhoun, Yalobusha, and Tallahatchie, and that part of Sunflower and Bolivar lying north of a line drawn from the southwest corner of Tallahatchie County to the town of Prentiss, on the Mississippi River.

All cavalry commands north of this boundary line will report to Major-General Forrest; all south to Major-General Lee.

Brigadier-General Ferguson's brigade will report to Major-General Lee as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, January 11, 1864.

The headquarters of this command are hereby transferred to Jackson, Miss., and all communications intended for the different staff departments will in future be addressed to that point.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement of the number, caliber, and position of the guns in the Department of the Gulf, January 11, 1864.

Position.	10-inch columbiads.	10-inch sea-coast mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	8-inch columbiads.	8-inch Blakely rifles.	8-inch sea-coast howitzers.	8-inch siege mortars.	7-inch Brooke rifles.	7-inch rifles, old, 42-pdrs., banded double.	42-pdr. guns, smooth.	6.4-inch rifles, old, 32-pdrs., banded.	6.4-inch rifles, 10-inch columbiad pattern.	6.4-inch rifles, old, 32-pdrs., not banded.	32-pdr. guns, smooth.	32-pdr. siege howitzers.	5.82-inch rifles, 8-inch columbiad pattern.
Fort Morgan	5	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	16	....	1
Fort Gaines	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	....	....
Fort Powell	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Battery McIntosh	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Gladden	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Missouri	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Tracy	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Battery Huger	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Redoubt No. 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Redoubt No. 10	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 11	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 12	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....
Redoubt No. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selden's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ward's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winston's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tobin's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clanton's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tarrant's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assigned	23	3	....	10	2	3	2	1	3	3	11	1	12	26	....	1
Unassigned	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	9	9	2	....
Grand total	23	3	2	11	2	3	2	1	5	3	14	1	21	35	2	1

Statement of the number, caliber, and position of guns, &c.—Continued.

Position.	5.82-inch rifles, old, 24-pdrs., not banded.	24-pdr. guns, smooth.	24-pdr. howitzers, siege.	5.82-inch mortars, coehorn pattern, iron.	24-pdr. flank casemate howitzers.	20-pdr. Parrott guns.	18-pdr. guns.	12-pdr. guns, field and siege.	12-pdr. Napoleon guns.	12-pdr. howitzers, field.	12-pdr. howitzers, mountain.	3.67-inch rifles, old, 6-pdr. guns.	6-pdr. guns.	3.3-inch rifles.	3-inch rifles.	2.7-inch Whitworth guns.
Fort Morgan	2	4	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Fort Gaines	....	2	....	....	11	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Powell	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....
Battery McIntosh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Gladden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Tracy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battery Huger	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redoubt No. 16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selden's battery	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ward's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winston's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tobin's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Clanton's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....
Tarrant's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Assigned	2	14	2	....	31	4	2	3	10	10	....	....	9	....	3	....
Unassigned	3	12	4	10	....	....	....	6	....	13	4	3	23	1	3	1
Grand total	5	26	6	10	31	4	2	9	10	23	4	3	32	1	6	1

One 9-inch Dahlgren gun, one 7-inch Brooke gun, and two 6.4-inch Brooke guns have been put at our disposal by the admiral.

Two 10-inch columbiads, two 8-inch columbiads, and three 18-pounder Blakely guns are reported by the Ordnance Department as being on their way to this place.

Respectfully submitted.

M. T. POLK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 11, 1864.

DALTON, *January* 12, 1864.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Milledgeville :

The railroad from Atlanta does not supply our wants. Our officers complain of great negligence in the management of the trains and great delay from want of fuel. I beg Your Excellency to consider that the army here depends for subsistence on this Georgia railroad. If it does not supply us we cannot defend this portion of the State.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 12, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

Unless the management of the railroad from Atlanta is improved we shall be compelled to fall back. The stock of corn provided is generally very bad, and is brought in such small quantities that when bad is received it or none must be issued. Our stock is already suffering. In the last two days a half ration of corn for the army has been received.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS, *Dalton, Ga., January* 12, 1864.

I. The following officers of the general staff are attached to these headquarters:

Lieut. Col. Archer Anderson, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. A. C. Avery, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. J. W. Ratchford, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. W. C. Duxbury, chief ordnance officer.
Maj. Isaac Scherck, chief commissary.
Maj. E. W. Ewing, chief quartermaster.
Surg. J. H. Erskine, medical director.
Surg. J. C. Legare, medical inspector.
Asst. Surg. J. F. Young, medical purveyor.
Capt. J. Bradford, paymaster.
Capt. T. Coleman, chief engineer.
First Lieut. George M. Helm, assistant engineer.
First Lieut. John Bellinger, signal officer.

II. Lieut. Col. J. W. Bondurant is announced as chief of artillery of the corps, and First Lieut. Frank Williams as aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 12, 1864.

General MAURY, *Mobile:*

You say in your letter to General Cooper you are in want of subsistence stores (meat) and ordnance stores, to enable you to sustain a siege. What amount do you want?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., January 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

MY DEAR SIR: From Havana I have received information of preparation to attack Mobile. I hope you will be enabled to prevent my lines of communication from being cut or closed.

There are many thousands of non-combatants here to consume stores and to be exposed to fire, and I hope General Lee, with his cavalry and such other forces you may give him, will detain the enemy long enough to enable the people to get away. I shall send you, with your approval, a strong cavalry regiment of Clanton's brigade. Maury's will be the only reliable cavalry left to me and will be required to oppose the enemy.

The weather, on the route he must take to join Adams, has made the roads almost impassable, so that it will take him twenty days to make the march.

Colonel Colvin's regiment needs active service. I think if placed amidst the West Tennesseeans under Forrest, it would be useful and after awhile will become patriotic, perhaps.

My force will be too small probably for me to attempt to oppose the enemy's advance. It will be injudicious to subject the garrison to the demoralization of being forced in by the enemy.

Within twenty-four hours I have received two steamers from Havana with very valuable supplies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 12, 1864.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: Your recent communications have been received by the lieutenant-general commanding, and in reply I am directed to say:

First. Mr. Grider was here a few days ago and reported that he had 15,000 cross-ties cut, and wanted twenty-five wagons to haul them in. The order was given, and authority was also sent you for impressing as many additional ox-teams as necessary.

Second. This department has been divided into two cavalry departments, Major-General Lee commanding southern and Major-General Forrest the northern department. General Lee's instructions are to post Ross' brigade in between the Yazoo and Big Black. This brigade will be charged with the protection of your front and the railroad. Colonel Ross will communicate with you and keep you advised of any demonstration of the enemy. As this brigade will be near you in a short time there is probably no necessity for sending you another cavalry asked for.

Third. Blankets will be furnished your command at the earliest possible moment.

Fourth. Inquiry has been instituted as to the detail of teamsters from your division. They will be ordered back if the interest of the service will permit.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *January* 12, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I am obliged to forage here or leave the country without; the cavalry cannot forage. I do not see how it is possible for us to do without General Johnston's cavalry if we remain. General Martin reports the enemy's cavalry here stronger than ours.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 20, 1864.

Copy of this dispatch has been sent to General Johnston.

S. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Cavalry, Jonesville:

The commanding general directs me to say that the position you now occupy is too high up for the objects in view. He desires you to move back to near the position you had when you started on your expedition, and take position at Little War Gap or vicinity, with the view of protecting our property and trains at Rogersville. Please notify me on your establishment there in the execution of this desire.

I wrote you to-day in reference to the captured small-arms, as we greatly need them. I hope you will indicate to me as early as possible where the ordnance officer may obtain them after your brigade is supplied.

The commanding general desires also that you will send us all the captured wagons, over and above what you will require to meet the wants of your brigade. Our subsistence department is in need of all it can get. Please send in also the broken wagons; we can have them repaired here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 13, 1864.

Capt. J. M. ROBINSON,
Engineer in Charge:

I am in receipt to-day of your note of the 9th instant, and am gratified to hear of the completion of the bridge at Zollicoffer. Colonel Carter has been ordered to leave a small force at the bridge, as you suggest, to guard it and protect it from the heavy drift. I send the order to him in company with this.

General Longstreet desires you to send a part of your engineer troops, say one or two companies, to reconstruct the bridge at Ripley at the same time that you are going on with the work at Watauga, which he hopes you will complete soon. These two works ought to be finished about the same time, and the cars can then run as far as Greeneville. Lieutenant Moncure, of the Engineers, has a party at work on Lick Creek bridge. The commanding general desires you to report frequently the progress of your work.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 13, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

My dispatch, to which yours of to-day in cipher replies, was made in the hope of your influence with the Governor to reform management of railroad; unless that reform is made we cannot choose.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 13, 1864.

General HENRY C. WAYNE,
Milledgeville:

I beg you to represent to the Governor the importance of immediate reform in the management of the railroad from Atlanta to Dalton. It seems to be entirely unmanaged. With abundant means it does not supply us. Unless the State authorities act promptly in this matter we shall be compelled to march back to our sources of supply. I addressed the Governor yesterday on this subject. Reply.

Respectfully,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., January 13, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this date inquiring about my supplies of meat and ordnance came this morning and calls for a written explanation.

In anticipation of a siege, I ought to have six months' supply of meat for 15,000 men, and 800 rounds of projectiles for near 300 guns.. Immediately after Vicksburg fell, I commenced accumulating such stores here, but other more pressing demands of the service elsewhere and the ordinary consumption of supplies by my own force has diverted and absorbed them.

I have now about 130,000 pounds salt meat, including the cargoes of two ships just arrived; there are 400 head beef cattle and sufficient breadstuffs for six months. There is plenty of meat now being cured in Alabama, and some beef cattle are awaiting my call. It is not judicious to bring pork here before it is cured, because it will be apt to spoil, unless I can procure pickled pork or well-cured bacon (which cannot now be easily found); the best we can do is to husband what I now have, and when attack is certain and imminent, to draw in the bacon now curing and take the chance of its spoiling. The negro laborers have eaten up a great deal of my supply of meat. The forts have six months' supply always on hand.

I cannot expect to have my estimates for heavy projectiles filled; perhaps by this time I might have received a proper number of them but for the siege of Charleston, which has diverted stores destined for me. Selma arsenal is charged with filling my orders, but they work slowly there. I hope you will cause any applications either the army or naval officers there may make for details of mechanics in the ordnance business to be granted.

The forts have about 250 rounds to the cannon; the bay batteries about 230 rounds to the cannon; the land defenses only 180 rounds to the cannon; the field batteries have sufficient supply, 600 rounds.

I am expecting more heavy guns here from Richmond, and am promised 200 rounds with each gun. If they cannot send plenty of ammunition they had as well not send any more big guns.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 13, 1864.

I. The First Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Eighth Lousiana Battalion, Ninth Louisiana Battalion, and Miles' Legion, under the command of the senior officer, will proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., and report for duty to Major-General Maury.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 14, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

General Johnston says to me he has referred the restoration of the four brigades sent from this army to that of Tennessee to you. I think it plain that Grant cannot move before the spring opens, and therefore that Johnston will be unemployed. He can in that case well spare all four. It is now clear that an attack on Mobile is meditated.

My department is large and force small. I do not see how I can do without those brigades, and hope you will order them to report to Mobile. What is done ought to be done at once.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
January 14, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 11th instant to the Secretary of War, in relation to the territorial limits of your command, has been under consideration. This inquiry is supposed to refer to the Department of East Tennessee, and I am instructed to reply that by Special Orders from this office, No. 204, of August 28, 1863, it was announced that the Department of East Tennessee will be continued in its former limits so far as the administrative duties of the command are regarded. In strategic operations it will be subordinate to and a part of the Department of Tennessee. Recent events, however, having broken the communication between the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee and the Department of East Tennessee, so that the most speedy communication is now through Virginia, the co-operation intended to be attained by that order would seem for the present to be impracticable, and the Department of East Tennessee is now necessarily restored to the relation it occupied before the order above cited.

Should future operations again place you in position to have ready communication and to permit co-operation between the troops under your immediate command and those of the Department of East Tennessee, it will again be considered desirable that the former relations of the two commands should be re-established.

Present circumstances indicate the propriety of reconsidering the orders defining the geographical limits of commands, and you will be duly informed of any change which it may be decided to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 14, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army of the West:

GENERAL: Your telegram of January 13 has been received, in which you mention that Lieutenant-General Polk claims Moore's and Pettus' brigades, as well as Quarles' and Baldwin's, and ask whether they shall be sent to General Polk, as he requests.

I have telegraphed to General Polk requesting him to keep in communication with you. Entire co-intelligence is necessary to secure such co-operation between you as will render the forces most available for the general defense. If it should be found that an attack on Mobile is to be made, additional force there will be needed, or if, as suggested by you, it is found more feasible to attack the enemy from North Mississippi than from Georgia, then the Army of Mississippi will need re-enforcement before advancing to that object. You are so well informed of the condition of things there that I rely on your judgment and desire your advice.

Troops are to be sent where most needed and only returned to former positions when they are more useful there. Though it is desirable not to disturb the organization of armies, that is a subordinate question.

We have one cause, and for its maintenance our armies are to be regarded as one. If you can exchange veteran troops, reduced by casualties so as to require recruits to preserve their organization, for the full but untried troops in General Maury's command, there might be a gain to both commands by doing so.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 14, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The emergency for which the two brigades from Mississippi were lately sent to the Army of Tennessee having passed, and the reports in relation to Mobile indicating necessities there, it is deemed advisable that you should at once send these brigades back to their proper command. The difficulty of transporting Clanton's brigade to Virginia, and of sending troops thence to the Department of Mobile, is a serious objection to your proposition for such an exchange. Could you not advantageously make an exchange with troops in your own command?

Your dispatch to the Secretary of War asking to be informed of the extent of your command is answered in a letter by to-day's mail.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 14, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton:

I have concluded to retain Colonel Kennard. I have telegraphed President Davis in regard to the troops, and have said, as I thought an attack on Mobile was now plainly determined upon, he should order the four brigades to me for the emergency.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE,
Commanding Ransom's Division:

The commanding general directs that you move your infantry, and such of your artillery as may have horses strong enough to pull through the mud, at daylight to-morrow morning for Morristown. You will take with you three days' rations, if you have so much; if not, all that you can get.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The commanding general desires you to have your division prepared with three days' rations, and to be ready for movement early to-morrow morning. General Johnston will make a movement against the enemy in which your division will be called on to co-operate.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD,
Commanding Division:

The commanding general directs that you move your division at daylight to-morrow morning for Morristown. You will take with you three days' rations, if you have so much on hand; if not, all that you can get. It will be necessary for you to move left in front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

I am in receipt of General Martin's note of to-day, with your own remarks thereon.

The commanding general will make a movement to-morrow against the enemy, and for this purpose Ransom's and Kershaw's divisions have been ordered to move for Morristown at daylight in the morning, and Jenkins is under orders to hold himself in readiness for co-operation with you. The commanding general desires, therefore, that you will move out early on the road indicated by your remarks, and send notice to General Jenkins, if the position or movement of the enemy should make it necessary for him to follow you at once. It will be necessary also for you to keep yourself in constant communication with General Martin, and your movement should be left in front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Huger's batteries are also under orders to move to Morristown and report to you. The general does not wish you to move out more than 3 miles down the road before he joins you, which will be early. You ought to have three days' rations with you.

MERIDIAN, *January* 14, 1864.

General FORREST,
Grenada:

General Pillow proposes to me, if I and General Johnston will consent to it, to take charge of two brigades, Roddey's from Johnston, and a brigade from me, and to form a connecting link between my right and Johnston's left so as to protect the iron and coal fields of Alabama, and also the Government works at Talladega, Tuscaloosa, and Selma.

I am disposed to think well of the proposition. His center would be about Tuscumbia. Could you not get up a brigade under your brother and spare it for such a service? I think it would aid my department and be a good force on your right flank. It would also make Roddey more useful. Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 14, 1864.

General FORREST,
Grenada:

Dispatch received. As that raid south may be to interfere with your organization, you would do well to keep your eye upon it. I have ordered you a strong regiment from Mobile to report at Oxford. General Johnston says no more news of the raid from Huntsville. Cavalry reported to have gone west from there.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 14, 1864.

General MAURY,
Mobile:

Two brigades have been sent from General Johnston to General Polk. You can send Clanton's brigade, if you deem it advisable.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[JANUARY 14?], 1864.

General HENRY C. WAYNE,
Milledgeville:

The Governor replied that the road is well managed. That cannot be where there is no adequate provision of wood. The officers are inefficient; have produced and do not remedy this state of things. The chief commissary reports that the average time of his train is thirty-six hours. Beg the Governor to consider that the defense of Georgia depends on the management of this State road.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 14, 1864.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Richmond:

We are suffering for want of railroad transportation. Our beeves are brought long distances in cars, losing flesh and health. I earnestly suggest that you order that they be butchered when driven to the railroad. It would save three-fifths in transportation and much in the quality of meat. Transportation is a very serious question.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wallace's, near Como, January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Grenada:

Colonel Morgan's cavalry brigade, estimated at 1,500, and force from Columbus, reached Memphis about 10th instant, making force there 2,500 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. Have only ten days' forage. Speak of raiding south in few days. General Sherman reported raising force to go up Red River.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., January* 14, 1864.

The following modifications of General Orders, No. 227, army headquarters, dated the 22d December, 1863,* is announced:

First. Furloughs will be given at the rate of 1 for every 25 men present for duty.

Second. The men who receive furloughs shall hereafter be chosen by lot. This fact will be certified by the commander.

Third. The certificate will show that none are absent without leave since the publication of this order.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., January* 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 14, in relation to furloughs is revoked.

Furloughs will be given to every 25 enlisted men in each regiment on the certificate of the captains of companies to which they belong, approved by the colonels of their regiments.

This certificate must state the number of men present for duty in each company; that all the furloughed men belonging to the company have returned; that none have absented themselves without proper authority since 20th January, 1864; the length of time the applicant has been absent since his entry into the service, and the number of days required to reach his home. Each man will be allowed to remain two weeks, but the number absent on furlough at any one time must not exceed the maximum as allowed above. All applications made under this order will state the fact.

Leaves of absence may also be granted to regimental and company officers under certificates identical with those required in the case of enlisted men, provided no company shall be without two commissioned officers.

Enlisted men furloughed under this order, and officers promoted from the ranks since volunteering for three years or the war, are entitled to transportation as given in the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," provided they have not before received its benefit.

Division commanders will issue the necessary orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., January* 14, 1864.

Furloughs under General Orders, No. 3, will be given by regiments, the colonels forwarding through the usual channels the applications and the certificate of the captains, and with them the effective total present for duty of their regiments; this being necessary to carry out the provisions of the order which grants furloughs to 1 man in every 25 in a regiment.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 855.

All the applications for any one regiment must be made at the same time.

General Orders, No. 3, do not promise to officers fourteen days at home nor any leave of absence at all, except at the discretion of the commanding general; each case to be determined on its merits.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 15, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President:*

MR. PRESIDENT: My recent telegrams to you have shown not only that we cannot hope soon to assume the offensive from this position, but that we are in danger of being forced back from it by the want of food and forage, especially the latter. Since my arrival very little long forage has been received, and nothing like full rations of corn, and that weevil-eaten. The officer commanding the artillery of a division which I inspected to-day reported that his horses had had but 13 pounds each of very bad corn in the last three days. Of the four brigades I inspected to-day, two cannot march for want of shoes. We are not receiving enough to supply the consumption.

I have directed that half the artillery shall be encamped on the Etowah, with all the wagons not required here for camp service.

Major-General Wheeler informs me that five and a half of the eight brigades of cavalry belonging to the Army of Tennessee are with General Longstreet. I have placed two-thirds of that remaining with this army to the southwest of Rome, not only to put the horses in condition for a campaign but in the hope of making cavalry capable of fighting in battle. If General Longstreet has no further use for the cavalry of this army which is with his, I should very much like to have it here, for rest, refitting, and, above all, instruction.

It seems to me that there are two routes by which we might advance into Middle Tennessee from our present base, whenever this State road is so managed as to enable us to accumulate supplies sufficient for the enterprise, and we have a sufficient force. The first from Rome, via Huntsville, crossing the Tennessee near Gunter's Landing. By it we should turn the Cumberland Mountains. The other, that by which General Bragg left Tennessee, would be very difficult, and would require immense means. We should have either to expose ourselves to an army in Chattanooga, while passing the river, or besiege that fortress. It is certain that we cannot make such sieges. Either of these routes, through barren and mountainous tracts, would require great supply trains. By General Leadbetter's estimate, the equipage of one bridge over the Tennessee would require 150 wagons.

Should the enemy attempt to penetrate to Atlanta, and we be able to beat him and have then ready the means of marching across the Cumberland Mountains, as well as crossing the Tennessee, the offensive would be easy.

If East Tennessee can furnish provision and forage for the march thence into Middle Tennessee, this army might join Longstreet for that enterprise. Two thousand or 3,000 cavalry could prevent a hostile army from reaching Atlanta in less than a month.

I think, however, that Mississippi would give us the best base of offensive operations. From it we can easily take possession of West Tennessee, which, with Mississippi, has abundant supplies for a large army.

These ideas are expressed, not from opinion of their own value, but in the hope of turning your thoughts to this important subject for my instruction.

It is thought by all the officers with whom I have conversed on the subject that the temper of the army would be greatly improved by the restoration of the organization which existed before the battle of Missionary Ridge. The West Tennesseeans are said to be absolutely discontented. I have therefore recommended for favorable consideration an application for the reformation of Major-General Cheatham's former division. Lieutenant-General Polk urges the sending the West Tennessee regiments, under General Cheatham, to his command, thinking that they would thus soon be filled from West Tennessee. To me there would be as much fear of desertion as hope of recruiting.

I beg leave again to express the hope that Your Excellency will strengthen this army by appointing to it lieutenant-generals. The value of the formation of corps d'armée seems to me to depend upon having competent lieutenant-generals to command them.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 1. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 15, 1864.

At his request Maj. Giles M. Hillyer is relieved from duty as chief of subsistence on the staff of the general commanding.

The general avails himself of this opportunity of expressing to Major H. his thanks for the zealous, prompt, and faithful manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 15, 1864.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding: Col. B. S. Ewell, assistant adjutant-general; Col. E. J. Harvie, inspector-general; Maj. W. E. Moore, chief of subsistence; Lieut. J. Barroll Washington, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Wade Hampton, aide-de-camp.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, *Mobile, January* 15, 1864.

Admiral F. BUCHANAN, *Commanding Fleet and Station:*

ADMIRAL: The undersigned has the honor to inform you most respectfully that floating rope obstructions have been placed in the main channel between Fort Morgan and the west bank, commencing from the west bank and covering a distance of 2,200 feet east of it. These obstructions being liable to be cut or removed by the enemy, I would very respectfully suggest that they be guarded by a picket-boat during the short time which is required by the engineer department to complete the channel defenses and projected additional obstructions.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
January 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

The undersigned citizens of Alabama, in view of the present position and probable designs of the enemy, beg leave respectfully to invite the attention of the War Department to the situation of affairs on the northern borders of Alabama and Mississippi along the line of the Tennessee River and within the departments of General Johnston and Lieutenant-General Polk. Not far south of that line and within easy striking distance of a cavalry raid of 4,000 or 5,000 of the enemy are now situated what may fairly be considered one of the most important, if not altogether the most important, possessions of the Confederate States in respect to coal and iron and cotton cloth—the works at Round Mountain, Blue Mountain, the coal mines and iron-works of the Red Mountain Company, the cotton mills at Tuscaloosa, Scottsville, and Prattville, the iron and coal works in Bibb and Shelby Counties, and the foundry and Government works at Selma and Montgomery. This whole country is open to a raid either from Corinth or Chattanooga, and the only protecting force that we are now aware of to meet a raid is General Roddey's brigade near Tuscumbia; this is not adequate to the protection of so huge and, as matters stand, so vital an interest as that above described. It should be increased at any and all hazards, or the loss to the Confederacy may be more than a victory in a pitched battle can ever repair. We have heard the suggestion made that the force should be increased by another cavalry brigade at least, and that some experienced officer who is familar with that country and who enjoys its confidence should be put in command, and the name of General Gideon J. Pillow has been named in this connection. We beg leave to respond to both suggestions with cordiality, and to recommend that such a force be organized and confided to the command of that able and distinguished soldier.

CHARLES T. POLLARD.
F. M. GILMER, JR.
WILLIAM B. GILMER.
G. W. GOLDTHWAITE.
JNO. D. PHELAN.
A. D. BANKS.
EDM'D HARRISON.
J. R. POWELL.
D. S. ARNOLD.
WILLIAM KNOX.
JAMES A. FARLEY.
W. G. FARLEY.
J. B. BETHEA.
WILLIAM B. BELL.
C. G. GUNTER.
J. H. WEAVER.
J. D. BIBB.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
January 15, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The left and rear of General Johnston's position, and the right and rear of General Polk's are open to raids of the enemy's cavalry. In Central Alabama is to be found the only reliance left in the west for coal, and mainly the reliance for iron. All the Government work-shops, its arsenals, and gun-boats at Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, and the Government work-shops and iron-works and arsenals of Georgia, are dependent upon this region for coal. The largest and most productive cotton mills, to clothe our armies, are likewise within this exposed region. If these iron-works and cotton mills were burned, and the large number of negroes now at work in the iron-works and coal mines were captured, the injury would be irreparable. This great interest, now the only hope of the country, is covered by a line connecting the armies of Generals Johnston and Polk. The strategic portion of this line, for its defense and the protection of the interior, lies between Tuscumbia and Tupelo. The only force now defending this line and covering this vastly important interior is General Roddey's brigade, now stationed at Tuscumbia.

If General Roddey's brigade (which is now on this duty, belongs to General Johnston's army, and is stationed at Tuscumbia) and a brigade from General Polk's army were placed under my orders, and I was placed in command of this line, I could defend the line and cover the great interests of the interior. This application is made to the Secretary of War from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of the two department commanders forming a joint command for this duty. General Johnston and General Polk have both had furnished them copies of this application; to pass it up through both commanders, as I am under General Johnston's orders, is impracticable.

If placed in this position, I would be content to work on, giving to the country whatever of talent and energy I possess. Occupying the line that connects the two armies and departments, and protecting a flank of each, I would yield an implicit obedience to the commands of both.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, January 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have seen a letter addressed by Brigadier-General Pillow to Adjutant-General Cooper, bearing this date, in which he speaks of the great importance of having properly defended the iron and coal interests, foundries, arsenals, and manufacturing establishments in Central and Middle Alabama. I concur most fully in his representations, and I recommend that his request may be granted. The energy displayed by him in the conscript department gives assurance that he will render efficient service in the new field to which he asks to be assigned. With the increase of forces suggested by him, with what aid I can give from the militia, I hope these great interests of Alabama and of the Confederate Government may be protected against Yankee raids and ravages. Prompt action in this matter is of the utmost importance, and I trust your care of the public interests will cause a speedy response to his application.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General PILLOW,
Montgomery, Ala.:

I am disposed to think favorably of your proposition to be placed in command of two brigades of cavalry on the front, of which you speak, and think you had better come to my headquarters that I may confer with you about it. Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *January* 15, 1864.
(Via Montgomery, 16th.)

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Farragut is moving to attack Grant's Pass with a fleet of mortars and other boats—about fifteen reported so far. He may attack this evening. No transports chartered yet. Can you send me Colonel Steedman at once and his regiment? Non-combatants are leaving.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Please let us know if the enemy is advancing. If he is not, move forward and ascertain what he is at. If he is, have some axmen to fell some trees in the road and let your artillery and sharpshooters defend these obstructions and force the enemy to develop the strength of his move. Let me know, too, what artillery you have, and anything else of interest.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *January* 16, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: Judging from the published reports of the court of inquiry in Major-General Lovell's case that he is now available for duty, I respectfully renew my application for his assignment to my command.

I wish to divide this army into three parts. It is now composed of two corps, one of four divisions under Lieutenant-General Hardee, the other of three under Major-General Hindman. I propose to have three corps, one of three divisions under Lieutenant-General Hardee, another of two under Major-General Lovell, and the third of two under Major-General Hindman. This organization will be more convenient in every respect than the present, and the size of the corps more appropriate to the rank of their commanders, and the army could be handled more readily and maneuvered more rapidly. I beg leave to suggest to the War Department that in this difficult and responsible command I have not had such advantages as my predecessor, who assisted in the nomination of many of the principal officers of his army. It is important to me to have near me some officers of high rank whose military qualities I know, as I feel I do those of Major-General Lovell. I therefore respectfully urge my claim to his assistance.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, GA.,
January 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General PILLOW:

GENERAL: There are at Atlanta about 200 artillerists, a number of convalescents, and about 1,200 mechanics, organized for defense of the place. The time of the State troops will expire by the 1st proximo. It has been suggested that it would be better for you to make a visit and then learn and report the wants.

By command of General Johnston.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, January 16, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, by which I am informed that you will make an effort to have part of the engines and cars which have been taken from the Western and Atlantic Railroad and lost by the military restored to the road. This would be a great relief and would enable us to transport supplies to your army without further embarrassment.

I have informed the Quartermaster-General at Richmond that it is necessary for him to send to the State road two good engines and trains of cars in place of part of those lost, to enable us to do the necessary carrying for your army. I wish you to insist upon this in your correspondence with him, as it will greatly aid me in procuring the trains.

I have submitted your complaints of want of efficiency in our railroad officers to the superintendent, who is of opinion you are misinformed, and that the officers and employés are doing all in their power with the means at their command.

He further informs me that your supplies at the time of the complaint went forward promptly as fast as delivered to us by connecting roads below, except in the case of beef cattle, which he had not stock cars to carry. If you would impress a few stock cars from some of the roads below Atlanta and place them on the State road to carry beef cattle it would greatly facilitate the business. I think cars of that class have been sent to South Carolina by some of our roads to engage in carrying cotton with which to run the blockade, much of it for private speculation. If your commissaries drive the cattle in future, as you suggest, that will obviate much of the difficulty, though I fear you may not find it easy to procure food for them on the way through the country from Atlanta to Dalton.

I think your suggestions in reference to the employment of negroes to do much of the labor now done in and about the army by soldiers are wise, and I regret that I have no power to furnish them. If Congress would provide for calling a sufficient force of negroes for these purposes into the field, apportioning the number among the different States, it would be a judicious movement. In that case the planters of Georgia would cheerfully furnish their quota.

It is probable I may find it necessary to convene the Legislature of the State early in the spring. If so, I will submit this question for their consideration, as I have no power to act without further legislation. I beg to renew the assurance that I will in all matters within my power render you every possible assistance.

With high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

P. S.—I will send you a copy of the late act of our Legislature in reference to deserters. I shall do all in my power to have it executed.

J. E. B.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. | HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., January* 16, 1864.

Capt. Richard J. Manning is announced as an aide on the staff of the general commanding.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., January 16, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: In reply to yours of 12th instant, I have to state that the removal of the non-combatants of Mobile is entirely beyond our control.

I have been endeavoring ever since Vicksburg fell to get the people to go away from Mobile, and to keep away, but the population has continued steadily to increase by natural and other processes, and my observation while at Vicksburg, and the history of the siege of Charleston, do not justify the expectation that non-combatants will go away before the enemy actually commences operations.

With regard to the ammunition, it is not in the Confederacy. I have omitted no means of procuring it. The Secretary of War has sent me assurances I shall have as much of it as possible. Yesterday the Chief of Ordnance telegraphed me to the same effect. During the time I have commanded this department, Mobile has been threatened several times and the subject of its defense has been fully laid before the authorities at Richmond. The force here must be greatly increased before it will be sufficient to hold the place against a besieging army. Supplies must be thrown in and the non-combatants be removed. To do these things it will be necessary to secure the use of the railroads and rivers; this I must look to you for.

I understand from Major Barnewall that he has received instructions from the chief quartermaster of your command relative to the quartermasters' stores which have been brought in by the ships.

An officer of my staff has just returned from Richmond, and reports to me that every effort will be made to fill my requisitions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] CAMP, ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
January 16, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 10th and 11th instant were handed to me by Captain Goree last night. I am glad that you are casting about for some way to reach the enemy. If he could be defeated at some point before he is prepared to open the campaign it would be attended with the greatest advantages. Either of the points mentioned by you would answer. I believe, however, that if Grant could be driven back and Mississippi and Tennessee recovered, it would do more to relieve the country and inspirate our people than the mere capture of Washington. You know how exhausted the country is between here and the Potomac. There is nothing for man or horse. Everything must be carried. How is that to be done with weak transportation on roads in the condition we may expect in March? You know better than I how you will be off in that respect in the west. After you get into Kentucky I suppose provisions can be obtained. But if saddles, &c., could be procured in time, where can the horses or mules be? They cannot be obtained in this section of country, and as far as my information extends not in the Confederacy. But let us both quietly and ardently set to work; some good may result and I will institute inquiries.

There is a part of your letter that gives me uneasiness; that is in relation to your position. Your cavalry, I hope, will keep you informed of any movement against you. After the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad you will be able to retire with ease, and you had better be prepared in case of necessity. If the enemy follow, with the assistance of General S. Jones you may be able to hit him a hard blow. I would suggest that you have the country examined, routes explored, and strong positions ascertained and improved. There is some report of a projected movement of the enemy next spring by the route from Knoxville and the abandonment of this to Richmond. It is believed that such a movement will be as successful as that by Grant on Vicksburg. As they have not been able yet to overcome the 80 miles between Washington and Richmond, by the shortest road, I hope they will not be able to accomplish the more circuitous route. Not knowing what they intended to do, and what General Johnston can do, has prevented my recommending your return to this army. After hearing that you were in comfortable quarters and had plenty of provisions and forage, I thought it was best you should remain where you are until spring, or until it was determined what could be done. I hope you will be able to recruit your corps. In reference to that, how would General Buckner answer for the command of Hood's division, at least until it is seen whether he ever can return to it?

You may recollect just before you went west certain promotions in the artillery of this army were agreed on, and that it was desired to promote Colonel Alexander, as chief of your corps, to the rank of brigadier-general, provided Colonel Walton could get service south. This I could not accomplish at the time, nor have I been able to do so since. Not wishing the officers in the other corps to be promoted without advancing those in yours, so that their relative rank might be preserved, I have refrained from sending in the recommendations, but the season of active operations is approaching, and I wish the organization perfected. I see by an order of yours that Colonel Alexander has been appointed chief of artillery of your corps. Is it permanent or temporary, and do you wish him promoted? As some change in your opinion as to the relative merits of the officers with you may have been made by your service west, I inclose a copy* of the promotions proposed in your corps, as you may not have one. It was arranged upon the supposition that Colonel Walton could be assigned to other duty. If he cannot, he and Major Eshleman will be the field officers of the Washington Artillery. General Pendleton has proposed an exchange between Colonel Cabell and Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot. I do not know whether that can be accomplished. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

With kind regards to yourself and all with you, I am, very truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

COMO, MISS., *January* 16, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Panola:

Henderson's scouts from Memphis report Sixteenth Army Corps under marching orders to drive you from North Mississippi. Rumored they will start from Memphis, La Grange, Corinth, and Yazoo City simultaneously.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

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*Not found.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January* 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SEVIER, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as being the result of a tour of inspection made by me in Southwestern Mississippi, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 28, dated Meridian, Miss., December 2, 1863:

Verbal instructions from General Johnston directed me to find and inspect all detached companies of cavalry in my route, and examine into the condition of the country, the amount of traffic with the enemy, &c. My route was from Jackson to Port Gibson and thence through the river counties to Woodville and return, via Liberty, Brookhaven, and Crystal Springs.

I found no detached companies deserving the name of company during my entire tour, and no organizations pretending to the name until I arrived at Woodville. At this place I found several recruiting and organizing for a regiment, the organization of which Col. F. P. Powers has authority, or at least claims to have. These companies not being complete either in numbers or equipment I did not inspect them, as their condition could be easily imagined. A command known as Wingfield's Partisans have long been stationed in the vicinity of Port Hudson, and have gained the universal dissatisfaction of the citizens of the section of the country in which they have operated; they are at present under command of a Captain E. A. Scott. I went to this camp to inspect them, but I found on reaching it that they had disbanded and gone home to spend the Christmas holidays. Besides the command being organized here by Colonel Powers there is one (in prospect) for Col. Jones S. Hamilton, for which he claims to have special authority from the War Department. I submit herewith a dispatch from him (marked A) to the captain of one of his proposed companies. It will be of service to know something of the company in question and also that Colonel Powers had been placed in command of the district by General Johnston. The company was organized some time during the past summer by the county officials as a patrol to keep the negroes in order; it was fed, clothed, and paid by the county. When Colonel Powers took command of the district, with authority to organize a regiment, the captain of the company, J. T. Netterville, proposed joining, and received the consent of Colonel Powers; when afterward Colonel Hamilton came with his authority, Captain Netterville proposed joining him, and was also accepted by Colonel H., and on the receipt of the telegraphic order of Colonel H. disobeyed an important order from Colonel Powers. I would suggest that the issuing of such an order on the part of Colonel Hamilton evinces such ignorance of military laws and regulations as to incapacitate him from any command, and therefore recommend that his authority be revoked.

At present there are no troops in the section embraced in my tour that can be relied on for any service. Colonel Dillon, who is now in command there, is an intelligent and active officer and may succeed in effectively organizing the straggling companies there.

I found blockade running or illicit traffic with the enemy to be general on my whole route. It is confined principally to the procuring of family supplies and necessaries. The trade in cotton has been considerable, though not to the extent as reported by the enemy and rumor bearers. There are persons, and many, who would suffer for the want of the absolute necessaries of life unless they obtained them from the enemy. The country has in some places been laid in utter waste; nothing has been left that might sustain a population. In the neighboring sections, where all the supplies have not been destroyed, there is no surplus with which to supply those who have lost all; and so no alternative for the unfortunate people but to obtain from the enemy those necessaries which they cannot obtain from their friends. Therefore, I would recommend that the restrictions against traffic with enemy be rescinded so far as bacon, flour, salt, and clothing are concerned; the importation of these should be allowed, though there are many objections against the exportation of cotton to pay for them.

I found our citizens much dissatisfied with the conduct of our own forces. The command known as Logan's is spoken of in no mild terms. Illegal and unjust impressments (many of them might be called robberies) have been committed wherever this command went. Even in cases where the law was observed the receipts given were informal and have never been corrected. I have to call your attention to following officers who impressed horses and have never made a report of them to the quartermaster, whereby the owners have failed to receive any payment or other remuneration, viz: Capt. W. H. Thomas, Company C, Garland's battalion (cavalry), impressed 3 horses, valued at $900, from Mr. H. N. Davis, of Wilkinson County, on the 3d of August, 1863, and 1 from Mr. J. F. Dameron, valued at $200, on the same day. Lieut. M. T. Denson, Company C, Garland's battalion, 1 horse, valued at $500, from Mrs. C. B. Williams, on the 2d of August, 1863. W. S. Doherty, Wingfield's battalion, 2 horses, value ———, from Mr. T. H. Hook, on the 2d of August. Lieutenant Knighton, command unknown, 1 horse, value ———, from Mr. C. G. McGee, on the 5th November, 1863. H. M. Cresswell, quartermaster Stockdale's battalion, 2 horses, valued at $600, from Mr. G. T. McGee.

These horses have never been reported to the quartermaster, but, in my opinion, have been appropriated by the officers who impressed them, to the loss of the owners. I would recommend that these officers be made to pay the value of the animals. I had many similar complaints made to me, but could not fasten the accountability on any individual. Great wrong and injustice has been done to the people of Southwest Mississippi through the ignorance and incompetency of officers. The present commander, Colonel Dillon, bids fair to give satisfaction, not only to the people there, but also to the commanding general.

I would recommend that the battalion known as Wingfield's, now under command of Captain Scott, be taken away from its present station and sent either to North Mississippi or Georgia. This is the second time I have been forced to report on its inefficiency, and I do not believe it will ever be effective in its present station. I would also recommend that an officer of the quartermaster's department be sent to Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana to collect and pay all Government accounts outstanding there.

In conclusion, I will state that the majority of the commissary agents engaged in procuring supplies in the section through which I passed are under the conscript age.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BRADFORD,

Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Inclosures.]

A.

COLUMBUS, MISS.,
December 7, 1863.

Capt. J. T. NETTERVILLE,
Woodville, via Summit, Miss.:

Your company is assigned to special service in Conscript Bureau, and no one has authority to order you to other duty; besides, your company is a part of my command, raised under special authority, and Colonel Powers nor any other colonel has anything to do with you. Don't quit your present service under orders from any one, nor allow yourself to be bullied into an act against all law, regulations, and principles. Don't obey the order. No one can harm you.

JONES S. HAMILTON.

ENTERPRISE, MISS.,
December 7, 1863.

Capt. J. T. NETTERVILLE,
Summit:

I placed you on duty at the request of your commander, Col. Jones S. Hamilton. I know [nothing] of your status except from him. I will send your dispatch to him. Colonel Powers has nothing to do with conscription in this State. I would continue to act until further orders from Colonel Hamilton.

D. O. MERWIN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wilkinson County:

I charge Lieut. James Waller, of J. T. Netterville's company, of this county, with the hanging of my negro man Harklas, at the plantation of J. A. Row, on Sunday night, the 6th of December, without proper authority or any just cause that is known to me, greatly to my damage, not only the loss of the negro hung, but the loss of two other valuable negro men that left the night of the hanging, believing that the cavalry were going to hang all of the negroes that had returned from the Yankees.

Mr. Row had given Harklas permission to have a wife at his place, without my knowledge or consent, some three or four years since, Row knowing at the time that I do not allow my people to have a wife off of my place. Harklas went to the Yankees some time in June last, at Port Hudson; he returned about the 20th of August. Harklas was forty-five years old; I do not think he had ever been in the Yankee army. On his (Harklas') return home Row urged me to do something with him for fear he would leave again and take off his family. I could see nothing to justify his fears, therefore I took no notice of it. For the last six weeks before the hanging, so far as could [be] judged, he was conducting himself very well; neither had I heard any complaint of him from any one.

J. M. DE LOACH.

Witnesses: J. A. Row, James Levay, citizens; J. N. Morris, A. P. Ashly, Richard Inge, Allen Broom, privates.

[Indorsement.]

I know nothing of the facts of this case. But from citizens I am led to believe that the execution of these negroes was uncalled for, and was a piece of barbarity.

J. D. BRADFORD,
Major, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 17, 1864.

General Johnston has received official information that at a meeting in Strahl's brigade this morning, at which nine-tenths of the command were present, the following resolution was adopted by acclamation, not a dissenting voice being heard:

> *Resolved*, That we, the officers and soldiers of Strahl's brigade, do this day agree to enlist for the war, determined never to lay down our arms until our homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

Information was previously received that the Thirteenth and One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiments, Vaughan's brigade, Hindman's division, had re-enlisted for the war.

The noble and patriotic resolution of these brave Tennesseeans to enlist for the war is offered to the army as an example worthy of being followed by all who love their home and country.

Will not this army, by immediate action, gain the proud distinction of being the first to revolunteer in a holy cause and pledge its services to the Government until peace is conquered?

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN,
January 18, 1864.

General JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: General Pillow has submitted to me a proposal to take charge of two brigades in my Alabama front for the protection of the interests exposed from a raid from Huntsville, &c. He informs me he has submitted the same proposition to you, and proposes he shall have a brigade of cavalry assigned him by you for that purpose and another from me. I see no objection to the arrangement except in the matter of his reporting, and have explained to him my views personally; these I have also expressed in writing in a letter to General Cooper, to which I beg leave to refer you. The general has charge of the letter.* I think some provision of a strict character should be made to provide for the region exposed and will unite with you in any plan which will effect the object.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See following.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, January 18, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: The line of connection of which General Pillow speaks in this communication* is one of great importance, and the interests covered by it are not at all overrated by him. I think the suggestion made by him a good one and should be accepted. It is a command for which he is fitted, and the brigade can be spared. I do not see how the interests exposed can be so well protected in any other way, and they are of vital importance.

My impression is, however, that a practical difficulty will be found in his proposal to report to both General Johnston and myself. He had better report to one or the other and I shall be content with either arrangement, but as the interests to be protected lie in this department it appears to me he should report to these headquarters. In order to accomplish this a change of boundary will be necessary, to wit: Instead of the boundary remaining as now laid down, by which one or more tiers of counties in Alabama south of the Tennessee River are thrown into the Department of Tennessee, let the line starting at the intersection of the Alabama State line and the Coosa River run down the Coosa to the point where the Jacksonville and Gunter's Landing Railroad crosses the Coosa; thence along the line of that railroad to the Tennessee River at Gunter's Landing; thence down the Tennessee River to its mouth. This leaves so much of Alabama near to Chattanooga in General Johnston's command as is important to his military operations around that point, and relieves him of caring for a long strip on the south side of the Tennessee with which he has difficult access, and which is of no military importance to him; whereas, being directly accessible to my command and covering a most important part of my northern front, it falls naturally to my care. If this was made the boundary the troops for its protection, General Roddey's, now on it, should remain there. They will be on the spot to aid General Johnston should he require their support on his left flank, as before.

I have the honor to remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 18, 1864.

General LEE,
Jackson, Miss.:

The twenty-five wagons you have asked for have been ordered to report to you. I shall order the reserve trains to the river at Jackson to be held there, and you will in any emergency please issue to it such orders as the necessity may require. We have all the accouterments, perhaps, you may want already on hand. Send your requisition.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See Pillow to Cooper, January 15, p. 562.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 11. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 18, 1864.

The issue of flour except in case of the movement of troops or in the absence of meal is discontinued. The limited stock on hand and the necessity of preserving some for army movements render the observance of this order imperative.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 12. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 18, 1864.

The following persons will be excluded from benefit and operation of General Orders, No. 227, headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated 22d December, 1863*:

First. All who have been absent without leave during the twelve months next preceding the date of this order.

Second. All who have been convicted by a general court-martial within the like period of time.

Third. All who have joined the command or have received furloughs within six months next preceding the date of application.

The certificate required of commanding officers will be made to conform to this order.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
No. 9. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 18, 1864.

In announcing that the Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiment has re-enlisted for the war, and thus inscribed its name on the same roll of honor with Strahl's brigade and the Thirteenth and One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiments, the major-general commanding desires to express his pride at commanding a corps in which such a movement has been initiated.

The spirit in which these brave men enlisted is an eloquent rebuke to the despondent; others will emulate it, our leaders will be strengthened in their arduous path, new hope diffused about our homes and firesides, and the enemy convinced not only that we are not subjugated but that we are unconquerable.

With men who thus prefer duty to ease and comfort nothing is impossible in war.

The numbers of the enemy will melt away before that sublime morality which is equal to any sacrifice. Let the troops continue in good cheer; the army has never been in higher condition. In discipline, in health, in fighting power, its situation is better to-day than ever before. Rations may be scanty, the supply of clothing inadequate, but the Confederate soldier wraps himself in his Spartan fortitude and defies all hardships. Let this spirit be cultivated, let officers and men set themselves with earnestness to the work of spreading around them cheerfulness, of urging back their absent comrades lured from the field of honor, of perfecting discipline and organization. This done the most brilliant spring campaign will crown our labors, relieving the country of invasion and making independence a fact accomplished.

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 855.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dalton, Ga., January 19, 1864.

Col. JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Wright's Brigade:

SIR: The patriotic spirit exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, Wright's brigade, in tendering its services "to the Government for the war" is fully appreciated by the general commanding the army. This step adds to the claim these brave troops already possess to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

By command of General Johnston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

If the cavalry sent from this army into East Tennessee with Lieutenant-General Longstreet is not transferred, I ask that it be returned immediately, that I may put it in condition for service. Letters from its officers represent it to require rest and instruction. I wish to make cavalry that can charge infantry.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dalton, Ga., January 19, 1864.

General VAUGHAN,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The gratifying intelligence that the whole of your brigade had offered to re-enlist for the war has this day been received by General Johnston. He has also been informed that to the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment belongs the credit of being the first to make this offer, in which it was soon followed by the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment.

The readiness of these brave soldiers and good citizens to undergo for their country's sake further toil, privation, and peril, will, it is believed, produce a most happy effect among our people. It will tend to relieve the desponding, to encourage the hopeful, and to recruit our armies by stimulating to activity those who have been hitherto content to remain in inglorious ease, as mere witnesses of this great struggle. A grateful country will acknowledge such lofty patriotism.

By command of General Johnston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

I have been informed by Major-General Wharton that he has applied to the President for transfer to the Trans-Mississippi Department. I cordially approve the application, and if granted ask that Brigadier-General Robertson be assigned here, if General Beauregard consents.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 19, 1864.

Governor CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

General Forrest's scouts inform him a Yankee force of 5,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry are at La Grange, Tenn., preparing to move on Grenada. This information is given for the benefit of your force under General Gholson.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 19, 1864.

General FORREST,
Como:

Dispatch mentioning evacuation of Corinth and movement of troops and guns down the road received. Down what road did they move? Have you ordered Thrall's battery at Columbus over to General Chalmers? If not, had you not better order it? Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 19, 1864.

General LEE,
Jackson, Miss.:

General Forrest reports that his scouts inform him 5,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry at La Grange preparing to move on Grenada. I suggest the expediency of your recalling General Adams and having your command in hand. Has Colonel Ross returned to his position from the swamp? If not, recall him also. I have ordered Waties' battery at Brandon to hold itself subject to your order. I will order Wilbourn's regiment to report to you.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 19, 1864.

Col. J. M. CORNS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

I am gratified to be able to announce to you quite a handsome affair with the enemy near Tazewell. Maj. George W. Day, commanding a detachment of 100 cavalry, attacked at daylight this morning a force of 150 of the enemy at Big Spring; killed and wounded 6, captured 3 lieutenants and 64 privates, 50 stand of arms, 70 horses, and 6 wagons and an ambulance. I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that if you keep on the watch and are active and enterprising, you may be able to pick up quite a number of the enemy above you. Our own fighting with the enemy has terminated. We skirmished lightly with him for two days, supporting our cavalry with about 2,000 infantry, and got a good position about dark on the 17th, after a brisk skirmish. During that night the enemy retreated precipitately and is now supposed to be in full flight for Knoxville. Our cavalry is in close pursuit of them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 19, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am just in receipt of your note of this morning. Colonel Carter is still under your orders, having been only temporarily placed under the command of General Wofford, as he was separated from you. The commanding general directs me to say that your considerations in reference to your picket lines must be left until you have ceased to pursue the enemy. He is evidently in full flight and must be vigorously and closely followed. The commanding general desires you to do so with your whole energy, and with all the force you can mount. You must follow him and harass him until you are stopped only by the strongest necessity. Cross the river after him if he should and give him no rest. If you find that you cannot do much on his rear, operate on his flank in the best manner you can. Use in your pursuit, if necessary, the last pound of forage that the country has rather than let the enemy escape unhurt.

The commanding general desires that you will keep him regularly and promptly advised. He may send down Jones' brigade to co-operate with you. He also desires that you will let him know how many saddles and bridles you have in camp out of use. With them he may mount some of the infantry on mules, and send them down in further co-operation with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, January 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. V. SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf, Mobile:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your letter of January, describing a plan for establishing a battery to the west of the main channel of entrance to Mobile Harbor, where the water is represented to be 3½ to 9 feet in depth, the plan being to use two square-built iron-clad floating batteries which have been turned over by the Navy Department for the purpose. Such a work is certainly desirable, but I much fear that the difficulties of construction in the manner described will be too great for success. Your two flats, on which the whole structure is to rest, will be unwieldy objects to manage in a seaway, and I fear it will be impossible to sink them as you design, float the two square-built batteries on them, and then maneuver them so as to bring them to the ground where they are to rest. Should all this be accomplished another difficulty presents itself, to wit, the sinking of the whole combined to the bottom, so as to give it stability and at the same time preserve the level and proper relations of the parts. Again, such a structure resting on a sand bottom will change the currents adjacent in such a manner as to cause a displacement of the sand on which it rests, making the whole unstable and unsafe. By your description the two floating batteries are to be raised entirely out of the water, thus exposing a large surface to any winds that may chance to prevail during the progress of the operation, adding much to the difficulty of maneuvering the flats and batteries connected before getting them to their place as first indicated.

Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties, which I fully appreciate, I will not interpose a positive objection to the trial, but I do desire that nothing shall be attempted on middle ground, a mile north of Fort Morgan, until the placing of the first battery has been fully tested.

In reference to the redoubts protecting the city on the land fronts, I must advise that you do not go into elaborate and expensive arrangements for flanking these works. Our enemy is not disposed to storm works of moderate profile, if we may judge from the past, and I therefore think it admissible to leave our batteries without perfect flanking fires. Time is important, and works of plain outline should first be built. In regard to the chemin-des-rondes, I will say such arrangements are advantageous to some extent, but these should be left until the redoubts themselves are advanced far enough for the reception of their guns. The wall you speak of as resting on the berme is one of earth. I suppose none of masonry should be built.

The claim of Captain Fremaux for advancement shall be considered in connection with those of others so soon as I am able to return to the bureau at Richmond.

If it is proper, I should say that a number of the captains of the corps have performed services entitling them to superior consideration, and they will come in competition with Captain Fremaux for advancement, as the number of majors as authorized by law is limited.

In regard to the exorbitant price for lumber, $75 per thousand, I would say that I hope the commanding general will take the matter under his control as far as practicable, even to the extent of impressing the services of the mills and other products, if necessary. The time has come when all the property of the country must be available for its safety.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General and Chief of Bureau.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 19, 1864.

I. No persons whatever, other than regular sutlers, will be permitted to follow this army or establish themselves within its lines. This rule will be enforced in towns and cities now or which may hereafter be within the lines of this army, except in cases of resident traders.

II. Any person found shipping, selling, or attempting to sell goods in violation of this order will be immediately arrested, his goods confiscated, and the facts reported to these headquarters.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Richmond, Va., January 19, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The occasion for my asking to have 200 wagons and teams ordered from Brandon, Miss., to the Army of Tennessee was the following paragraph in a letter from Maj. N. W. Smith, assistant inspector for second district:

> I would again call your attention to the transportation for this district. McMicken telegraphs me that it is absolutely requisite that he have 300 wagons and teams at the earliest practicable moment and 125 horses. The latter can and will be supplied him at an early date; the former cannot be supplied from this district without materially interfering with the raising of breadstuffs and forage.

I have required Major Smith to explain the grounds upon which he arrived at the conclusion that his district required assistance in supplying the Army of Tennessee with transportation. The accompanying telegrams are furnished by him in explanation, with the following remarks extracted from a letter written by him on the 14th instant:

> McMicken had telegraphed me soon after I commenced to send him 400 wagons. But a very small number of these were sent before the battle of Missionary Ridge. He then sent me the telegram of 15th December (inclosed). I then sent Captain Hopkins up to get a statement of the losses. It could not be furnished at the time, but was promised as soon as the army got together. It has not been received yet. Captain Hopkins confirmed the dispatch, and said that Colonel McMicken wanted 300 wagons and teams as soon as possible. In reading the dispatch and writing same to you, I find that I misunderstood it. Instead of the whole 300 at the earliest possible moment, 100 of them were wanted at the earliest possible moment; but the dispatch shows what he wanted and what he has not yet got, and what he will want as soon as the army, or a portion of it, leaves the railroad.

Colonel McMicken's dispatch of the 19th October shows what he thought he needed in consequence of the increase of the army, and before the battle of Missionary Ridge; his dispatch of the 15th December states what he wanted after the battle.

I would respectfully ask that these dispatches be returned to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

A. H. COLE,
Lieut. Col. and Insp. Gen. Field Transportation.

DALTON, GA.,
January 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General BATE,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: It has been officially communicated to General Johnston that your brigade yesterday offered its services to the Government during the continuance of the war.

He is greatly encouraged by this manifestation of devotion by these soldiers. He regards it as a harbinger of future success. He hopes that the time may soon arrive when their honored State, rescued from the grasp of the invader, will receive them with the welcome, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

By command of General Johnston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Forrest dispatches from Como to-day as follows:

> My scouts report 5,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry at La Grange, preparing to move on Grenada.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *January* 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy is still on the retreat; our cavalry is in pursuit.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA.,
January 20, 1864.

General J. LONGSTREET,
Russellville, Tenn.:

Send Corse's brigade immediately to Petersburg, where it is required for an emergency, replacing it if necessary for your safety or communication by some other forces of your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 20, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have had nothing from you since your note of 8 o'clock last night. The commanding general directs me to say that he does not wish you to stop to destroy bridges or anything else until you overtake the enemy, when your whole energy may be directed at his destruction. Pursue him closely and rapidly. Your labor now will be rewarded hereafter by rest. The commanding general expects to hear that you are in Knoxville soon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 20, 1864—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am in receipt of Lieutenant Yoe's note to General Johnston, in which it is reported that you have sent scouts to ascertain where the enemy is. The commanding general directs me to say that scouting is not what he wants you to do. He wishes you to put your whole force in the saddle, and keep after the enemy until you find him; and when you do find him press him as hard as you can. Cross the river after him and keep up with him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th instant. I have been delayed replying to it sooner by the activity of our movements in the front with the cavalry.

Your remarks as to the uneasiness felt by your troops in reference to the matter of their formal exchange have been presented to the commanding general, and he has telegraphed to Richmond for definite information on the subject. There can hardly be a doubt, however, that your brigade has been fully exchanged. I am directed to say that your brigade cannot now be allowed to move farther back to the rear as you suggest. The enemy is reported to be in full retreat toward Knoxville, our cavalry pursuing. We skirmished with him for a part of two days, and by bringing up part of a division of infantry, drove the enemy off on the 17th from a very desirable position. During that night he retired precipitately. Our loss has been inconsiderable. I regret to say that the report of the capture of General Vance appears to be confirmed; 50 of his men were taken with him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 20, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c., Rogersville:

I inclose herewith copy of an order* to Colonel Corns to report for service with you. Brigadier-General Corse has also been ordered to send a battery of artillery to you from his camp near Bull's Gap. With this force, viz, Jones' cavalry brigade, the mounted men of your own brigade, and the battery, the commanding general desires you to move as soon as possible in the direction of Tazewell and operate on the flank of the enemy, who is now supposed to be moving toward Kentucky. He is retreating rapidly and you must move rapidly. His cavalry is said to be going toward Kentucky, and his infantry, or part of it, toward Knoxville. It is probable, however, that the whole of his force will leave the latter point. Vigor in your movements and watchfulness will give you success in your expedition. Major Day's cavalry is ordered to Bean's Station. Please send him at once the inclosed order.* Send also as soon as you can the accompanying dispatch* for Colonel Corns, at Little War Gap. You had better indicate to him at the same time when and where you wish his brigade to join you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 20, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Military possession must be taken of the East Tennessee road, and Mr. Owen, of the Virginia and Tennessee road, appointed military superintendent. Have inventory taken of all property, locomotives, cars, and machinery by board of officers. Send all damaged locomotives or cars for repairs to the workshops of the Virginia and Tennessee road. I will write.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 20, 1864.

Maj. James B. Eustis, Provisional Army, Confederate States, is announced as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the general commanding.

By command of General Johnston:
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., January* 20, 1864.

In the regiments re-enlisted for the war, furloughs will be granted at the rate of 1 to every 10 men present for duty. These furloughs will be granted until the season of active operations begin. The certificates of commanders will conform accordingly.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Gulf,[*] *Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, January* 20, 1864; *headquarters at Mobile, Ala.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	11	....	....	11	11	......
Mobile, Ala	120	1,428	1,532	1,851	2,906	4
Mobile Bay, Ala	95	1,675	1,878	2,106	2,872	......
Pollard, Ala	51	857	921	1,079	1,455	8
Western Division [a]	90	1,673	1,873	2,204	3,189	......
Engineer troops	3	64	64	78	97	......
Cavalry brigade	61	783	904	1,086	1,982	......
Total	431	6,480	7,172	8,415	12,512	12

[a] Headquarters Mobile. The Fifty-ninth Alabama transferred to Montgomery, and company of Sappers and Miners not accounted for.

Troops in the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, January 20, 1864.[†]

Cantey's Brigade.

17th Alabama, Col. Virgil S. Murphey.
29th Alabama, Col. John F. Conoley.
1st Mobile Battalion, Col. A. W. Lampkin.
Sappers and Miners (one company).
City redoubts, Col. J. R. C. Lewis.
Artillery Battalion, Maj. Daniel Trueheart.
Missouri Battery, Capt. William E. Dawson.

Cockrell's Brigade.[‡]

1st and 4th Missouri, Col. A. C. Riley.
2d and 6th Missouri, Col. P. C. Flournoy.
3d and 5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.
1st and 3d Missouri Cavalry,[§] Col. Elijah Gates.

Clanton's Brigade.

7th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson.
57th Alabama.
Alabama Battery, Capt. N. H. Clanton.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.

Higgins' Brigade.

1st Alabama Artillery Battalion, Maj. James T. Gee.
21st Alabama, Col. C. D. Anderson.
1st Confederate, Col. George A. Smith.
12th Louisiana.
22d Louisiana.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Edward Durrive, jr.

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[*] So styled; but see Clay to Maury, March 5, Part III, p. 586.

[†] A special report of light batteries in this department, made January 10 by Lieut. Col. M. T. Polk, chief of artillery, reports Selden's and Ward's batteries in addition to those named above and does not account for Dawson's battery.

[‡] From Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

[§] Dismounted.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. WALTER H. JENIFER.

6th Alabama (detachment).
15th Confederate, Col. Henry Maury.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

Abstract from return of the troops in Mississippi, Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding, January 20, 1864; headquarters at Meridian, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	7	42	42	60	95
Loring's division	505	6,166	6,193	7,768	12,207
French's division	205	2,120	2,091	2,906	4,793
Forney's division	181	1,701	1,689	2,212	8,230
Cavalry Corps	652	7,685	7,611	9,981	16,650
Miscellaneous:					
Ruggles' command	14	159	156	203	238
Cahaba, Ala				338	419
Demopolis, Ala	17	155	153	223	325
Selma, Ala	17	120	128	153	177
1st Alabama Infantry	17	480	471	593	745
Artillery of Cockrell's brigade	4	92	87	108	144
Waties' (South Carolina) battery	5	83	80	94	109
Total	1,624	18,813	18,611	24,639	44,132

*Composition of the army commanded by Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, January 20, 1864.**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Orleans Light Horse (Louisiana company), Capt. Leeds Greenleaf

LORING'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Adams' Brigade.

1st Confederate Battalion, Lieut. Col. George H. Forney.
6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. M. Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Maj. G. W. B. Garrett.
26th Mississippi, Col. Arthur E. Reynolds.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. James T. Smith.

Buford's Brigade.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Edward Goodwin.
54th Alabama, Col. Alpheus Baker.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
3d Kentucky, Col. A. P. Thompson.
7th Kentucky, Col. Edward Crossland.
8th Kentucky, Col. Hylan B. Lyon.
12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
3d Missouri Cavalry,‡ Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.

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*Note on original return, probably indorsed in Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond, states that it is the first return of this command received from Lieutenant-General Polk. On December 16, 1863, General Johnston was directed by President Davis to turn over the immediate command of the "Army of the Mississippi" to General Polk, &c. In assuming the command thus indicated, Lieutenant-General Polk (December 23, 1863) designated it as the "Department of the Southwest," but that designation was on January 28, 1864, changed by the C. S. War Department to the "Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana."

†Actual brigade commanders not indicated on original return. The assignment of batteries is given as specially reported January 15. It is not indicated on original.

‡Dismounted.

Featherston's Brigade.

1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.
3d Mississippi, Maj. S. M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid.
31st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. David W. Hurst.
Charpentier's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

9th Texas, Lieut. Col. Miles A. Dillard.
10th Texas Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry,* Col. J. L. Camp.
32d Texas Cavalry,* Col. Julius A. Andrews.
Sharpshooters (Alabama), Maj. T. O. Stone.
Sharpshooters (Mississippi), Capt. M. Pound.
Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.

McNair's Brigade.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Col. Robert W. Harper.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Col. James A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
25th and 35th Arkansas, Col. Charles James Turnbull.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. James F. Culpeper.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

Mackall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MACKALL.

3d Louisiana.
21st Louisiana.
7th Mississippi Battalion.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
43d Mississippi.
2d Texas.
Battery.

Ross' Brigade.

Lieut. Col. W. E. ROSS.

39th Mississippi.
Miles' Louisiana Legion.
Battery.

Beltzhoover's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery.
8th Louisiana Battalion Heavy Artillery.
22d Louisiana.
14th Mississippi Artillery Battalion.
Smyth's Cavalry Battalion, Capt. J. S. Smyth.
Trans-Mississippi Battalion.
Vaiden (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Samuel C. Bains.

Unattached.

1st Mississippi Artillery, Col. William T. Withers.

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* Dismounted.
† Paroled and exchanged prisoners at Enterprise, Miss.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Escort Company (Georgia), Capt. T. M. Nelson.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
28th Mississippi, Col. Peter B. Starke.
Ballentine's Mississippi Regiment, Col. John G. Ballentine.
Escort Company (Louisiana), Capt. Junius Y. Webb.
Columbus (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. Edward Croft.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

11th Arkansas Mounted Infantry, Col. John Griffith.
14th Confederate, Capt. Josephus R. Quin.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. E. A. Scott.
4th [2d] Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris.
4th Mississippi Battalion, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale.
Adams' Mississippi Regiment, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Calvit Roberts.

Second Brigade.

Col. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

1st Texas Legion, Col. E. R. Hawkins.
3d Texas, Col. Hinchie P. Mabry.
6th Texas, Col. Jack Wharton.
9th Texas, Col. Dud. W. Jones.
Escort Company (Texas), Lieut. Rush L. Elkin.
Clark (Missouri) Artillery, Capt. Houston King.

Ferguson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama, Col. R. G. Earle.
56th Alabama, Col. W. Boyles.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Col. W. M. Inge.
2d Tennessee (Barteau's), Lieut. Col. George H. Morton.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. James A. Owens.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

First Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

2d Arkansas, Col. W. F. Slemons.
3d Mississippi (State), Col. John McGuirk.
5th Mississippi, Col. James Z. George.
7th Tennessee, Col. W. L. Duckworth.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. J. M. McLendon.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT McCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Lieut. Col. L. B. Hovis.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
19th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. William L. Duff.
2d Missouri, Col. Robert McCulloch.
Buckner (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. C. Holt.

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*By circular of January 11, 1864, Lieutenant-General Polk divided the territory under his command into two cavalry departments—the northern under Forrest, and the southern under Lee. The composition of Forrest's command is not reported on the original return.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ruggles' Command.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

Jackson (Arkansas) Light Artillery, Capt. James C. Thrall.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.

Military Posts.

Cahaba.*
Demopolis.†
Selma.‡

Unattached.

1st Alabama.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Capt. John Waties.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, January 20, 1864; headquarters at Dalton, Ga.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters, staff and escort	20	145	145	187	236	.....
Hardee's army corps:						
Staff and escort	21	170	170	227	410	....
Cheatham's division	391	4,272	4,152	5,513	10,191	....
Stevenson's division	436	5,860	5,735	7,239	11,082	....
Cleburne's division	448	5,445	5,308	7,117	10,399	.....
Walker's division *a*	267	3,874	3,790	5,250	8,688	.....
Artillery	44	953	932	1,155	1,757	45
Total Hardee's corps	1,607	20,574	20,087	26,501	42,527	45
Hindman's army corps:						
Staff and escort	21	124	123	191	288	....
Hindman's division	470	5,643	5,481	7,223	11,520	.....
Breckinridge's division *b*	345	3,308	3,192	4,381	7,327	....
Stewart's division	448	4,690	4,557	6,072	11,543	.....
Artillery	35	853	823	1,034	1,285	36
Total Hindman's corps	1,319	14,618	14,176	18,901	31,963	36
Cavalry:						
Wheeler's corps	485	5,094	5,011	7,027	11,999	10
1st Louisiana Cavalry	14	128	128	184	365	....
Total cavalry *c*	499	5,222	5,139	7,211	12,364	10
Artillery Reserve	31	639	611	773	958	26
Miscellaneous:						
Engineer troops	18	430	427	512	615	....
1st Louisiana Infantry	5	63	57	83	204	....
Total miscellaneous	23	493	484	593	819	....
Grand total *d*	3,499	41,691	40,642	54,166	88,867	117

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a Baldwin's brigade ordered to Department of the Gulf; its effective total, 1,659, and aggregate present and absent, 2,918.

b Quarles' brigade ordered to Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana; its effective total, 1,469, and aggregate present and absent, 2,927.

c Rucker's Legion and Hamilton's battalion with General Longstreet and dropped from this return.

d The aggregate present and absent includes 272 officers and 4,609 men reported as prisoners of war.

* The 49th Alabama and three companies of partisans and exchanged prisoners.

† Garrison not indicated.

‡ Garrison composed of "boys and exempts."

Organization of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, January 20, 1864.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Maj. Gen. **BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.**

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Confederate (Georgia), Maj. James C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John F. Iverson.
47th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. C. Edwards.
65th Georgia, Capt. William G. Foster.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. John B. Herring.
8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th Mississippi, 27th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones.
29th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James M. Johnson.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. O. Stone.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. David C. Crook.
51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.

Artillery.

Maj. LLEWELLYN HOXTON.

Alabama Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.
Florida Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Col. Edmund C. Cook.
45th Regiment and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, 60th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
54th Virginia, Capt. William G. Anderson.
63d Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

Cumming's Brigade.

34th Georgia, Capt. W. A. Walker.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.

Pettus' Brigade.

23d Alabama, Capt. A. C. Roberds.
30th Alabama, Maj. John C. Francis.
31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington.
46th Alabama, Capt. James R. Cross.

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* Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

Artillery.

Maj. JOSEPH PALMER.

Corput's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.
Stephens (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. John B. Rowan.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. L. G. Marshall.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.*

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Maj. Stinson Little.
3d and 5th Confederate, Maj. Richard J. Person.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th and 48th Tennessee, Maj. George S. Deakins.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Capt. Barton Dickson.
33d Alabama, Maj. James H. Dunklin.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. R. H. Abercrombie.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Col. W. H. H. Tison.
15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. T. M. Steger.

Smith's Brigade.

6th and 10th Texas Infantry, and 15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Capt. J. R. Kennard.
7th Texas Infantry, Capt. J. H. Collett.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.

Govan's Brigade.

2d, 15th, and 24th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. E. Warfield.
5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Maj. William F. Douglass.
8th and 19th Arkansas, Col. George F. Baucum.

Artillery.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.

Semple's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Arkansas Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Charles Swett.

WALKER'S DIVISION.†

Gist's Brigade.

8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Z. L. Watters.
46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Ellison Capers.

Wilson's Brigade.

1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
25th Georgia, Maj. William J. Winn.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. W. Nisbet.
29th and 30th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton.
66th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. S. Hamilton.

Maney's Brigade.

4th Tennessee (Prov. Army), Capt. Joseph Bostick.
1st and 27th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John L. House.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter.
24th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Frank Maney.
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.
50th Tennessee, Capt. Elbert G. Sexton.

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* Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

† Baldwin's brigade (4th, 35th, 40th, and 46th Mississippi Regiments) ordered to the Department of the Gulf. But one brigadier-general reported present for duty.

Artillery.

Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.

HINDMAN'S CORPS.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. ZACH. C. DEAS.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th and 9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. B. F. Johns.
10th and 44th Mississippi, Col. James Barr, jr.
41st Mississippi, Capt. R. E. V. Yates.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Thomas W. Richards.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Sawyer.
28th Alabama, Capt. Hugh G. Lollar.
34th Alabama, Capt. J. C. Carter.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Col. James F. Pressley.
Provost Guards, Company F, 24th Alabama, Lieut. Edward Malone.

Deas' Brigade.

19th Alabama, Maj. Solomon Palmer.
22d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Hart.
25th Alabama, Capt. N. B. Rouse.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Lieut. Col. N. N. Clement.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
154th and 13th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.

Artillery.

Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Alabama Battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.

STEWART'S DIVISION.†

Stovall's Brigade.

40th Georgia, Capt. Alexander Murchison.
41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Maj. William C. Lester.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw.
32d and 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
36th Alabama, Capt. Andrew J. Derby.
38th Alabama, Col. A. R. Lankford.

Adams' Brigade.

4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. S. L. Bishop.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Maj. F. L. Campbell.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. R. W. Turner.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Luke W. Finlay.
5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Maj. Robert N. Payne.

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* Deas the only general officer reported present for duty.

† Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

Artillery.

Maj. J. WESLEY ELDRIDGE.

Oliver's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. William J. McKenzie.
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.[*]

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Bate's Brigade.

4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Benjamin M. Turner.
37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Perry Adcock.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Maj. J. M. Wall.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Capt. Joseph Desha.
6th Kentucky, Capt. Charles B. McClaskey.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.

Finley's Brigade.

1st[†] and 3d Florida, Maj. Glover A. Ball.
1st and 4th Florida, Maj. Jacob A. Lash.
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Kenan.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram.

Artillery.

Capt. ROBERT COBB.

Cobb's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

Davidson's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Maj. Joseph J. Dobbins.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Capt. A. L. Mims.

Roddey's Brigade (detached).

4th Alabama, Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Moreland's (Alabama) battalion, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.
Georgia Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Humes' Brigade.

1st Confederate.
3d Confederate.
8th Confederate.
10th Confederate.

Grigsby's Brigade.

1st Kentucky.
2d Kentucky.
9th Kentucky.
1st Kentucky Battalion.
2d Kentucky Battalion.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron.

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[*] Quarles' brigade (4th and 30th Louisiana and 42d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53d, and 55th Tennessee) ordered to Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Bate the only general officer reported present for duty.

[†] Cavalry (dismounted).

Artillery.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. DANVILLE LEADBETTER.

3d Regiment, Company A, Capt. R. C. McCalla (detached pioneers).
3d Regiment, Company B, Capt. H. N. Pharr, Cheatham's division.
3d Regiment, Company C, Capt. A. W. Gloster, Stewart's division.
3d Regiment, Company D, Capt. Edmund Winston (detached pioneers).
3d Regiment, Company F, Capt. W. A. Ramsey, Cleburne's division.
3d Regiment, Company G, Lieut. Robert L. Cobb, Hindman's division.
Company Sappers and Miners, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

First Battalion.

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. A. C. Hargrove.
Georgia Battery, Capt. R. W. Anderson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. M. W. Havis.
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. William Brown.

Second Battalion.

Maj. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Reuben F. Kolb.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Putnam Darden.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Escorts.

Army headquarters, Louisiana Company, Capt. Guy Dreux.
Breckinridge's division, Mississippi Company, Capt. H. L. Foules.
Cheatham's division, Georgia Company, Capt. T. M. Merritt.
Hindman's division, Alabama Company, Capt. T. M. Lenoir.
Stewart's division, Company A, 10th Confederate Cavalry, Capt. John M. McKleroy.

Unassigned.

1st Louisiana Regulars.
1st Louisiana Cavalry.

RICHMOND, *January* 21, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: Several dispatches from yourself in reference to the condition of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, suggesting the transfer of sundry trains to Atlanta and a change of management at Atlanta, have been received and acknowledged by telegraph. Full explanations I have reserved for this letter.

It is certainly true that the condition of the Western and Atlantic Railroad is not such as could be desired, but its supply of rolling-stock is the same as that which sufficed General Bragg's army at a distance 30 miles beyond the position you now occupy, and is far in excess of that on the Virginia Central, which is supplying the Army of Northern Virginia. The fact is not to be disguised that most of our railways are in a critical condition, and the needs of transportation must continue to cause greater anxiety in the further progress of the war; but it is a fact established by actual inspection, and otherwise notorious, that the railways meeting in Atlanta are in the best average condition and best supplied with rolling-stock of any roads meeting at any one point in the Confederacy, while your army is nearer its sources of supply than any other large army in the country. In regard to the six trains running from Augusta toward points in North Carolina, I beg leave to state that Major Peters is mistaken as to the freights they transport; they are not all, nor the most of them, devoted to cotton. The forces in Virginia and North Carolina depend for most of their supplies upon Georgia and a small portion of South Carolina, thus requiring armies to be supplied from a distance of 500 to 800 miles. This causes excessive pressure on the railways between Georgia and Richmond, increased in South Carolina by the demands of the city of Charleston, and a long coast constantly threatened; and I will add that so far as these trains are devoted to the transportation of Government cotton, they are performing a most important service, for I see no hope of keeping our armies in the field without the shoes, blankets, and woolens which we receive from abroad in return for the cotton exported. I submit these facts in reference to the present demands and means of transportation in the hope that our views will not differ when they are based upon the same information. I have applied to the Governor of Georgia to apply the remedy on the road controlled by that State, and will endeavor to make some addition to its rolling-stock from the small number of cars and locomotives which we have saved from the enemy in the falling back of our armies. Railroad transportation is scarce everywhere, but I am satisfied your army is at this time better served than any other in the Confederacy. I regret that you did not adopt my suggestion, made by telegraph, to inquire into the manner in which Major Hottle conducts railroad transportation at Atlanta (through your chief quartermaster or otherwise) before you insist on a change there. Major Peters was ordered to Mississippi to act, with the advice and assistance of Samuel Tate, esq., in the construction of railways in that section some time before you took command at Dalton He was only permitted to remain in Atlanta until Major Hottle should be fully instructed, and to prevent temporary confusion, but he has remained there up to this time, and therefore no injury can be attributed to the change you refer to. I am satisfied that Major Hottle's past experience in railway matters and his great physical energies will be found equal to any emergency. Major Peters (a most worthy officer) is advanced in years and was so pressed that he tendered me his resignation, which I declined to approve.

Permit me to add in conclusion, general, that I will be most happy to render all the assistance in my power, and after you are fully possessed of all the facts to act upon your wishes, as far as I am able to do so.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

DALTON, GA., *January* 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN:

GENERAL: The intelligence that the Third Tennessee Regiment tendered, on the 15th instant, by a vote almost unanimous, their services for the war, and that on the 16th the Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment, by an unanimous vote, re-enlisted for the war, has been communicated to General Johnston.

Men evincing so much zeal and resolution are an honor to the army and the country.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, January 21, 1864.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding:

Maj. J. B. Moore, as assistant to Lieutenant-Colonel McMicken, chief quartermaster; Maj. W. C. Preston, Provisional Army, C. S., inspector of artillery.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall is relieved from the command of his brigade at Enterprise, Miss., and will report to General Joseph E. Johnston at Dalton, Ga., for assignment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 21, 1864.

Colonel HARVIE:

The pressure on my time has been so heavy since you left I have not had time earlier to comply with your request to write you concerning the matter of which you spoke on the eve of your departure. I need not say I regard it of the highest consequence to the future success of our cause that there should be a good understanding and a cordial feeling of confidence between the President and his generals commanding our armies. I believe it is generally known that owing to some cause such an understanding has not existed between the President and General Johnston. Whether the fault has been that of the President or the general I know not, nor is it material to inquire. It seems to me that at a time like this, when a cordial support should be given the generals by the President, it is desirable that both parties should rise to a point that is high above all that is merely personal, and bury the past in a united and cordial devotion to the future. I think, too, that after the very general expression of desire on the part of the army and people that the general should be placed in command, and the satisfaction expressed at its consummation, he might well afford to take such a step as would bring about the state of feeling of which I spoke. It seems to me that the general might, without at all lowering the tone of a manly independence, address a letter to some friend, also a friend of the President (and I dare say there are many such, in whose discretion and judgment he could confide), alluding to the fact that in the past, owing to whatever cause, it was known that a cordial feeling did not exist between the President and himself, and, without entering into details, say that for himself it was a subject of regret, and add that so far as he may have been at fault, if at all, in view of the public interests, he did regret it, and was prepared to waive all that was past in the desire to consult the public good. I have no doubt that such an overture would be received by the President in the best spirit, and that it would have the effect to insure such an understanding as would be satisfactory to their friends and eminently conducive to the success of our military operations. These are the views to which I alluded on the eve of your leaving me, and which I thought the friends of the general might with propriety submit for his consideration. The movement may involve perhaps some sacrifices of feeling, but for such a cause and such support as a good understanding between the parties named, I cannot but think the sacrifices might well be tendered as an instance of becoming magnanimity.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Can't you stop the communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville? I have just driven the enemy back into Knoxville, and he must leave this part of the State if you can stop his supplies.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 21, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your letter of yesterday from New Market is received. The commanding general is greatly surprised at learning that your advance yesterday evening was so much as 4½ miles from Strawberry Plains, on this side, and he desires that you will explain how it is that you have been three days moving to that point.

He wishes at the same time that you will state the distance you have moved on each day since the retirement of the enemy began, It is not probable that you will require all of your artillery in the pursuit.

If you should have trouble in keeping it up with you, you may leave part of it and double-team the balance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c., Rogersville:

The commanding general directs that the movement in the direction of Tazewell, which you were directed to make by my letter of last night, be for the present suspended. Let Colonel Corns resume with his brigade his position near Little War Gap. The battery that has been sent you by General Corse you may retain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE,
Commanding Brigade:

A telegram from the Adjutant and Inspector General directs that your brigade be sent at once to Petersburg for an emergency. The commanding general therefore desires that you will move as early as you possibly can in the morning, and meet the cars for your transportation at Bristol or at Carter's Station, as may be most convenient. Please notify me, however, of the point for which your march will be directed. The remainder of the division will be left where it is, under the senior officer. Please advise me if General Jackson has gone after the bushwhackers as proposed. Your transportation is not to be taken with you. Please cause it to be turned in to Major Taylor, chief quartermaster. You had better send your ordnance stores here to be turned in.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade:

I inclose a letter for Maj. G. W. Day, from which you will observe that the commanding general has intrusted to that officer an expedition to the vicinity of Tazewell for the capture of the enemy's force reported to be there. To carry out this design I am instructed to direct that you place as soon as possible under the command of Major Day all the well-mounted men of your brigade and a number of officers and men (well mounted) of Jones' brigade, sufficient to give Major Day a force of 500 efficient officers and men, When the expedition is undertaken you will order Colonel Corns, commanding Jones' brigade, to make, with the remainder of his brigade, a demonstration on Cumberland Gap, by way of a diversion in favor of Major Day.

Please execute these directions with the least practicable delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE W. DAY,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday, in which you offer to capture the enemy's artillery and force at Tazewell. The commanding general has concluded to give you the opportunity you seek, and for the object in view the following arrangements and instructions are given: The cavalry of Rucker's Legion will, as ordered last night, move to Bean's Station. You will, however, leave that force in charge of the next officer, with the instructions you have received, and report to General Vaughn for the men with which you are to make the movement against Tazewell. General Vaughn is ordered to place under your command all the well-mounted men of his brigade and enough of the men of Jones' brigade to swell your command to a force of 500 officers and men. With this force the commanding general desires you to make the movement you propose. Colonel Corns, with the remainder of Jones' brigade, will at the same time make a demonstration on Cumberland Gap. The success of your expedition depends upon your silence, secrecy, watchfulness, and rapidity.

With my best wishes for it, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am in receipt of your note of 1 o'clock to-day, in which you report that the enemy is abandoning some of his property.

The commanding general directs me to say that he is evidently not recovered from the rout, and if you press him vigorously it will become a panic.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To insure rapid communication with you as you move farther from us, please establish a fast line of couriers from wherever you may be to General Johnson's headquarters.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The commanding general desires you to prepare your division to be moved to the front on the 23d instant. Major Taylor, chief quartermaster, will issue to you to-morrow 1,000 pairs of shoes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, EAST TENN.,
January 21, 1864.

IRA FOSTER,
Quartermaster-General, Atlanta:

There are five Georgia brigades in this army—Wofford's, G. T. Anderson's, Bryan's, Benning's, and Crews' cavalry brigade. They are all alike in excessive need of shoes, clothing of all kinds, and blankets. All that you can send will be thankfully received.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *January* 21, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Corse's brigade has been ordered; it will have to march as far as Bristol before it can take the cars, some 60 miles.

LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

DEAR GENERAL: I showed this telegram to General G. W. C. Lee, who said he would mention it to the President.

Respectfully,

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *January* 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

The cavalry from the army of General Johnston is in better order than I have ever seen horses at this season; they don't require rest, but, like other soldiers, want furloughs. The cavalry is doing good service, and has learned more of its duties since I came here than in all its previous service. There are many men belonging to these regiments at Dalton, or near there, ordered to remain by General Wheeler. I think that the cavalry now here should be transferred to this army, and that the absentees at Dalton should be returned to their regiments. This cavalry is now in pursuit of the enemy, who seems to be making his way into Knoxville. For want of shoes and clothing our infantry cannot go on. So far the enemy seems to have been recruited. If pursuit could have been made with proper vigor [*sic*].

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RUSSELLVILLE, EAST TENN.,
January 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Please send me a pontoon bridge by rail; I need it quick, to move forward, and hope to be able to return it in twenty days. The enemy has escaped to his fortifications in Knoxville. We only got thirty-one of his wagons and three caissons.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, January 22, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am just in receipt of your note of 3 a. m. to-day. I send you herewith duplicates of the orders* issued last night for Major Day's movement to Tazewell and the demonstration of Jones' brigade, or so much of it as may be left after furnishing Major Day with the required number of officers and men from it. The commanding general desires you to proceed rapidly with this movement, as ordered, keeping Corns while making the demonstration on the north side of Clinch Mountain. Let Day go on at once, or as soon as he can get his men. Have scouts well out toward Blain's Cross-Roads, and also down the mountain toward Knoxville and Maynardville. The cavalry of Rucker's Legion will remain at Bean's Station, in charge of the officer next in rank to Major Day. Please notify me who he may be.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 22, 1864—7.30 p. m.

General W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 7 o'clock this morning. In reply, the commanding general directs me to say that he did not think you would wait to be ordered to pursue with your cavalry an enemy who was retreating, almost routed, from your front. Apart from this impression, however, you are greatly in error in the assertion that orders were not sent you. At Dandridge, on the morning of the 18th, the commanding general gave you orders in person to push your force after the retreating enemy. Not content with this, he sent, after parting with you, on the same day, Major Fairfax, of his staff, back to you with orders for you to pursue with all the vigor you could command.

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*See pp. 595 and 596.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 22, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c.:

I am in receipt of your note of 11 o'clock to-day from Bean's Station. The information you therein convey as to the enemy's force at Tazewell is widely different from that given by Major Day. I think it probable that his is the more correct. In view of the fine weather we are now enjoying, the commanding general thinks it probable that by a well-directed effort you will be able to obtain possession of Cumberland Gap. He wishes you to get a sufficient number of men on the top of the mountain, while a part of Jones' brigade makes its movement, as already directed, in front. Such an arrangement may place the gap in your possession, and you will please endeavor to carry it out if practicable. This design is not, however, to interfere with the movement projected by Major Day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

SIR: I think with General Pillow that it is of great importance that we should have a stronger cavalry force in the valley of the Tennessee west of Decatur, and I regard him as well qualified for such a command by his knowledge of the country, activity, courage, and capacity. I had rather see him in command of a division of infantry, however, a position for which he was recommended by General Bragg and myself.

I agree with Lieutenant-General Polk that two brigades are necessary for the object proposed, and that the service is more naturally connected with his command. For that reason, and because it contains three times as much cavalry as mine, his command should furnish both brigades, at least until mine, now with Lieutenant-General Longstreet, returns.

My object now is to assist in compelling the enemy to abandon Knoxville by interrupting his communications with Chattanooga, and for that object I wish to use a part of General Roddey's brigade.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

DALTON, GA., *January* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCMICKEN,
Department Chief Quartermaster:

General Johnston learns that of a consignment of 1,500 shoes lately received you have retained 300 for extra-duty men. The latter must wait until the wants of the men in the field are fully met. He directs that you issue the shoes in question to the troops, equalizing the number among the different divisions as nearly as possible, and that you dispose of your future consignments of shoes by issues to the troops in the field until their necessities in this respect are supplied.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., January 22, 1864.

Col. G. G. GARNER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: The undersigned has the honor to report as follows relative to the obstructions proposed to be placed near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.

Mere obstructions, however formidable in themselves, can never achieve the object desired unless protected by batteries. Batteries at the point designated could only be built at the expense of an amount of labor which is urgently needed at more important points.

The point designated is by no means a desirable or favorable one for the erection of batteries such as our limited means would allow us to build. The batteries at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs, on the other hand, are already completed; they were remodeled last year under the superintendence of the undersigned and their plan and construction were highly approved by the chief engineer of this department and Major-General Gilmer.

Tombigbee River, near Oven Bluff, can be easily obstructed by a system of sawyers and rafts. If Colonel Weldon is not able to do so, the engineer department, with which the selection of suitable places for the erection of defenses should remain, would see that the obstructions are placed at the earliest moment practicable.

For the present all dispensable hands should be sent to work on the Mobile defenses; all other considerations should remain secondary ones.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
January 23, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

I think it unadvisable at this time to attempt to place obstructions or defenses below junction of Alabama and Tombigbee. Should it become necessary to do so, the engineer department of the army will be appropriately charged with the work.

The forts at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs have been long decided to be the true line of defense above Mobile. I hope if a civilian be charged with the construction of any works of a military character within the limits of this department he will be placed under the immediate control of the chief engineer of the department.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
January 22, 1864.

General MAURY,
Mobile:

The brigades of Generals Baldwin and Quarles will report for duty to you for the present. You will dispose of them as you think best.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
January 22, 1864.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have just returned. I sent Colonel Chalmers to Memphis to notify the enemy I was in Hernando. He was stopped at Nonconnah, and came back under the belief that the movement from Memphis had already commenced down the railroad. I left him to complete the exchange and came back.

I respectfully suggest that this command should be withdrawn to the south side of Tallahatchie. If we wait until we are compelled by superior numbers to fall back it will injure the morale of our troops, and probably cause desertions. I do not think the enemy will come this way or attempt to cross at Panola. I think they will attempt to cross east of Panola, or probably east of Abbeville, with their cavalry. They are said to have one month's rations in wagons.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON, *January 22, 1864.*

General FRENCH:

The general desires me to say that he is disappointed in not finding the 100 men ordered to report to Major Meriwether at this place. Send them as soon as you can, with their intrenching tools.

By order of Lieutenant-General Polk:

W. D. GALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

COMO, MISS., *January 22, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

I find General Forrest greatly embarrassed in his operations here by parties professing to have authority from Governor Clark to raise troops of all ages for State service; also by parties having authority from War Department to raise commands, who raise little squads, report to no general, do no good, yet keep the men they claim out of the regular service.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT., *Como, January* 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. You will move your entire command, except those picketing the front, to a point as near this place as forage can be procured, camping your entire command together.

You will see that your command is prepared with 40 rounds of ammunition and four days' cooked rations. Hold yourself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

T. S. TATE, JR.,
Lieutenant and Assistant Inspector-General.

To Brigadier-General CHALMERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January* 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Lieutenant-General Longstreet being by virtue of seniority in command of the Department of East Tennessee, the general staff officers heretofore attached to the headquarters of that command and who are now serving at the headquarters of the Department of Southwestern Virginia will report for duty to Lieutenant-General Longstreet.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
January 23, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan has made application to this Department for authority to assemble the organizations and men formerly belonging to his command, and to assume command of them.

The Secretary of War directs me to say that strong disposition is felt to accord every possible consideration to General Morgan's wishes, and the Department has accordingly directed in orders, a copy of which has been forwarded you, that such of his men as may have become connected with organizations other than those in which they originally enlisted be transfered and ordered to report to General Morgan for assignment.

In reference to organized companies, battalions, and regiments which have been under General Morgan's command, the Department hesitates to take decisive action, without knowing how far it may interfere with the organization of your army, and deems it preferable to refer the matter to your discretion; at the same time commending the policy of restoring to General Morgan every organization which has at any time belonged to his command, where such action can with any propriety be taken.

The Secretary of War desires to know what organized companies, battalions, and regiments have been attached to General Morgan's command, and would be pleased to receive a report of whatever action you may deem it best to take in this matter.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *January* 23, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive the letter you wrote to me on the 14th instant.

Permit me to suggest that should Mobile be threatened, the garrison can be re-enforced more promptly from Mississippi than from this army, and that troops can better be spared from that department than from this army, because offensive movements by infantry are not to be apprehended, on account of the enemy's weakness and the condition of the country. Should Mobile be invested we should require an army in the field to relieve it, either by attacking the besieging army or cutting off its supplies. I should suppose that at any time in the next two months Lieutenant-General Polk could increase the garrison sufficiently without danger to Mississippi. It seems to me, on the contrary, that it would be dangerous to weaken our force here. I need not say, however, that your wishes shall be promptly executed.

Lieutenant-General Longstreet tells me that he has driven the enemy back to Knoxville and that if the communication between that place and Chattanooga is cut they will be compelled to abandon it. The want of cavalry and difficulty of supplying the troops even here prevents me from moving nearer to the Tennessee. I fear, however, that the country east and south of Knoxville contains provision and forage enough to supply the enemy there for months. To help me in the execution of General Longstreet's proposition, I have directed Brigadier-General Roddey, who is near Tuscumbia with a force said to amount to at least 3,000 men, to leave his best colonel there with his regiment and join me with the rest of his brigade.

I fear that the hard service our cavalry is performing in East Tennessee may make it unfit for the field when the spring opens. Should it be necessary to take most of these troops to help in forming a relieving army for Mobile, a strong body of good cavalry could delay the march of an invading army on this route for several weeks, if not prevent it.

The management of the railroad is much improved since my last letter; that is to say, we are much better supplied. We have now on hand provision and forage (corn) for several days. Our horses and mules are in very poor condition, however, from the effect of cold weather, short allowance of corn, and want of long forage, all that within reach having been exhausted in December. Our prospects are better for the future, the chief quartermaster thinks.

Many persons in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are recruiting for cavalry, ostensibly under authority of the War Department. Many of these persons never completed their companies, having no other object than to keep themselves and a few friends out of service. None of them comply with the conditions imposed. All of them do much to prevent the increase of our infantry force by keeping men from entering it, enticing soldiers to desert, and harboring deserters. I therefore earnestly beg Your Excellency to annul all these authorities and forbid them for the future. We have in this army 1,500 soldiers without arms, and therefore cannot afford arms for worthless cavalry. We want infantry, and have now a superabundance of cavalry. Newspaper advertisements indicate that officers are recruiting in Georgia for Forrest and Morgan.

If a sufficient number of shoes could be furnished our men would be very comfortable. They are worn out much faster than received, so that the supply is diminished rapidly and the number of men unable to march increasing as fast. I have never, in spite of this want, seen as healthy a body of troops, and their officers think them in excellent temper for battle.

Major Bradford, of the artillery, who served with me in Mississippi and was absent on duty when I left that department, wishes to join me here. It would gratify me very much to have him with me again. I hope that public considerations may not prevent the indulgence of our wishes.

Desertion is becoming more frequent from inclination to join Forrest and Morgan, and some probably to avoid the revolunteering which is going on in several divisions.

In my first letter, in asking the appointment of lieutenant-generals, I suggested that they should not be taken from this army. That suggestion was injudicious. It is necessary of course that those should be promoted whom you consider best qualified.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, *January* 23, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Several persons claiming to have authority from you are advertising in Georgia for recruits for Forrest and Gordon [Morgan]. If you have given such, I beg you to recall them. They break up our infantry, enticing them to desert, and shielding deserters, as well as keeping conscripts and volunteers out of the infantry, where alone we want them.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I know of no authorities to recruit in Georgia, except on special grounds to an officer in Northeast Georgia. Revoke all orders given more than sixty days since, and all of them engaged in Georgia recruiting for Forrest.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

ROME, *January* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER:

General Iverson's scouts reported the enemy, 5,000 strong, advancing on this place. They surprised and routed part of his command near Subligna last night. I can defend this place.

H. B. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *January* 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Please hurry up our shoes, and send me 500 picks, 500 spades, 500 axes.

Corse's brigade will be at Bristol to-morrow. If it is not needed please send it back.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

ENGINEER BUREAU,
January 25, 1864.

Picks, spades, and axes (500 of each) ordered to be sent without delay.

A. L. RIVES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The picks, &c., called for have been supplied by the Engineer Bureau. The last of the shoes, blankets, and clothing called for by General Longstreet's chief quartermaster, Major Taylor, were shipped from the depot at this point prior to the 16th instant.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 23, 1864.

Maj. G. W. DAY,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am in receipt of your note of 3 o'clock to-day. Don't get discouraged at the reported numbers of the enemy. You have a full force of picked men. The enemy must be demoralized and disheartened from his recent reverses in our front, and you ought to be equal to anything you may encounter. With dash and watchfulness you can greatly injure him.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, E. TENN.,
January 23, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton:

Colonel Carter's regiment is now employed guarding our railroad bridges. I propose to advance upon Knoxville again in a few days. Can you keep off supplies and re-enforcements from the army in front of you? Please send the stragglers from our cavalry to their regiments.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *January* 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Russellville:

I cannot immediately help you, as you propose, for want of supplies and cavalry. Will try as soon as practicable.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 23, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of 5.30 p. m. yesterday. Orders have been sent to the quartermaster to secure the wagons and other useful property that has fallen in your possession. I inclose for your information a note* from Colonel Bradford, reporting a small force of the enemy on the south side of the French Broad. The commanding general desires that you will move after this force, crossing both rivers, and get in its rear and effect its capture. He wishes you to get in that country for forage, watching the enemy closely, and as near to him as possible, while a part of the infantry is being pushed down. This will be done as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The commanding general means that your whole force, except Giltner's brigade, is to move to the south side of the French Broad. He wishes you to leave Giltner's brigade with General Jenkins, who will be at Mossy Creek to-day. With your main force on the south side of the French Broad you must press the enemy closely and keep him shut up in his fortifications.

The regiment you have left to cover the captured property must be left there until we can remove it.

Very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, E. Tenn., January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c.:

I am in receipt of your note of 3 o'clock to-day, together with that of Major Day.

I have no further orders for you except to repeat the desire of the commanding general that you will, after a careful examination of your means and the difficulties to be overcome, make an effort against Cumberland Gap if you think it practicable to take it. It might be captured by a surprise. Let me hear from you, however, before you undertake any movement. I hope for every success for Major Day. He must not, however, get alarmed at the report of the enemy's numbers. He has picked men, and ought to be equal to anything he may encounter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAMBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MISS.,
January 23, 1864. (Received 24th.)

Col. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

The enemy confined himself closely to his fortifications at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson and sleeping on his arms in constant expectation of an attack. I moved my command to the Mississippi River above Bayou Sara and watched four days and nights for his transports, but none passed. I have to-day two strong detachments secretly posted near Natchez, with the view of catching foraging and marauding parties of enemy's cavalry, and with remainder of my force am going to Rodney, in the vicinity of which Ellet's Marine Brigade are doing much damage. Reliable information received from Natchez that an expedition is preparing at Vicksburg to destroy Central Railroad, the attack to be made at Canton. A large party of sappers and miners left Natchez Thursday for that purpose, to report at Vicksburg. Shall threaten Natchez to-morrow to delay expedition of General Gresham's brigade, which is to join this expedition.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, January 23, 1864.

Troops now re-enlisting for the war will, when mustered into service, be entitled to and receive all the bounties and privileges granted by Congress in any subsequent legislation to those who may thereafter re-enlist.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 23, 1864.

The following table of rations will govern the issue to troops of this army from and after the 1st February, 1864, until further orders:

Bacon	pounds	1/3
Beef (fresh or salted)	do	3/4
Backbone or hogs' heads (fresh)	do	1
Lard, in lieu of meat	do	1/4
Flour	do	1
Meal	do	1 1/4
Grits	do	1/4
Hard bread (in camp)	do	3/4
(on the march)	do	1
Rice to the 100 rations	do	10
Peas in lieu of rice	quarts	8
Potatoes to the ration	pounds	1
Sugar to the 100 rations	do	4 1/2
Soap to the 100 rations	do	2
Salt to the 100 rations	do	4 1/2
Vinegar to the 100 rations	quarts	2

II. Beef, meal, rice or peas, sugar, soap, salt, vinegar, and grits will constitute the regular daily issue unless otherwise ordered.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., January 23, 1864.

I. Hereafter no leave of absence or furlough will be granted at these headquarters upon application based upon surgeon's certificate unless such certificate shall contain special and satisfactory reasons why applicant should be permitted to go home and not be sent to hospital.

II. Authority is granted commanding officers of brigades to send sick and wounded officers to Officers' Hospital, Lauderdale, Miss., and sick and wounded enlisted men to the hospital of the division to which the brigade belongs, on hospital certificate approved by senior surgeon of brigade.

The same authority is given to the commanding and senior medical officers of detached commands.

III. Commanding officers are urged to disapprove and return all applications for furloughs which do not come within the provisions of General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters, except in cases of a most urgent and meritorious character.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, *January* 24, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Dalton:

Have just received dispatch from Captain Ingram, dated 23d, that the enemy attacked Guntersville on 22d. No particulars. The town still holds out.

H. B. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD,
Commanding Division:

The enemy's cavalry is still on the south side of the French Broad, and it will be unsafe for your wagons to forage across the French Broad or Chucky until it has been driven away. The commanding general desires, therefore, that you will detain any of your trains that may be on the way, and send out no more in that direction until you hear further from me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 24, 1864.

The great and growing scarcity of meat demands that no lot should be condemned as unfit for issue without close and minute examination.

Brigade commanders are directed to select a board of three experienced and competent field officers, whose duty it shall be to inspect all stores in the brigade reported as unfit for issue. If parts of a joint only are affected they will see that the unsound is removed and the remainder furnished to the troops.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT.,
Como, January 24, 1864.

The major-general commanding announces the following officers as comprising his staff. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. J. P. Strange, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. C. W. Anderson, aide-de-camp.
Lieut. W. M. Forrest, aide-de-camp.
Dr. J. B. Cowan, chief surgeon.
Maj. C. S. Severson, chief quartermaster.
Maj. G. V. Rambaut, chief of subsistence.
Lieut. T. S. Tate, jr., assistant inspector-general.
Capt. George Dashiell, chief paymaster.
Capt. J. B. Russell, chief of ordnance.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Maj. G. W. DAY,
Commanding Rucker's Legion, Bean's Station:

I have the honor to notify you that a part of the enemy's cavalry is said to be leaving the country by way of Cumberland Gap. The commanding general desires that you will endeavor to gain definite information on the subject, and let us know as soon as possible. I am directed to say also that you had better move up near Mooresburg and endeavor to forage on the other side of Clinch Mountain.

A case of small-pox has recently appeared in the army, and is directly traceable to the use of Yankee clothing. Please be cautious about using any of it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Please send the accompanying letter to General Vaughn.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Commanding Brigade:

The enemy appears to be operating on the south side of the French Broad against our foraging trains. They are reported to have already captured some thirty of our wagons. The commanding general desires that in addition to your operations against the bushwhackers you should give your attention to these parties and endeavor to capture them and protect the trains. The enemy is reported to have gone as high up as Newport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

As the enemy's cavalry on the south side of the French Broad is not yet disposed of, the commanding general directs me to say that it will be unsafe for the present for your trains to go across the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Capt. T. H. OSBORNE,
Commanding Scout:

I am obliged to you for the information you give of the movements of the enemy against our trains. Do all you can in your vicinity to check them, and give us further information. Brig. Gen.

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*See p. 612.

A. E. Jackson is above in the country with his brigade, operating against the bushwhackers. Please send him the accompanying note.* The lieutenant-general commanding desires that he should protect our trains there, as well as capture any parties that he may encounter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I am in receipt of your communication of 5 and 7 p. m. yesterday. A note from Colonel Palmer, at Asheville, informs me that some 300 of the cavalry, late of General Vance's command, have been sent to Newport. I have sent orders for it to remain in that vicinity and scout toward Sevierville. This information is sent you that you may be able to use this cavalry in co-operation with you. The commanding general desires you to get your force across the French Broad as soon as you can and scout toward Sevierville. The enemy appears to have a considerable force on the south side, and it is necessary that you should meet it at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Comdg. Western District, North Carolina, Asheville:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th instant.† The information that you convey relative to the capture of General Vance gives us the only authentic particulars we have yet had. The commanding general is gratified that you have sent your cavalry to the vicinity of Newport. He desires that it should remain there and scout in the direction of Sevierville. As the enemy has now a large force on the south side of the French Broad, it will be necessary for your operations and movements to be conducted with great caution. You will have to be very watchful and alert. Some of our wagons have already been captured, twenty-eight in number, and I hope your cavalry will be active in the protection of our trains.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 610.

†Not found; but see Palmer to Brent, Part I, p. 76.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russellville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade:

I have the honor to notify you that a part of the enemy's cavalry is said to be leaving the country by way of Cumberland Gap. The commanding general directs that you will endeavor to gain definite information on the subject and let us know as soon as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January 25, 1864.*

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to offer you my thanks for it.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to tell you that the daily receipts of provision and forage from Atlanta are now fully equal to the consumption, and that if the working of the road continues to be as effective as it is now we may hope for a gradual accumulation, such as is necessary to prepare us for accidents or movements of the enemy.

I have had no intelligence from the officer sent into Mississippi, although he was dispatched immediately after your first letter reached me; nor have I heard from Lieutenant-General Polk, whom I addressed at the same time, in relation to the rolling-stock of this road taken to Corinth.

I have learned that five trains belonging to the Nashville and Chattanooga and Knoxville and Dalton roads are now east of the Savannah River and employed by the Confederate Government, and have requested the Quartermaster-General to have them returned without delay. Should this be done the transportation of all that we need will be easy. If I had the control of the officers employed in procuring supplies for the army, stock-cars should not be used; the beeves should be driven. I have partially succeeded in relieving the road of their transportation by having them butchered at Atlanta. This enables us to transport in two cars an amount of beef that before required five.

Thanking Your Excellency most cordially for the promptness with which you have acted upon my suggestions, and the interest you manifest in whatever concerns this army, I am, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CLINTON, MISS., *January 25, 1864.*

General FORREST,
Como:

I desire you, if all is quiet on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to relieve General Ferguson and order him with his brigade to report to General Lee. He may report by telegraph and send his guns and baggage by railroad. You will retain with you the regiment of Colonel Barteau.

If you find the fortifications you speak of evacuated you may destroy them with Gholson and Barteau, and any others you may add to them. Send Ferguson at once. I wish you to visit General Lee and myself at Canton on Thursday.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 25, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: I return to you with this, as directed, a letter from Col. W. Preston Johnston, of the 16th* instant, addressed to you, together with my telegram of the 19th* instant in reply to yours* of the day before. I forward also with this the original charges* against Brig. Gen. John S. Williams. You will see by your indorsement and mine on those charges that you were mistaken in your indorsement on Colonel Johnston's letter of the 16th instant, in stating that your office was never furnished with the charges against Brigadier-General Williams.

A few days after the charges were sent in to me, I was at General Williams' camp in East Tennessee. His brigade was at the time under orders to move in conjunction with Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones against the enemy near Rogersville. I told General Williams that the charges were such that I could not set them aside. He asked to be relieved immediately from the command of his brigade, and I relieved him. I could not then order his trial on the charges without manifest injury to the service, because nearly all the witnesses in the case were needed on the expedition on the enemy near Rogersville, which resulted so successfully. Before I could without injury to the service order a trial on the charges Lieutenant-General Longstreet assumed command of the troops I had in East Tennessee, embracing two of the officers whom, on account of their rank, I intended to put on the court, and all, or nearly all, of the witnesses in the case. The brigade which Brigadier-General Williams commanded is now under the orders of Lieutenant-General Longstreet.

I am convinced by the written statements of officers—which they express their willingness to testify to before a court—and by conversation with a citizen who was with General Williams at the time specified, that the charges cannot be sustained before any court. I therefore recommend that the charges be dismissed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
No. 12. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 25, 1864.

In publishing the circular of January 23, from army headquarters, the major-general commanding takes occasion to advise the troops of the corps to re-enlist fairly and squarely, without reservations or conditions of any sort. Such action will be more soldierly, and its effect throughout the Confederacy and upon the enemy far better. Yet it will not deprive those so acting of a single right or privilege under the law.

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* Not found.

When Congress disposes of the subject, its legislation will cover all, without distinction of persons or commands.

Attention is earnestly invoked to this advice, for the additional reason that bad men in our own country and the enemy beyond our lines will construe conditions and reservations as showing reluctance and dissensions among our brave and devoted soldiers.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT., *Como, Miss., January 25, 1864.*

I. The troops of this command will be organized as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. V. Richardson, commanding: Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, Marshall's regiment, Bennett's battalion, Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, Street's battalion, Collins' command, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment.

Second Brigade, Col. Robert McCulloch, commanding: Second Missouri Regiment, Willis' (Texas) battalion, Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment, Chalmers' battalion, Kizer's battalion, Second Arkansas Cavalry, Franklin's battalion.

Third Brigade, Col. T. H. Bell, commanding: Russell's regiment, Greer's regiment, Newsom's regiment, Barteau's regiment, Wilson's regiment.

Fourth Brigade, Col. J. E. Forrest, commanding: Forrest's regiment, Duckworth's regiment, Fifth Mississippi Regiment, McGuirk's regiment, Duff's battalion.

II. The Second and Fourth Brigades will be organized into a division, to be known and designated as the First Division, Forrest's Cavalry Department, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT., *Near Como, Miss., January 25, 1864.*

I. Col. W. F. Slemons, Second Arkansas Cavalry, is relieved from duty with this command, and will turn over his brigade to the senior officer present and report to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest for orders. In parting with Colonel Slemons, the brigadier-general commanding feels that he has lost a bold and gallant officer, whose long service in the cavalry of this department has won for him the respect and confidence of his commanding officers and the love and obedience of his troops. The officers of his staff will remain on duty until relieved.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

A. G. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 26, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: The President desires me to communicate to you the substance of various applications and suggestions, in regard to organization of the Kentucky troops, which he has received at various times from members of Congress and others from Kentucky, for your consideration and such action as you may think the subject demands.

In view of the condition of the military service, as connected with the organization of the Kentucky troops, some suggestions are made which it is thought may render these troops more effective. At present they are dispersed in small bodies with the different armies in the West and Southwest. The terms of service for which they engaged are drawing to a close. There does not exist amongst them any desire to abandon the cause in which they so heartily embarked, but there does exist a strong wish amongst the infantry to change the character of their service.

It is an opinion founded upon all the facts within reach, that great benefit would result to the country by organizing these troops in a State organization and in mounting them as far as it can be done.

Some of the results anticipated from such an organization are as follows:

First. It would gratify a natural desire existing among soldiers for a change, and would go far toward satisfying their craving to see their homes; for next to the enjoyment of their own firesides would be the satisfaction of a camp home amongst their own exiled people.

Second. The concentration of the Kentuckians would be an inducement to call together at once from all parts of the Confederacy all stragglers and people from the State not yet attached to military organizations. It would also be an inducement held out to Southern men yet remaining in Kentucky to enlist in the organization. The benefits resulting from such a concentration would, it is believed, far outweigh the temptations held out to individuals to leave the ranks.

Third. The concentration of these troops in the vicinity of Kentucky in a position to act in concert with any general movement of the Western army would have a most beneficial result. It is thought by the opening of the spring campaign there could be assembled in East Tennessee, or such other position as may be deemed best, about 8,000 effective Kentuckians. Combining their movements with those of the main army, they could enter Kentucky. Most of them are veteran troops. Fighting as infantry, they would be numerous enough and sufficiently effective to drive before them any cavalry force likely to be sent against them. The result would be either that they would occupy the center of the State, collect supplies and gather strength, and interrupt the enemy's communications, or that heavy infantry detachments must be sent from the enemy's main army to drive them from the State. In the latter event, it will prove a legitimate military diversion when a small detachment will be enabled to occupy the attention of a large force of the enemy, and to that extent lighten the task of the main army.

Fourth. The political result of such an organization would be highly favorable. The hopes of the Southern sympathizers in the

State still cling with great tenacity around the Kentucky organizations. Dispersed as these organizations now are their identity is almost lost. If assembled in one body they will be enabled to excite anew the hopes of the Kentucky people, and it is believed that the awakened interest of the men themselves and of the people in this organization would, in the present political condition of Kentucky, largely increase the strength of the force.

Fifth. The results of such an organization would, it is believed, be most effective if some of the distinguished Kentuckians in our army could be associated with it, combining as they do in a great degree the military and political elements of the State which are favorable to the Confederacy.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

DALTON, GA., *January* 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Colonel Pressley, South Carolina Volunteers, is sent to your department for the "absentees without leave" and deserters from the Tennessee regiments of this army, supposed to be in the cavalry organizations of North Mississippi and West Tennessee. This number (see accompanying paper A) is 2,869, and in addition the absentees from two regiments not yet reported. Papers B, C, D, E, and F contain the names of the men thus absent. Paper G contains a list of some young men from West Tennessee, supposed to be of standing and influence, whose arrest and return is considered specially important. It is so obvious that the interests of the service require prompt and decisive action that I leave the matter in your hands, believing that you will cause these officers and men to be at once restored to their proper commands.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 6. } *Dalton, Ga., January* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall is announced as chief of staff to General Johnston. All communications to chiefs of departments will be addressed to them as heretofore.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, MISS., *January* 26, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I have dispatched you several times recently in regard to movements of the enemy. I am now satisfied that it is his intention to move on the western front of this department at an early day and in heavy force. He will move probably from Vicksburg, Yazoo City, and perhaps Natchez at the same time. General Johnston has sent back to me two of the brigades sent to General Bragg. The whole of my force, it will be seen, is very small, inadequate to the emergency. I shall endeavor to make the best disposition of the forces at my command and await instructions from the Department.

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*Accompanying papers not found.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT., *Como, January 26, 1864.*

In obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, commanding Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, I hereby assume command of the Northern Cavalry Department, which consists of all cavalry commands in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, as far south as the southern boundaries of the counties of Monroe, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, and that part of Sunflower and Bolivar lying north of a line drawn from the southwest corner of Tallahatchie County to the town of Prentiss, on the Mississippi River, to be known and designated as "Forrest's Cavalry Department." All cavalry commanders north of this line will at once report to these headquarters the strength and condition of their commands. The strength of the enemy in our front, and their merciless ravages on this portion of the country during the past two years, should furnish a sufficient appeal to men to rally at once for the defense of their homes. I come to you with a full supply of arms, ammunition, and accouterments, and there are men enough in the department, if properly organized, to drive the enemy from our soil. Let us then be prompt in our organizations and ready for the spring campaign.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. BUCKNER'S DIV., DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Dandridge, E. Tenn., January 26, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I would respectfully urge upon the War Department the importance of giving to this division the usual strength and efficiency of other divisions of our army; at least to the extent which will be attained by ordering to this department of the army Reynolds' brigade and Major Williams' battalion of artillery (consisting of Darden's, Kolb's, and Jeffress' batteries), which properly belong to this division. Reynolds' brigade is now with Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's division, in the army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston in Georgia. Williams' battalion is also with the same army, and all were detached upon an emergency which occurred just after two brigades of this division had been put en route to make a junction with Lieutenant-General Longstreet's command operating before Knoxville in November last. The effect has been to injure most seriously the efficiency of this division. Without artillery and without the usual number of brigades, all of which legitimately belong to it, the command, which is otherwise calculated to render valuable services at a point where they would perhaps be most fruitful in results, is crippled to an extent discouraging both to officers and men. I therefore believe that in soliciting an order for Reynolds' brigade and Williams' battalion to be sent to East Tennessee I am but promoting the best interests of the country. There are other reasons which might be urged in favor of the order solicited, one of which I trust the department will find in the very favorable position which the forces in East Tennessee now occupy in reference to future operations and in the importance of giving to these forces such strength and efficiency as may lead to important successes early in the coming campaign. To this end the order cannot be too promptly given. Indeed, it will no doubt be important to have the order immediately issued and the organization of the division rendered complete. There can certainly be no doubt that the present condition of this division, consisting now of but two brigades and no artillery, calls for immediate action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *January* 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The brigade asked for should be sent to its division at once. There can be no doubt but it will do more service here on the flank of the enemy and threatening his rear than in the immediate front; besides, the efficiency of any command is greatly impaired by being broken up; officers and men lose confidence more or less. The artillery is not needed here, there being three battalions now here and Major Dearing's having been asked for, and artillery is probably wanted by General Johnston.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Johnston for his consideration and views, with return of this paper.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Third indorsement.]

DALTON, *February* 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I have only to repeat what I have written more than once—that this army is much too weak for the object for which it is here. This opinion was entertained by my predecessors.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

In consequence of above indorsement, no further action can be taken on this application at this time.

S. C.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 26, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Russellville, Tenn.:

Ten pontoon-boats with flooring, cordage, &c., complete will be forwarded immediately from Petersburg. There are thirteen more in North Carolina, but it is impossible to obtain the necessary transportation for them. It is hoped that ten boats, with such trestles and boats as can be constructed by the engineer troops of your army, will be sufficient.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 26, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I beg leave respectfully to request that I may be allowed to assemble my command at Abingdon or some other point in the vicinity of that place.

The advantages to be derived are, first, that I will be better enabled to mount my men; secondly, I believe I will get a number of [recruits] from Kentucky that would not otherwise join the Confederate service; and, lastly, a move from that point to the rear of the enemy's lines could be more speedily and effectually made should one be hereafter determined on.

Sincerely trusting that you may coincide with my views in this matter and, if consistent with the good of the public service, grant my request, I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

General Morgan belongs to the Army of Tennessee, now under the command of General J. E. Johnston, and I think it due to General Johnston that he should be permitted to exercise his discretion in this matter, and that General Morgan should report in person to General Johnston. It appears to me that it would be unwise to take any action here on matters in relation to which the Department has no official information, and which belong to commanding generals in the field.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 27, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

As General Morgan has no command in General Johnston's army, I have been disposed to grant this request as the best mode of enabling him to gather troops. You had, however, better, as you suggest, consult General Johnston. It may be well to telegraph.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General J. E. Johnston for his consideration and action.

Should General Johnston decide not to take action in the case, he is requested to return this paper to this office with his views thereon.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

DALTON, *February* 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

A good body of cavalry might do valuable service between this point and Knoxville. I am too weak in that arm to put one there. I do not know whether General Morgan has a sufficient force for the purpose.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

NEAR NEWTON, N. C.,
Tuesday night, January 26, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I arrived here this evening, and shall continue my march to-morrow through Hillsborough and Jefferson to Abingdon, hoping to reach there at farthest in seven days. I was compelled at Greenville and Spartanburg to send a few men on by rail, some being sick and the horses of 2 or 3 evincing such signs of weakness that I feared they would be dismounted. I desire earnestly to ask permission to make a raid into Kentucky. Should it meet with your approbation, I propose to start secretly with 1,000 men of my command on the best horses, passing through Stone Gap over the mountains as far as Mount Sterling, then down through Fleming, Bracken, and Campbell Counties, to burn the barracks at Newport, the suspension bridge across the Ohio, and the pontoon bridge at Cincinnati, passing back between Paris and Lexington to burn and destroy the bridge over the Kentucky River; then keeping down through Western Tennessee, cross the Tennessee River near Huntsville, and pursue the same route back I have come.

I am convinced, general, this can be done. I am further convinced that 1,000 men can do it more readily than 5,000. Every man with me will be thoroughly acquainted with every road. We shall be in the midst of kinsmen and secret sympathizers, and in a country as yet unvisited by our troops.

I will stake my commission on the success of it, and I think from conversations I have had in the past with His Excellency the President he will approve of it. If it meets with your approbation I should like to start within ten days of my arrival at Abingdon, and ask that you will add to your many other kindnesses to me by replying as soon as possible, that I may know upon my arrival there; of course any communication to reach me must be directed there.

I am, general, very respectfully,

GEORGE B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *January* 27, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

I think that much discontent in the infantry would be produced by authorizing Lewis' brigade to mount themselves. We want infantry, and all our infantry wish to be cavalry. The troops from Texas, Arkansas, and West Tennessee are as eager to be mounted as the Kentuckians. Men professing to have authority are recruiting in Georgia and Alabama for Forrest and Morgan illegally. I beg that such authority may be revoked. They prevent recruiting infantry.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *January* 27, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a project for a fresh invasion of Kentucky, for which I am anxious to obtain your approval, together with the assistance of the Government, to enable me to put it into execution.

I would (at the head of the remains of my old brigade, which, in case of your approval of my plan, must be ordered to report to me immediately at Abingdon or some other point in Western Virginia) cross the Cumberland Mountains at or near Pound Gap and proceed in a northerly direction through London and Richmond toward Lexington and Covington, tearing up and destroying the railroad and bridges between those places.

Whilst thus pursuing my northerly course I would sweep Eastern Kentucky of its cattle, handing them over to trusty employés of our commissary department, who would accompany me, that they might be driven with all possible dispatch within our lines. A large number of cattle might thus be collected, forming an important addition to the stock of provisions for our army at home. As the enemy would without a doubt turn all his attention to my movements, and as I should be advancing north whilst the plunder was being driven south, there is little fear but that these droves, under a sufficient guard to protect them from home guards and bushwhackers, would reach our lines in safety. There is another point of great importance to be gained by this projected inroad. The Yankee Government has now in Kentucky some 15,000 cavalry horses, sent to recruit their condition in the comfortable homesteads and on the rich grass of that country. These would be to us at the present moment an invaluable spoil and a loss to our enemy irreparable for some months at least. Those among them which may not be fit for service must be killed to prevent their being used against us hereafter, a precedent established by them during the last campaign and which we may now fairly employ against them.

It has of late been the constant theme of the Northern press that our cavalry raids are of less magnitude and not conducted with the same vigor as formerly. They assume from this that our means of aggression and our energies are decreasing in the same ratio. Give me, sir, only the assistance I now claim, and they will no longer vaunt themselves that the vigor of our cavalry is diminished, or that our determination to resist their invasion and to hurl it back upon them when practicable is one whit less energetic than heretofore. The important results to be obtained by this invasion require further consideration. I may, without vanity, assume that my advent in Kentucky will draw off the whole of Burnside's cavalry and a portion of his infantry in my pursuit; and if, which forms part of my programme, a second column of cavalry, under the command of some experienced officer, cross the Cumberland Mountains between Cumberland and Pound Gaps, proceeding through Danville and Shelbyville to effect a junction with me at Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, whilst Colonel Woodward with his regiment crosses the Tennessee River betwixt Nashville and Clarksville, these three simultaneous attacks would have the effect of withdrawing a large portion of the Yankee army from Generals J. E. Johnston's and Longstreet's fronts, relieving them from pressure, and giving them room to attack in their turn; the more particularly as at the present moment, if I am rightly informed, the Northern Army is greatly reduced by the number of two months' furloughs granted to the re-enlisting men, whilst it has not yet received the expected re-enforcements from the conscription.

To insure success no time ought to be lost; the expeditions ought to march about the end of February. The material results would be of the utmost importance, viz:

The re-establishment of the morale of our cavalry; the prestige of having struck the first successful blow of this campaign; the temporary retreat, or even the entire withdrawal, of the enemy's cavalry from the position it now occupies in Tennessee; the immense destruction of quartermaster and commissary stores; railroads damaged and all communication by rail with the North put a stop to; whilst our commissaries would receive most welcome supplies and our cavalry the needed remount.

I take once more the liberty of impressing my project upon your favorable consideration and soliciting an early reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

We, the undersigned, members of Congress from Kentucky, heartily recommend the within suggestions.

January 29, 1864.

GEO. W. EWING.
H. E. READ.
H. W. BRUCE.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Camp Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment,
Near Dalton, Ga., January 27, 1864.

Secretary of War:

Having just returned from my home in Amite County, Miss., to which place I was sent by order of General Hardee, to obtain clothing for the company to which I belong, I am compelled to complain of the shameful conduct of our own soldiers for the manner in which my place, effects, and family have been treated by Logan's brigade of cavalry in South Mississippi, now commanded by General Wirt Adams. Last summer they camped near my place for ten days. During that time they stole 6 of my mules and horses, killed nearly all my hogs and sheep, destroyed my corn by turning their horses in the field when the corn was ripening. As many as 10 to 40 men and officers would come to the house, order their meals of victuals, and have their horses fed; and that at a time when my family were buying their subsistence at the most exorbitant prices.

This, sir, is to inquire of you if I have no recourse upon our Government, and if I am not entitled to damages for the outrage thus perpetrated upon one, a soldier, who has a large family of negroes, a wife and child, dependent upon their own exertions for a support during my absence? As for my conduct as a soldier, I refer you to the indorsement of my commanding officer.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that the cavalry in South Mississippi is a most perfect nuisance, a terror to the people, a disgrace to all civilized warfare. All men who are conscripted join this cavalry, and consider themselves out of the service.

I saw a number of absentees from this and other portions of our army who have deserted their commands, and they are actually protected by this cavalry.

Hoping this will merit your approbation and enlist your earliest attention,

I remain, yours, most respectfully,

L. G. SLEEPER,
Sergeant Company K, 44th Mississippi Regiment.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

I certify that the statement made by Sergeant Sleeper, of my company, in reference to his family is correct, and that I have learned through many reliable sources (as well as from himself) that the cavalry of Southern Mississippi have shamefully abused and unnecessarily destroyed his property, reducing his family from affluent circumstances to want. Sergeant Sleeper has been a member of my company since November, 1861; has been in every march, retreat, and battle of this army, and has always made a faithful, obedient, and brave soldier.

D. W. WILKINSON,
Captain Company K, 44th Mississippi Regiment.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

Respectfully forwarded.

T. A. MAXWELL,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
January 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Sergeant Sleeper stands high as a citizen at home, and has earned an enviable reputation as a soldier. His statement may be implicitly relied upon. I have means of knowing personally that what he says in regard to the cavalry of South Mississippi is applicable to the cavalry throughout the State.

W. F. TUCKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
January 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Z. C. DEAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
January 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, asking that the same be transmitted to the War Department for such action as the circumstances demand.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement No. 7.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 10, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Polk, who is requested to cause a strict investigation into the circumstances herein stated and to report, that proper measures for the punishment of the guilty parties may be adopted.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 8.]

DEPT. HEADQUARTERS, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Demopolis, March 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding cavalry, for investigation and report.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Inspector-General.

[Indorsement No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
Canton, Miss., March 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Adams for investigation and report.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Indorsement No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Griffith, of Eleventh and Seventeenth Consolidated Arkansas Regiment, and Major Stockdale, both of Logan's command, for report.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement No. 11.]

HDQRS. GRIFFITH'S CONSOLIDATED ARKANSAS REGT.,
GENERAL WIRT ADAMS' BRIGADE,
Camp near Dry Grove, Miss., March 31, 1864.

The complaints made in the within communication I know nothing of. Logan's brigade never camped for a longer time than two or three days near Liberty at any one time. There was, at one time, left near Liberty the wagon train, dismounted men, sick men, &c., while the brigade was absent. If there was any depredation committed it must have been by these men and at this time. So far as regards the brigade being a nuisance, I can only refer to the battles of Clinton, Jackson, Springfield Landing, Keller's Lane, and others, and to the citizens among whom we operated. If depredations were committed and not punished it was because the proper representations were not made to the brigade commander, and he was ignorant of any such actions.

JOHN GRIFFITH,
Colonel, Commanding Arkansas Regiment.

[Indorsement No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY,
March 31, 1864.

I know nothing about this particular case complained of within. The brigade did not camp near Mr. Sleeper's more than two or three days at any one time. The wagon train and dismounted men camped there several days. There were depredations upon corn and mules committed by Logan's brigade often. The statement that the cavalry is a nuisance and the indorsement of Colonel Tucker are gross mistakes, as all citizens (except Sergeant Sleeper) and all soldiers who know the brigade (except Colonel Tucker) will testify.

THOS. R. STOCKDALE,
Major Fourth Miss. Cav. (formerly of Logan's Brigade).

[Indorsement No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
Canton, Miss., April 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

See indorsements of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith and Major Stockdale. I know them to be gallant and reliable officers. Most of the cavalry of the brigade referred to were composed of new organizations belonging to the country in which they were operating. Every effort is being made to discipline the cavalry. So far as a comparison with the infantry arm is concerned, as to irregularities, my experience is the cavalry will bear a favorable comparison. I regret to state that there are many irregularities in my command, as in all others.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement No. 14.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is impossible to obtain any more definite information with reference to the irregularities complained of than is given within. Colonel Logan is not now in this department, and his former command has been broken up.

For Major-General Lee:

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 15.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 17, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 16.]

JUNE 18, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Like most of the returns upon complaints like this the report is very unsatisfactory.

The fact is notorious that the cavalry in Mississippi in general have been lawless and rapacious in their dealings with the property of citizens, and that a careful and considerate regard for their rights is a rare occurrence in the government of that arm of the service. It is too mild a term to call the acts done there mere venial irregularities.

The commanding general should apply every means in his control toward effecting a radical reform in the condition of things in that State.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Selma, Ala., January 27, 1864.

Col. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have this morning had an interview with Dr. E. L. Antony, an old and respectable citizen of Huntsville, Ala. (well known here as one of our most loyal men), who informs me that the enemy design an early raid on this point.

He left Huntsville on the 20th instant, and during several days previous to his leaving had frequent interviews with Federal officers, who freely expressed their determination at an early day to destroy the important works at Selma and the surrounding country. General Wilder, he states, was willing to undertake the project with his brigade of 500 men, but Dr. Antony learned that the plan would be to advance with their present available force, numbering thirteen regiments, averaging 300 men each, or about 4,000 men.

He further informs me that a force actually started for this point several weeks since, but in consequence of high water and intensely cold weather were compelled to return.

Having received these facts from such an unquestionable source, have thought it my duty to report them to the lieutenant-general commanding this department.

You will notice from my last report that we have on duty at this post three companies of youths between sixteen and eighteen years of age, which have been raised for "local defense and special service," and though not yet "called for by the President," have been received and ordered to provost duty at this post by Brigadier-General Pillow. Effective total, 174.

The employés at the arsenal and naval gun foundry number about 550 men, who have been organized into companies and would be ready for action at short notice.

Our defenses, to be properly defended, in consequence of their extensiveness, require about 1,500 men, with which number and the works in a good condition we need have no apprehensions from a raid of even a larger force than indicated above.

I would respectfully again call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the communication of Captain Liernur, chief of engineer corps at this post, forwarded on the 19th instant. I hope his application for authority to impress 100 negroes to repair the defenses will be granted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 28, 1864.

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II. That portion of the Confederate States now under the command of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk will be known as the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE.
Morristown, Tenn., January 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Commanding Brigade:

The enemy is supposed to be threatening us in the rear, and may attempt to make a raid. To provide for such an emergency and meet any force he may send to destroy the bridge, &c., at Carter's Station, the lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your brigade with the utmost dispatch to that point, form a junction with that portion of Colonel Carter's regiment (Thirty-eighth Tennessee) that may be there and Leyden's battalion of artillery (3 miles below Zollicoffer), and prepare to defend the Watauga bridge and property, and hold the position at all hazards. If any attempt should be made by the enemy, our cavalry will, of course, pursue and relieve, if it can, the point attacked. The position you will hold, however, must be defended to the last.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., January 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. T. H. OSBORNE,
Commanding Scouts, Newport:

The enemy is thought to design a raid against our rear, and you must give me early information of any effort of the kind.

You must scout well toward his position and forces, and upon discovering any movement indicating such an intention you must send word as rapidly as possible to the commanding officer at Bull's Gap, and at Watauga bridge and Carter's Station, so that they may be prepared for it.

Keep a watch for any of our trains, and secure them from harm. Watch the enemy closely, and keep us fully advised.

By order of Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, January 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding, &c.:

Later news from General Martin makes necessary a change in the disposition of troops. The commanding general desires you to return with your infantry to Bull's Gap, and remain there and be on the alert for a raid. The enemy is supposed to threaten us in rear, and may attempt to obtain possession of the gap. If he should make such an effort you must defend it and hold it. Please send the accompanying letter to General Jackson, and forward at once by a sure courier.*

If the attempt should be made on either the gap or the bridge at Carter's Station, our cavalry will pursue and relieve at any point that may be attacked as soon as possible. The two points indicated, or indeed any that may be attacked, must, however, be held at all hazards.

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* See p. 627.

Your artillery (the two batteries moving with you to-day) you will send on to pursue their march toward Dandridge, to report to Brigadier-General Wofford, commanding McLaws' division, who will be in the vicinity of Dandridge early to-morrow. The battery that you not long ago sent across the river to General Vaughn has been ordered back to Bull's Gap, which will give you two there.

The commanding general desires you to return as quickly as possible to Bull's Gap, using the greatest dispatch in getting there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Instead of sending both of the batteries with you to General Wofford, send only one and take the other back with you. You will then have three at the gap with you.

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, MISS., *January* 28, 1864.

Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

I am informed through General Maury that special orders were issued on the 25th directing Swanson's regiment, Clanton's brigade, to proceed forthwith to Northern Virginia, via railroad, through Columbia, S. C., and Greensborough, N. C., and Danville, Va.

As soon as the orders reach you send an inspector at once to Montgomery, where the regiment now is, to hasten its departure. It will be replaced by O'Neal's Alabama regiment.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CANTON, MISS., *January* 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

You will issue orders immediately to Major Denis to use the troops he has at his disposal in Alabama for the purpose of pressing 5,000 negroes for the public service in erecting defenses at Mobile.

Instruct him to place himself in communication with Governor Clark at Macon, Miss., that he may know if such impressment could be made in Mississippi.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CANTON, MISS., *January* 28, 1864.

Governor WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

General Maury, as I learn through F. S. Blount, has called for 5,000 negroes for the erection of defenses at Mobile. Those negroes, I think, ought to be had easily from Alabama. A few might come from Mississippi. Your aid will accomplish the matter. I have ordered my adjutant-general to issue the necessary orders for the impressment. Governor Clark will co-operate. What is done should be done promptly.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

TUPELO, *January* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. RUGGLES,
Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Corinth was burned on Monday by the Yankees and evacuated the night of that day. It was the common talk among and general opinion of the subordinate officers that their destination was Vicksburg, with the aim of operating in the direction of Meridian.

One of the scouts reporting to me being unreliable, I have to-day ordered him to his company; the other three will be sent in the direction of Memphis to scout until I receive further orders from you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BURTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 28, 1864.

I. In regiments, battalions, or companies volunteering their services for the war furloughs will be granted at the rate of 1 to every 10 men present for duty. The volunteering shall be indicated either by an oath, signing a paper, or some other equivalent act. This privilege is extended to all troops originally mustered into service for the war. Certificates of commanders will conform accordingly.

II. Troops now re-enlisting for the war will, when mustered into service, be entitled to and receive all the bounties and privileges granted by Congress in any subsequent legislation to those who may thereafter re-enlist.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., January 28, 1864.

The allowance of field transportation of the army is as follows:

Weight of baggage: For general officers, 120 pounds; for field officers, 100 pounds; for captains, 50 pounds; for subalterns, 30 pounds.

Headquarters of the army: Baggage, 4 wagons; ambulance, 1 wagon.

Corps headquarters: Baggage, 2 wagons; subsistence, 1 wagon; forage, 1 wagon; forge, 1 wagon; wheelwright shop, 1 wagon; ambulance, 1 wagon.

Military court, for its own baggage and the desks and money boxes at corps headquarters, 1 wagon.

Division headquarters: Baggage, 1 wagon; subsistence, desk, and money boxes, 1 wagon; forage, 1 wagon; forge, 1 wagon; wheelwright shop, 1 wagon; pioneer company, 1 wagon; reserve medical stores, 1 wagon; butchers, 1 wagon; ambulance, 1 wagon.

Brigade headquarters: Baggage and subsistence, 1 wagon; forage, 1 wagon; forge, 1 wagon; wheelwright shop, 1 wagon; brigade working tools, 1 wagon; ambulance, 1 wagon.

Regiments (counting those consolidated as one): Officers' baggage, including desks, money boxes, and medicine chests, 1 6-horse wagon; every 300 enlisted men present for duty, 1 wagon and 1 ambulance; battalion of sharpshooters, 1 wagon.

Artillery, to each battery: For baggage, 1 wagon; forage, 2 wagons; sick, 1 ambulance.

Engineer troops of the army: Each company, 1 wagon; signal corps of the army, 1 wagon; the tools for working parties of brigades, 1 wagon.

Ammunition reserves: Every 375 muskets, 1 wagon; 6-pounder and 12-pounder howitzer battery, 1 wagon; Napoleon gun battery, 3 wagons.

The baggage of field and staff of battalions to be transported in the wagons of the batteries.

The reduction called for by this order will be made immediately and the surplus wagons and ambulances returned to the chief quartermaster. The inspector-general will see that it is fully executed within ten days.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., January 29, 1864.

In the case before the military court of this corps of the Confederate States against R. J. Jenkins, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, it was testified by a witness that the colonel of that regiment had at times permitted sentinels to sit down on post.

Commenting on this testimony, it was declared in General Orders, No. 13, from these headquarters, dated January 13, 1864, that an officer authorizing such acts in a sentinel was "unfit to command."

This censure is construed as applying to Lieut. Col. T. W. Thompson, now commanding the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, who disclaims having ever authorized or tolerated any such breach of discipline and is indorsed by his brigade and division commanders as eminently faithful and efficient and an excellent disciplinarian.

The major-general commanding therefore announces that the words of censure, as appears from the order, were based alone on the testimony and intended only to apply to an officer derelict in the manner stated. He deeply regrets any pain or injury suffered by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson in the premises, and is solicitous that this explanation shall prevent any impression prejudicial to so deserving a soldier.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, January 29, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Our cavalry is quite inefficient for want of a proper leader. General Martin has not had experience enough to give him confidence in himself or his men. Without confidence a cavalry leader can have no dash, and without either he cannot be the leader we need.

I respectfully request that Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton may be ordered here to take command of the cavalry of this army. I have served with General Hampton in the Army of Northern Virginia and know him to be an excellent officer, and I think that he possesses all of the parts so essential in a cavalry officer.

Our cavalry is composed of very fine material, and only wants a good leader to render it very efficient.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

In my opinion Major-General Hampton cannot be spared from General Lee's army for this service, nor can I see the great necessity for this application while General Longstreet has two generals in his command, viz, Major-General Ransom and Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, who are well-trained and instructed cavalry officers of long standing.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

I concur with Adjutant and Inspector General.

J. A. S.

MORRISTOWN, *January 29, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

We would be able to get along with the boats if we could get some nails. We have been arranging to build the former, but cannot get the latter.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., January 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade, Rogersville:

If you have any part of your brigade off on other duty, please recall it to Rogersville and remain where you are for the present. Rucker's Legion (both battalions) should be at Mooresburg. I have sent orders to Major Paine to move there. I desire Colonel Corns to move his brigade somewhere in the vicinity of Kingsport. If he can get forage there please forward to him the accompanying note to that effect.*

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, January 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Col. J. M. CORNS,
Commanding Jones' Cavalry Brigade:

The commanding general desires that your brigade should be moved somewhere near Rogersville, say Kingsport, which will be a good point for you if you can get forage there.

If you cannot forage yourself there he desires you to move to some point near Newport, on the French Broad. There you will be able to procure forage.

Please make the necessary arrangements to move at once, and let me know to which point you will move.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., January 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WYLLY,
Commanding Camp of Jenkins' Division:

If you have not already done so, please take the necessary steps to organize with the utmost dispatch the barefooted and other men of your division left in camp by General Jenkins.

It is possible that the enemy might make an effort to take advantage of the absence from this point of the greater part of our troops and endeavor to break through the cavalry lines to capture our camps. We must be prepared for this, and you will please, therefore,. use all proper measures to put your men in good condition.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORRISTOWN, *January* 29, 1864.

Col. JOHN C. CARTER,
Zollicoffer:

It is very possible that the enemy may be making such a movement as you suppose. To meet it General Jackson's brigade has been ordered to Carter's Station, to form a junction with your regiment and Leyden's artillery. You had better move these at once, leaving at Zollicoffer only an ordinary bridge guard and take Leyden's battery on with you. I understand it is 3 miles below Zollicoffer. It is more probable that the bridge over the Watauga will be threatened than that at Zollicoffer.

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* See following.

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 29, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I think it important that there should be an officer in the immediate command of that part of Virginia embraced in the Department of East Tennessee and designated as the District of Southwestern Virginia.

Brigadier-General Preston having been relieved from command of that district, I ordered Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, whose brigade was in that section of country, to assume command, reporting direct to me.

Paragraph XXVII, Special Orders, No. 19, of the 23d instant, from your office, announces Lieutenant-General Longstreet as the commander of the Department of East Tennessee but does not seem to embrace Southwestern Virginia, and the Secretary of War told me that he did not regard that district as under General Longstreet's command. Your order attaching that district to my command not having been revoked, I have thought it incumbent on me to continue to exercise control there.

Brigadier-General Jones informs me by letter received this morning that General Longstreet had ordered his brigade into East Tennessee.

I have thought it proper to inform you of the order I gave Brigadier-General Jones in order that, if not approved, it may be at once canceled, and to ask whether I am to continue to exercise control over the District of Southwestern Virginia.

May I ask of you an early answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NEAR DANDRIDGE,
January 30, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

I have received the following in a letter from General Martin:

> Nearly a hundred men, part of the First Alabama, the remnant of a North Alabama battalion, consolidated with the First Alabama, left, officers and all, for home night of the 27th. The course pursued by General Wheeler is gradually destroying my command. He has withheld my wagons and supplies, kept back officers and men, and put them in a camp to rest, and news of this has come here. I respectfully submit that all of my command now absent should be ordered here at once, as cavalry is needed in this department, or I should be ordered back to save to the service the men I have.

Please have this matter remedied promptly.

J. LONGSTREET.

MORRISTOWN, *January* 30, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Vaughn represents that the brigade of which he was in command at the surrender of Vicksburg was the Second Brigade of Smith's division, and that he is now commanding Reynolds' (Fourth) brigade of Stevenson's division. Has the brigade he now commands been exchanged?

J. LONGSTREET.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to General Cooper.

Stevenson's entire division at Vicksburg has been exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

DALTON, *January* 30, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: The present organization of Cheatham's division is shown in the monthly returns furnished at the end of December, 1863, and January 20, 1864.* The organization of the division to which his application asks a return, and approved by me, was as follows: Smith's brigade (now Vaughan's), Maney's, Strahl's, and Wright's.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

You are authorized to restore the original organization of Cheatham's division. Papers returned by mail, with President's indorsement.

S. C.

COURTLAND, ALA., *January* 30, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Comdg. Cavalry, Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find manifest† of dispatches received by me; time of receipts noted. One I received off the courier-line as it was passing toward Tuscumbia; the other returned to me from Tuscumbia.

I will immediately move as directed in your order of 23d, but I fear cannot get to the position as early as you desire on account of the locality of the troops under my command. Major George, who holds his command at Corinth, has been ordered to join Lieutenant-Colonel Moreland and Colonel Johnson with detachment from his regiment, all of whom are on their way to West Tennessee to bring out the cattle, hogs, bacon, &c., bought by my commissary in that district.

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*See p. 587.

†Not found.

I have written ordering Colonel Patterson to move with his command by the nearest practicable route to Gadsden, and the courier has gone with the orders. I will move others as fast as possible. Shall order Colonel Johnson back with his entire command as soon as possible, to leave the stores, if deemed safe, with small detachment to follow him up, and will order Colonel Hannon, who is now doing picket duty above Decatur, to move as soon as I can relieve him with others. General, I will get to the position assigned me as early as practicable under the circumstances. I hope you will remember your order to me to co-operate with and report to the commanders west of me, which order was received by me on the 13th instant, and it was upon those orders that I withdrew a portion of my force from this valley, sending them westward. I can get a regiment to the place in a few days, but cannot get the entire order obeyed probably short of twenty days.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., January 30, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In response to yours of the 9th instant, asking to be vested with authority to authorize the organization of troops within the enemy's lines bordering on your department, you are respectfully informed that your recommendations for such authorities will receive favorable attention. Such authorities, however, must be issued from the War Department, and must be strictly confined to localities within the enemy's lines, and where the conscript law cannot be enforced by reason of his control. Deserters and stragglers, if reclaimed, cannot be formed into new organizations; they should be returned to their commands.

In connection with this subject I would say that the experience of the department is not favorable to the good to be expected from such permits, and care should be taken that none but competent persons be selected for such service.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *January* 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Meridian, Miss.:*

Scott's regiment is of average numbers. So large a portion of the cavalry of this army is absent that the general cannot comply with your request.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

MERIDIAN, VIA MOBILE, *January* 31, 1864.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have just returned from the front beyond Pearl River. Found the people in better spirits than I expected, and the troops in better condition. Will write you to-morrow. It is necessary to take immediate steps for the protection of the iron-works and coal of Middle Alabama, as well as the stores at Selma, from raids from the Tennessee River. I urge the adoption of the measures proposed through General Pillow, now at Richmond. Not a day is to be lost.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MORRISTOWN, *January* 31, 1864

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON, *Carter's Station:*

You may withdraw from Carter's Station and resume your operations against the bushwhackers. Acknowledge receipt of this.

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *January* 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON, *Richmond:*

If you will order a large additional supply of leather from Columbus to Atlanta, I will send shoemakers and greatly increase our supply of shoes, which is now very short; at Atlanta leather is worked up as fast as received; at Columbus it is not.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *January* 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Meridian, via Mobile:*

Most of the cavalry of this army is in East Tennessee. I am therefore compelled to order Roddey's here, except one regiment.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Canton, January 31, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I have written to General Polk, stating that the enemy will in a few days make a formidable movement on Jackson, and suggested that in the event of Mobile not being threatened to send forces to Jackson and Brandon. I would like if you would also suggest the same.

Don't you think that Forrest's idea of destroying that road should be carried out? I have suggested to General Polk that it be done, if it can be more effectually destroyed than it has been already.

I attempted to telegraph you just now, and find that the operator at Jackson had closed his office. Would it not be well to order him to keep it open, and I will do the same here.

Please have the letter to General Polk forwarded by to-morrow's train.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 31, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

General Pillow will present to you a proposition for a change of boundary of this command in Alabama and for his taking service in the field. The state of affairs on that front is pressing, and requires prompt action on the part of the Department. I hope his request will be granted and he be ordered to report to me immediately.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January* 31, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

In case of a raid on the coal and iron fields of Alabama and Selma I am without a cavalry force to meet it. The importance of that part of the country you know.

Could you not send me help from your left flank? If so, how much and of what kind?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I returned from an inspection of the western portion of my department last night, and found your letter of the 23d in regard to the work I proposed to have constructed on the river above Mobile through Colonel Weldon. Your request by telegram to have Order No. 19, directing its construction, suspended until you had been heard from had been complied with from Jackson through the same channel.

I desire to say that the engagement of Colonel Weldon to perform the particular piece of mechanical labor which had been intrusted to him, the building and anchoring a raft of logs at a certain point on the Alabama River, was in no wise intended to reflect on the engineer corps of the Department of the Gulf or of this department. Indeed, at the time that arrangement was made and the order issued it did not occur to me that the locality at which it was to be placed was within the limits of the Department of the Gulf; on the contrary, presuming it was within this department, I had placed the construction of the earth-work required for the protection of the raft and the general supervision of the whole work under Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, my chief engineer, for whose service Colonel Weldon was to procure the necessary negro labor both to build the raft and supply the force required for the earth-work. As to the defenses of Mobile, I had been assured they were regarded as completed sometime since, and therefore looked to providing for the interior. Concerning the precise point on the stream debouching at Mobile at which it would be most expedient to place works of obstruction and defense for interior protection, that is a matter of opinion. On the files of the headquarters of this department I find no evidence that the engineering department of the army had adopted any particular line across those streams as that upon which it had settled as a line of defense, nor had I heard of such a line through any other channel, though I had heard of the existence of works at the points mentioned in your letter. From my knowledge of the topography of the whole region, I am still of the opinion that the place at which defensive works for the protection of the interior should be executed is below the junction of the Tombigbee River. Colonel Weldon, the person to whom this work was intrusted, I found reporting to General Johnston at the time I took charge of the department. He was commended to me by the general in strong terms as eminently suitable for the kind of work for which he was employed. I have no personal knowledge of him, but find the opinion of the general supported by many of the most intelligent and reliable persons with whom I have since met. I propose visiting Mobile on Tuesday or Wednesday next, when I shall have an opportunity of examining the existing and proposed system of defenses for the city and above.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 31, 1864.

General FORREST, *Como:*

If enemy does not move on you in large force and he is moving on Loring in large force, you must prepare to send a portion of your force down to Loring to give him support.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January* 31, 1864.

General LEE,
Jackson:

In answer to General Ross' inquiry in his report, I have to say that if the enemy should come out in force I think you had better authorize him to press all the horses of the country which will fall into their hands, as they will certainly be pressed by the enemy.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *January* 31, 1864.

General LORING,
Canton:

I have telegraphed to Jackson to know where the transportation you sent for has gone to. You shall have it.

Forrest says La Grange is evacuated, but reports at same time that enemy are reported advancing on him from Collierville. This may make it impossible for him to send down to you any part of his force. If he can spare it, it will be sent. I have ordered the pontoon-boats for Cullum's Ferry. Can you not send out and press negroes on east side Pearl River to hasten the completion of the trestles? This may become necessary.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, January 31, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

GENERAL: I hope your occupations in Mississippi will not prevent you from visiting this place at an early day. I think you will find much of interest here, and hope much from your suggestions and advice after you shall have made a personal examination into the condition of the defenses and of the troops.

Up to this time I have failed to procure satisfactory evidence of such preparations in New Orleans as would indicate an intention to attack Mobile. By information received on yesterday, I learn that up to the 19th instant there was no adequate preparation going on there; from several other sources I have learned that there were no visible preparations for any attack on Mobile. On the other hand, I hear the rumor repeated that Farragut is about to force the passage of the outer line, but I can procure no satisfactory evidence that he has such a fleet as will be required to attack successfully the Bay batteries.

My preparations are nevertheless pressed as rapidly as practicable. Negroes are now coming in and supplies of ordnance stores come in also, but they are very far from what I need for a long siege.

I hope to hear that I will soon have the pleasure of seeing you here, and am,

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

[JANUARY 31, 1864.—For Clanton to Polk, see Maury to Seddon, December 28, 1863, &c., Vol. XXVI, Part II, p. 553.]

Abstract from the return of the Department of East Tennessee, Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	12	......	......	12	19	......
McLaws' division	356	3,893	3,893	5,403	11,171	......
Hood's division	140	4,146	4,146	5,931	14,660	......
Buckner's division	180	2,136	2,136	2,859	5,386	......
Wharton's brigade	51	725	725	895	1,372	......
Jackson's brigade	44	275	275	397	769	......
Total infantry	1,083	11,175	11,175	15,497	33,377	......
Cavalry:						
Jones' brigade	109	1,395	1,395	1,687	3,181	......
Giltner's brigade	139	1,196	1,196	1,503	2,627	......
Vaughn's brigade	85	528	528	696	1,080	......
Rucker's Legion	19	171	171	213	525	......
Martin's Cavalry Corps:						
Staff	4		......	4	4	......
Armstrong's division:						
Dibrell's brigade	94	944	944	1,424	1,818	......
Harrison's brigade	73	642	642	921	1,531	......
Morgan's division:						
Crews' brigade	63	730	730	1,043	3,453	......
Russell's brigade	65	724	724	1,149	2,960	......
Total cavalry	651	6,330	6,330	8,640	17,179	......

Abstract from the return of the Department of East Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Artillery:						
Alexander's battalion	16	292	292	374	766	22
Leyden's battalion	14	351	351	414	602	......
King's battalion	13	333	333	373	561	17
White's battery	3	74	74	85	157	4
Wiggins' battery	2	26	26	30	38	2
Freeman's battery	5	86	86	101	141	4
Total artillery	53	1,162	1,162	1,377	2,265	49
Grand total	1,787	18,667	18,667	25,514	52,821	49

Organization of troops in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, January 31, 1864.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Col. JAMES D. NANCE.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Capt. F. S. Lewis.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. G. O'Brien.
17th Mississippi, Col. William D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. D. N. Moody.

Wofford's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. N. L. HUTCHINS.

16th Georgia, Col. James S. Gholston.
18th Georgia, Capt. J. A. Crawford.
24th Georgia, Lieut. Col. C. C. Sanders.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips Legion, Maj. Joseph Hamilton.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins.

Bryan's Brigade.

Col. EDWARD BALL.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MICAH JENKINS.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Col. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Col. Daniel Livingston.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton Legion, Col. Martin W. Gary.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Law's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. PERRY.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama Col. James L. Sheffield.

Benning's Brigade.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

BUCKNER'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Johnson's Brigade.

17th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee, Col. R. H. Keeble.
25th Tennessee, 44th Tennessee, Col. John S. Fulton.
63d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Abraham Fulkerson.

Gracie's Brigade.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
1st Battalion Alabama Legion, 3d Battalion Alabama Legion, Col. Bolling Hall, jr.
2d Battalion Alabama Legion, 4th Battalion Alabama Legion, Col. John W. A. Sanford.
23d Alabama Legion Sharpshooters, Capt. Nicholas Stallworth.

RANSOM'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL C. WHARTON.

Wharton's Brigade.

30th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Lyle Clarke.
51st Virginia, Col. Augustus Forsberg.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED E. JACKSON.

Thomas' (North Carolina) regiment, Lieut. Col. James R. Love.
Walker's (North Carolina) battalion, Lieut. Col. William C. Walker.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

MORGAN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. MORGAN.

Russell's Brigade.

Col. A. A. RUSSELL.

1st Alabama, Col. William W. Allen.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. A. A. Russell.
— Alabama, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Maj. James T. Dye.

Crews' Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. CREWS.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
2d Georgia, Col. Charles C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

Biffle's Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. BIFFLE.

4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Col. George G. Dibrell.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William E. De Moss.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.
8th Texas, Col. Thomas Harrison.
11th Texas, Col. G. R. Reeves.

ATTACHED.

Vaughn's Brigade (mounted).

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN.

3d Tennessee, Col. Newton J. Lillard.
39th Tennessee, Col. William M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee, Col. James W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee, Col. W. L. Eakin.
Detachment Second Brigade, Maj. James A. Rhea.

W. E. Jones' Brigade.

8th Virginia Cavalry, Col. James M. Corns.
21st Virginia Cavalry, Col. William E. Peters.
27th Virginia Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Edmundson.
34th Virginia Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
36th Virginia Battalion Cavalry, Maj. James W. Sweeney.
37th Virginia Battalion Cavalry, Maj. James R. Claiborne.

Rucker's Legion.

12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. George W. Day.
16th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John R. Neal.

Williams' Brigade.

16th Georgia Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Winn.
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Henry L. Giltner.
10th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Edwin Trimble.
10th Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles, Maj. J. T. Chenoweth.
1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. James E. Carter.
64th Virginia Cavalry, Col. Campbell Slemp.

ARTILLERY RESERVE, &c.

Alexander's Battalion.

Maj. FRANK HUGER.

Fickling's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. William W. Fickling.
Jordan's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Tyler C. Jordan.
Moody's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Parker's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Taylor's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Osmond B. Taylor.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfolk, jr.

Leyden's Battalion.

Capt. TYLER M. PEEPLES.

Barnes' (Georgia) battery, Capt. William Barnes.
Isom's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John Isom.
Peeples' (Georgia) battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
Wolihin's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.
York's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Billington W. York.

King's Battalion.

Davidson's (Virginia) battery, Capt. George S. Davidson.
Lowry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William M. Lowry.
Otey (Virginia) battery, Capt. David N. Walker.
Ringgold (Virginia) battery, Capt. Crispin Dickenson.

Detached.

Freeman's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. A. L. Huggins, with Armstrong's division cavalry.
White's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr., with Morgan's division cavalry.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins, with Morgan's division cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 26. } *Richmond, February* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIII. The Department of East Tennessee will include, on the east, the counties of Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott, Lee, and Washington, in Virginia, and that part of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge; on the south, the country north of the Little Tennessee River; and on the west, the country east of the Tennessee and Clinch Rivers and Emory's Creek.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Telegraphed to Longstreet February 4.)

DALTON, *February* 1, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Richmond:

We want bayonets very much. Can you send us some, and that immediately?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 1, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Our scouts near the Tennessee report Sherman's corps crossing the river on the night of the 29th, 20 miles above Guntersville. The weather is very mild and roads practicable. Our artillery horses are too feeble to maneuver the batteries. We want bayonets as well as shoes.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 1, 1864.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

I informed you by telegraph this morning that our scouts on the Tennessee report that on the night of January 29 Sherman's corps was crossing the river on a pontoon bridge, 20 miles above Guntersville.

The weather for several weeks has been mild and dry, consequently the roads are quite practicable. This indicates, I suppose, a preparation for a movement on Rome, to be made whenever they may be ready to advance. That place is near enough to our communications to make it impossible to hold this position after its occupation by the enemy, and far enough from them to make it difficult to attack an enemy there without giving up those communications to the main force, which would probably approach at the same time from Chattanooga.

I have completed a minute inspection of the troops since the date of my last letter. There is no reason to doubt the spirit of the soldiers; on the contrary, I have full confidence in their courage.

The material of the army is not so good, however, as from the representations of others I reported it in my letter of January 2. The artillery horses are not improving, and are so feeble that in the event of a battle we could not hope to maneuver our batteries, nor in case of reverse to save our guns. We have not received by railroad enough long forage to restore their condition. More than half the infantry are without bayonets, and the want of shoes is painful to see even in this mild weather. Although the chief quartermaster promised when I arrived to supply the deficiency very soon, it is increasing fast. Only about 4,200 pairs were received in January, not more than a fourth of the number necessary to supply the monthly wear.

I respectfully submit to Your Excellency that the arrangements of the War Department for supplying provisions to troops are so executed as to put this army under some disadvantages. Lieutenant-General Polk's command, much inferior in number to this, has all Mississippi, West Tennessee, and the productive part of Alabama to draw upon, while we have to depend for meat, which Southern men think a necessary of life, upon an exhausted country, the mountainous parts of Georgia and Alabama. This is the representation of Major Cummings, commissary of subsistence, upon whom this army depends for provisions.

I understand the object of the present system to be to enable the Government, by having military supplies collected under its own direction, to control their distribution. But if Major Cummings is correct, the meat of each department belongs to the troops in it, so that we shall derive no benefit from the system except 1,000 beeves promised from Mississippi.

I regret to make a report to Your Excellency so much less favorable than that which you received before my arrival. As it is necessary that you should know the truth I will not apologize for writing it.

The more I consider the subject the less it appears to me practicable to assume the offensive from this point. If the reports of our scouts are correct, the enemy has sent no troops from our front; therefore we may expect him to take the offensive whenever he is ready. You see from my report that this army is not in condition for the field. It is also too small in number compared with that of the enemy.

Should Your Excellency desire to carry back the war into Middle Tennessee, it seems to me that it must be done by assembling as large a force in Northern Mississippi as we can collect there, with a bridge equipage for the passage of the Tennessee; a larger force, if practicable, than Lieutenant-General Polk's and mine united.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 1, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Major Cummings, purchasing commissary for this army, reports that he can procure no meat but a thousand cattle promised from Mississippi. In all the departments the troops claim the stock. This army has no country to supply it. If the present system continues we must go without meat. With proper management Mississippi and West Tennessee could furnish us much.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

This telegram is inconsistent, and exhibits a heedless disregard of the facts of the case. Since the retreat of the army now commanded by General Johnston it has been subsisted from the States of Florida and Georgia. It is entirely on account of the system of securing supplies now in operation that the troops in a department cannot retain the supplies in that department for their own exclusive use, as is alleged by General Johnston. In consequence of this system the troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have been obliged to share their supply of meat with the Army of Tennessee.

In the latter part of October, 1863, upon a suggestion from this bureau, Major Cummings sent an efficient agent to Mississippi, who, with Major Dameron's co-operation, was to examine and report what quantity of subsistence, particularly of cattle and hogs, could be secured in North Mississippi. On the 13th of November, 1863, that agent reported to Major Cummings that he had made an examination of the country referred to, and Major Dameron and himself unitedly petitioned General Johnston (then in command in Mississippi) to furnish the military aid absolutely necessary to secure the cattle and hogs—of the former 3,000 or 4,000, and of the latter about 10,000. Owing to the proximity of the enemy the people would not undertake to drive up their stock to deliver to the agents of this department without a show of force. This military protection was refused by General Johnston.

Efforts were repeatedly made by Major Dameron to obtain military assistance from General Johnston, and he also frequently begged of him transportation to enable him to secure supplies of sugar from points near the enemy's lines. These efforts were uniformly unsuccessful.

On 27th January, Major Dameron reported that during the week previous he had sent 1,000 head of cattle to Major Cummings, and that he would continue to extend all the help he could to the Army of Tennessee.

On the 19th of January, General Johnston was informed by the bureau that the subject of getting cattle and other supplies for the Army of Tennessee had been considered, and action taken by instructions to Majors Dameron, of Mississippi, and Walker, of Alabama, and Major Cummings was instructed to reopen communication with them on the subject.

When General Forrest went into West Tennessee, Major Wilson, chief commissary of that State, sent officers with funds to co-operate and secure the subsistence supplies. They were not permitted by General Forrest to get anything there, for reasons satisfactory to him.

Major Dameron reports himself in readiness to take advantage of every forward movement in West Tennessee.

General Johnston, in November, 1862, assumed command of the department embracing Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River. It was all-important that the army of General Bragg should be subsisted from Tennessee. This bureau had there an agent who had always contributed greatly to the supply of the troops in Tennessee, and he had engaged large stores in Middle Tennessee. There were in that section immense stores available at prices much below those for which they could be gotten in States south.

The repairs of the bridge over Elk Creek, on the railroad from Columbia to Athens, would have enabled us to drain that fertile region. No delay should have occurred, for one month's use would have repaid any expenditure. On February 4, 1863, this work not having been attempted, and time passing, on the representation of Mr. O. C. Brane, an agent of this bureau, as to its importance, efforts were made by this bureau to have the work done. From the correspondence herewith furnished it appears that two months before this bureau had any knowledge of the necessity for the bridge General Bragg's engineer had examined and reported upon the subject. Yet during the two months following no effective action was taken by General Johnston in a matter so vitally important after the battle of Murfreesborough. About this very time General Johnston was asking for the meat which had been collected that fall and the previous winter at Atlanta, to be supplied to troops on the waters of the Atlantic, and on which they were dependent. These facts occurred before the present system was inaugurated.

The unnecessary destruction of public property, consequent upon some of the military movements made by General Johnston, indicates that his judgment in such matters is of doubtful value, and his opposition to the system while commanding in Mississippi, persisted in now, shows that he then gave no aid in removing obstacles in the way of what he is now advocating, and attacks the present system by contradictory action.

As his attacks on the present system are general, the evil consequences deprecated by him will equally affect all our armies, because under the present system his army has as much territory to depend on as any other. He must have some alternative plan to be proposed by which the armies may be supplied with meat.

I request that Your Excellency will direct him to report on this question, specifying his objection to the present system and proposing a better one.

The records of this and of the engineer bureau will furnish evidence to substantiate the foregoing statements.

L. B. NORTHROP.

[Second indorsement.]

RICHMOND, *March* 20, 1864.

The statement of the Commissary-General in his comments on the telegram of General Johnston are, so far as they relate to his (General Johnston's) refusal to give Major Dameron's collecting parties military protection, absolutely incorrect. Major Dameron applied, so it was then understood, for troops to be placed at his disposal, or that of his agents, civil employés for the most part, to be sent with his agents wherever they might choose to go. This was refused by General Johnston's directions. A communication was made by me to Major Dameron in which he was informed that troops would be sent for the protection of any expedition of his on application to General Johnston, if it was considered safe. Of this in all cases General Johnston was to judge.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Formerly Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February* 1, 1864.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The following telegram just received from General Forrest:

COMO, *January* 31, 1864.

A gentleman just from Memphis says the enemy design moving a large force from Vicksburg on Jackson and contemplate rebuilding the railroad between those points and moving from Jackson on Mobile and Meridian. He thinks the source from which his information is derived is reliable, and that they are anxious to draw our troops from the Army of Tennessee.

Whether such be the designs of the enemy or not, he has concentrated a large force at Vicksburg, and I am informed reliably it is his intention to make a forward movement from Vicksburg and Yazoo City in a few days. He also threatens Forrest with a movement from Collierville.

I have ordered the thorough destruction of the railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 1, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton:

I note what you say of Roddey. If Pillow's application succeeds at Richmond I take it for granted you will turn that command over to me, as I propose to employ it on your left flank.

What can you do in the mean time in giving me aid against a raid upon Selma, via Gadsden?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 1, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
Jackson, Miss.:

You will give orders to your cavalry command to destroy the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson immediately, beginning as far west as you can, and putting as many men upon it as you can employ. Let it be done thoroughly.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. CAV., DEPT. OF S. MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA,
Jackson, February 1, 1864.

Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I send by Lieutenant Thompson a letter from General Loring. There seems to be no doubt that the enemy contemplates a serious move against Jackson, and if Mobile is not threatened I would suggest that additional infantry be sent to Brandon or Jackson to enable us to give battle with success to the enemy before reaching that point. Ferguson will be here by Wednesday. I took 500 rifles intended for the unarmed men of Jackson and Ferguson and gave them to Colonel Perrin, whose regiment has come in finely. I now need 800 stand at once to complete arming Perrin and to replace the 500. Perrin has over 600 enlisted men in camp.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—There are arms at Meridian belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Cannot these be taken and replaced?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Canton, Miss., February 1, 1864.

General S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Colonel Lowry, who is now in command of Adams' brigade, is perfectly conversant with Pearl River and the different roads leading across it. He has kindly offered to go to Jackson to-night and confer with you and give you my views of the best movements that can be made in case the force is formidable—too large for us to compete with.

He thinks if the Pearl should suddenly rise we might find it difficult to cross. I have requested him to examine the pontoons and river and let me know the result. I had given orders for the movement to Jackson, but countermanded it at your suggestion.

I will concentrate my forces here and rely upon the cavalry to cover the bridges above here and Canton after we leave. If the force is anything of a size for us to fight, it matters not which way they come, we ought to meet them.

Colonel Lowry is an intelligent and very responsible officer, and will give you my views. He will return to-morrow.

I am delicately situated about the command, and think that General Polk ought to be with us.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 1, 1864.

General LEE,
Jackson:

You will find 1,000 stand of arms at Brandon, intended for General Kirby Smith's department, which cannot be transferred across the river at present, which you can take possession of for Perrin, Jackson, and Ferguson. The accouterments I will send you in the course of the week.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 1, 1864.

General LEE, *Jackson:*

I authorized you to-day to take possession of 1,000 stand of arms belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department now at Brandon in the hands of the quartermaster. You say you want 800. The extra 200 hold subject to General Loring's order. I shall for the present defer my trip to Mobile.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 1, 1864.

Major-General LORING, *Canton:*

General Lee has 200 Austrian rifles subject to your order; the third hundred and the ammunition will be sent immediately. Telegraph offices will be kept open during the night.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *February* 1, 1864.

Col. T. M. JACK:

My headquarters will be to-morrow at Oxford. Please send all papers there.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *La Grange, February* 1, 1864.
(Via Waterford, 2d.)

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Como:

I arrived yesterday; horses and men very much fatigued. I will move in direction of Moscow, leaving one company here. This place should be held as long as possible. I will destroy the railroad as I go. The works here are very good and can be held by a small force. Forage is very scarce. Send orders to Moscow.

JOHN McGUIRK,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Abingdon, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to inform you, in response to your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you propose to make a raid into Kentucky, that it would be irregular for the Department to take action upon the application without first ascertaining the views of the commander of the military department to which you are ordered to report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XV. Brigadier-General Clanton will establish his headquarters at Gadsden, Ala., and organize and complete the Eighth Alabama Cavalry.

XVI. He is charged with the duty of affording all the protection in his power to the coal and iron sections of Alabama and the public works at Selma.

XVII. The following-named commands are ordered to report to General Clanton at Gadsden, Ala.:

Clanton's battery, at Montgomery, Ala.

The Sixth Alabama Cavalry, at Meridian, Miss.

Faulkner's, Dupré's, and Orme's companies, accompanying the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, and Houston's company, now in Wilcox County.

* * * * * * *

XIX. Major-General French will hold his command in readiness to move to Jackson as soon as ordered.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORRISTOWN, *February* 1, 1864.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Please order Reynolds' brigade, of Buckner's division, to join this division. If Corse's brigade can be spared it should be sent here. The enemy has four corps in front of us—Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-third—besides cavalry force from Middle Tennessee, under Generals Sturgis, Elliott, and Garrard. Our effective infantry is about 10,000. Under the circumstances, I doubt the propriety of advancing, and yet I do not, if the country is in a condition to allow so fine an opportunity to pass unimproved [*sic*].

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

Col. JOHN C. CARTER, *Carter's Station:*

Your main force ought to be divided between Zollicoffer and Carter's Station. There ought, however, to be small bridge guards, of a few men, at each of the other bridges.

You will be relieved in a few days by General Jackson's brigade. I have sent orders for you by mail.

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., February 1, 1864—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday evening to the commanding general. He directs me to say that if you find that General Martin is not threatened by the enemy you had better move your division to this side of the river, back to Dandridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., February 1, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 12 o'clock yesterday. The commanding general directs me to say that if you find the enemy has retired into Knoxville you had better move your cavalry as near to us as you can, and get at the same time sufficient forage.

General Johnson is advised to recross the river with his division and return to Dandridge if you are not threatened by the enemy.

Please keep him promptly advised of your movements, and all information you may secure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The information obtained by General Martin from citizens and his scouts is to the effect that not more than 2,000 soldiers are left in Knoxville, and that number includes the sick and wounded. Please send your scouts down toward the town as close as possible, and ascertain definitely the enemy's condition. The force in Knoxville is represented to be in a deplorable condition on account of sickness and the general depression that pervades all. The enemy's cavalry is now reported to be in Tuckaleechee Cove, almost at the headwaters of the Little Tennessee.

Please report as soon as possible the results of the observations of your scouts toward Knoxville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Morristown, E. Tenn., February 2, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th ultimo was received a few days since, at Dandridge.

On the 15th ultimo the enemy moved his entire force to Dandridge and took position there, in order to throw us back. As half of my command was without shoes, I could do nothing but fight, so I moved forward, and, after a sharp skirmish, got into position on the enemy's flank and partially threatening his rear. He took alarm and retreated during the night, in some haste. The next day was stormy and almost impassable behind the enemy, and I could only pursue with our cavalry. The infantry was ordered back to shelter. I regret the pursuit was not vigorous, else we should have captured a great portion of the enemy's force and nearly all his property. We got a few prisoners and about 200 wagons, and some artillery carriages were abandoned, most of them partially destroyed. The enemy, by a rapid movement, threw his cavalry around through Knoxville into Sevier County, for the purpose of occupying the only foraging county in reach. Our cavalry was ordered to cross the river in his rear and cut off his force, which, in his demoralized condition, was thought proper. But the move was not promptly executed, and the cavalry delayed passing the river till the enemy had occupied the fords some distance above the mouth. When the cavalry did cross it was encountered in detail by the enemy concentrated. Half of it was driven back on the 27th, in some confusion. On the 28th the other part met the enemy, and retired slowly, until I passed an infantry force in the enemy's rear, when he made a hasty retreat. Our cavalry failed again in the pursuit, and has not been able to see the enemy since. We are now in entire possession of the country which was supposed to have abundant supplies, but it is far short of what we had expected. The enemy is where he must starve or open the railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville. He may threaten Johnston's flank so as to get the use of the railroad, and then move against me with greater force. He now has the Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Corps, besides a large cavalry force from Middle Tennessee under General Sturgis. He is not inclined to fight, but hopes to secure himself by moves.

If General Johnston can hold his position the enemy will be obliged to retire from East Tennessee and await re-enforcements before he can make a decided advance. I shall be as well prepared in a few days for offensive operations as I can expect to be, and propose to go into Kentucky. In order that I may be able to do this it will be necessary that every available cavalry soldier in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and West Tennessee should be passed over the Tennessee River and concentrated on the railroad in rear of Chattanooga, under S. D. Lee, with orders to destroy the railroad and break up the enemy's cavalry as far as possible, and then pass on up the Cumberland and join us in Kentucky. Sending back Johnston's cavalry to him, however, General Lee should not know that he may meet me, but have orders to join any other forces that he may find in Kentucky. Johnston's army cannot advance into Kentucky at this season, so I propose that you should re-enforce me and join me, drawing Johnston's army to Virginia in your place. Simultaneously with my move your cavalry should make a raid upon and destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and as the enemy detaches from his forces in the East to send against me you could re-enforce me in Kentucky and join me there. Pickett's division should be in readiness to join me, and his transportation and artillery should start at once, so that they may be at Abingdon when it may be proper for him to move on to join me in Kentucky. He might start from Petersburg with his troops about the time I start into Kentucky.

General Ransom should be put in command of the active forces in Southwestern Virginia, and under my orders. The brigade of Buckner's division now at Dalton should be sent to the division at once. With this force I think that the move could be begun with safety and re-enforced as circumstances might require. At all events it seems as safe as doing nothing.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Inspector Field Transportation, Richmond:

COLONEL: I am desirous of ascertaining how many horses, mules, saddles, and bridles can be obtained and delivered to General Longstreet's command by the 1st of March for the purpose of mounting an infantry force; the animals and equipments to be returned when the proposed expedition is accomplished. I think the information can be obtained and the purpose kept secret.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DALTON, *February* 2, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Richmond:

On January 27 I asked authority to procure by purchase or impressment 7,000 or 8,000 pairs of shoes reported to be in towns in Georgia. Will it be given?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 2, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Meridian:

So much of my cavalry is in East Tennessee that I am unable to detach to your help.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
No. 17. } *Dalton, Ga., February* 2, 1864.

Putting men on extra guard duty as a punishment is prohibited. Standing guard is the most honorable duty of a soldier, except fighting, and must not be degraded.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 2, 1864.

General FORREST, *Como:*

I am in want of mules. You will give orders to have as large a number as possible pressed out of the swamp and sent back into the interior so as not to oppress the people. If the enemy should press you back, take all the horses before you that would fall into his hands.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-Genera

MERIDIAN, *February* 2, 1864.

General LORING, *Canton:*

The rifles from General Lee will not go to you. The ordnance officer ships to you to-day the 300 guns and ammunition for them; also the 34,000 rounds of extra ammunition. How many horses do you require for your batteries?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 2, 1864.

Major-General MAURY, *Mobile:*

I find a force of the enemy threatening me from Vicksburg. Is the state of things in front of Mobile such as to authorize my drawing from there two brigades, the Missouri and another, to meet the impending pressure in front of Jackson, so as to return in time before an attack on Mobile would be made? Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 2, 1864.

General MAURY, *Mobile:*

Send up the Missouri and another brigade with their batteries and transportation immediately. I will be in Mobile by the Wednesday morning train.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., February 2, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot procure evidence of an intention on the part of the enemy to attack Mobile. It may be that his fleets will run past the outer forts and occupy the waters of the bay, but I cannot learn of adequate preparation for a land expedition. I think 40,000 troops and three months' time should be devoted by the enemy to the enterprise if he expects success. My latest information from New Orleans is dated January 19, and contradicts the reports which have been circulated, that an expedition is preparing there to move against this place. The disorder in Clanton's brigade was caused by the outbreak which I have already reported to you. Eighty-six of his command are here for trial. They will probably be sentenced to be shot, and I shall have the sentences executed. Will it be lawful, in case many of them should be sentenced to death, for me to cause them to be decimated by lot?

The tone of the other troops here seems excellent. The blockading squadron has been recently increased. The Tennessee is ready for action, except her crew. Under an energetic commander I do not doubt she alone can rout the whole blockading fleet. Her guns are very formidable and her speed excellent. I hope you will help the admiral to get men from the army. My supply of ordnance is coming in very slowly, but I know our means are limited, and am sure that you will give me everything practicable. I think the shops at Selma under charge of the army ordnance department are not so efficient as they ought to be. The works here have been continually strengthened, and should the attempt to run past the forts be delayed, I am not without hope of defeating it by the means now proposed. I expect soon to plant a formidable battery in the channel within 1,600 yards of Fort Morgan. This, with obstructions, torpedoes, and the admiral's fleet, ought to make the passage difficult to wooden ships. The channel there is wide and deep, the currents rapid, and the water rough. These difficulties in the way of such works as I am preparing are very great, when our means of transportation and labor are so limited. The system established in this State for regulating prices of subsistence stores is now very onerous. Pork is sold to officers at $2.40 per pound. I hope Congress will pass some measures of relief at an early day. The proposition to issue rations to officers of the lower grades in actual service as to men seems but just.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, *February* 1, 1864.

I left New Orleans on the 18th of January last. I had been in that city for five weeks, having been captured on the Marshall J. Smith, running the blockade from Mobile. I was on the wharf at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad when the expedition started for Madisonville. There were five steamers: The Kate Dale, St. Charles, high pressure; the N. P. Banks, low pressure and new; the Commodore, stern wheel, and another small one, and five small schooners. It was said there were 1,600 men embarked—500 cavalry and about four or six pieces of field artillery. When the expedition started the impression was that it was destined for Pascagoula, as they steered in that direction and did not alter their course until after doubling Pointe aux Herbes. It was said that they were fortifying at Madisonville. When I left there were two more companies at the lake, and ready to start. An officer said to a friend of mine that their intention was to establish a line from Pascagoula to Ponchatoula. There were no boats, barges, or scows building on the lake shore of New Orleans, but it was reported that they were building some at Ship Island or somewhere else, and I saw lumber (4-inch plank) evidently intended for that purpose. It was reported that there were troops on Ship Island, but I did not hear the number. Negro troops, although in no large numbers at a time, were being sent there. It was also said that the Teche country had been given up by the Federals; troops were coming back from there. I one day saw about 1,500 cavalry coming in. At the time the Madisonville expedition left there was a large transport started down the river loaded with troops. The number of troops in and about New Orleans was not large, but I can form no estimate of them. I came by way of Baton Rouge, and at the time I left that point there were about 4,000 to 5,000 men there (white troops); it was reported they were going to take Clinton, which they did. I heard that troops were coming down the river from the West to Vicksburg and Natchez. From Baton Rouge I went to Tangipahoa and Camp Moore, and thence to Jackson. On that line I met some of our cavalry, but there is no regular camp until one gets to Greensburg, and that is a small recruiting station. The enemy had a pontoon bridge all ready to throw across the Big Black River, so I heard from good authority. The impression generally was that as soon as Farragut was ready an attack would be made on Mobile.

NOTE.—The foregoing statement is made by a well-known and reliable party.

CAMP, BATE'S BRIGADE,
Near Dalton, Ga., February 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of Bate's brigade, held this day, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Thirtieth Tennessee, was called to the chair and Capt. T. E. Blanchard, Thirty-seventh Georgia, appointed secretary. Upon motion of Captain Carson, Thirtieth Tennessee, a committee of one officer from each command in the brigade was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and object of the meeting:

Capt. M. Kendrick, Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment; Capt. B. M. Turner, Fourth Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters; Captain Guthrie, Twentieth Tennessee; Captain Fry, Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee; Captain Prendergast, Tenth Tennessee; Captain Carson, Thirtieth Tennessee; Adjutant Childress, First Tennessee Battalion, committee.

The committee withdrew, and after deliberation offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in consequence of the high price of rations sold to officers, as shown per schedule of prices hereto annexed, it has become impossible for regimental and line officers, especially subalterns, to subsist and clothe themselves out of the pay allowed by the Government; and

Whereas, so far from prospects of a change for the better, the evil is likely to increase and prove greatly detrimental to the common interest of the army and country:

Be it therefore resolved, first, That we, the officers of Bate's brigade, call the attention of our Congress to these facts, confidently hoping and urgently asking that they may in their wisdom adopt such measures as are necessary for our subsistence, either by the reduction of prices or providing for the issuing to officers rations free of charge.

Resolved, second, That while we are willing to make all needful sacrifices for the sake of the glorious cause in which we are battling, and while we intend to endure unmurmuringly to the end all necessary hardships and privations, we feel that it is not asking too much of our Government to require subsistence at its hands as a remuneration for our services, and we hope that our action will not be viewed as dictatorial, but as an earnest appeal to the wisdom of our legislative department upon a subject which materially affects the welfare not only of ourselves but of the whole country.

Resolved, third, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be at once forwarded, through the proper channels, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

JAMES J. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth Tennessee, President of Meeting.
T. E. BLANCHARD,
Captain Company B, Thirty-seventh Georgia, Secretary.

Schedule of prices.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bacon per pound	$2.20	Salt per pound	$0.30
Beef do	.75	Clothing:	
Lard do	2.20	Coats	350.00
Molasses per gallon	6.00	Boots	250.00
Sugar per pound	1.50	Pants	125.00
Rice do	.15	Hats	$80.00-125.00
Flour do	.19	Shirts	50.00
Meal do	.06	Drawers	15.00
Vinegar per gallon	1.10	Socks	10.00
Soap per pound	.50		

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BATE'S BRIGADE,
Dalton, Ga., February 3, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

T. B. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
February 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
February 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

I have heretofore forwarded a communication to the same effect. The pay of officers being fixed at the money value existing when the war began, subsistence and clothing ought in justice to be sold to them at the prices then prevailing, or else be issued to them without charge.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, *February* 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Sales of subsistence stores to officers conform to the schedule of prices as fixed by the commissioners for the State of Georgia. A change of schedule on their part, likely to occur at any time, will cause a corresponding change of prices in sales to officers, and thereby increase the difficulties now complained of.

W. E. MOORE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

CAMP, FLORIDA BRIGADE,
Dalton, Ga., February 3, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the Florida Brigade, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in consequence of the high prices of rations and clothing, as shown per schedule of prices hereto appended, it has become impossible for the regimental and line officers, especially subalterns, to subsist and clothe themselves out of the pay allowed by the Government; and

Whereas, so far from prospects of a change for the better, the evil is likely to increase and prove greatly detrimental to the common interest of the army of the country:

Be it therefore resolved, first, That we, the officers of the Florida Brigade, call the attention of our Congress to these facts, confidently hoping and urgently asking that they may in their wisdom adopt such measures as are necessary for our subsistence, either by the reduction of prices or by providing for the issuing to officers rations free of charge.

Resolved, second, That while we are willing to make all needful sacrifices for the sake of the glorious cause in which we are battling, and while we intend to endure unmurmuringly to the end all necessary hardships and privations, we feel that it is not asking too much of our Government to require subsistence at its hands as a remuneration for our services, and we hope that our action will not be viewed as dictatorial, but as an earnest appeal to the wisdom of our legislative department upon a subject which materially affects the welfare not only of ourselves but of the whole country.

Resolved, third, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be at once forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

W. L. L. BOWEN,
Col. First and Fourth Florida Regts., President of Meeting.
S. D. McCONNELL,
Captain Seventh Florida Regiment, Secretary.

Schedule of prices.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bacon per pound	$2.20	Meal per pound	$0.06
Beef do	.80	Soap do	.50
Lard do	2.20	Coats	350.00
Molasses per gallon	6.00	Boots	250.00
Vinegar do	1.10	Pants	125.00
Sugar per pound	1.50	Hats	$80.00-125.00
Rice do	.15	Shirts	50.00
Flour do	.30	Drawers	15.00

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA BRIGADE,
Dalton, Ga., February 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is for the good of the service and right in itself that officers, as well as privates, should be fed and clothed, having due regard at all times to economy.

J. J. FINLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
February 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

Similar resolutions from the other brigades of this division have been forwarded. The grievance complained of falls heavily upon officers.

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
February 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Dalton, Ga., February 3, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of Breckinridge's division, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in consequence of the high price of rations sold to officers, as shown per schedule of prices hereto appended, it has become impossible for regimental and line officers, especially subalterns, to subsist and clothe themselves out of the pay allowed by the Government; and

Whereas, so far from prospects of a change for the better, the evil is likely to increase and prove greatly detrimental to the common interest of the army and country:

Be it therefore resolved, first, That we, the officers of Breckinridge's division, call the attention of our Congress to the facts, confidently hoping and urgently asking that they may in their wisdom adopt such measures as are necessary for our subsistence, by providing for the issuing to officers rations free of charge.

Resolved, second, That while we are willing to make all needful sacrifices for the sake of the glorious cause in which we are battling, and while we intend to endure unmurmuringly to the end all necessary hardships and privations, we feel that it is not asking too much of our Government to require subsistence at its hands as a remuneration for our services, and we hope that our action will not be viewed as dictatorial, but as an earnest appeal to the wisdom of our legislative department upon a subject which materially affects the welfare not only of ourselves but of the whole country.

Resolved, third, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be at once forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Schedule of prices.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bacon ....per pound..	$2.20	Salt ....per pound..	$0.30
Beef ....do....	.75	Clothing:	
Lard ....do ...	2.20	Coats....	350.00
Molasses....per gallon..	6.00	Boots....	250.00
Sugar....per pound..	1.50	Pants	125.00
Rice ....do ...	.15	Hats	$80.00-125.00
Flour....do....	.60	Shirts	50.00
Meal....do....	.06	Drawers....	15.00
Vinegar ....per gallon..	1.10	Socks	10.00
Soap....per pound..	.50		

[Signed by 115 officers of Breckinridge's division.]

[Indorsements on the three petitions.]

DALTON, *February* 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

At the present prices of provisions the pay of company officers is worth less than that of privates.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I believe a law was passed allowing rations, which I hope will remedy the evil.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

MERIDIAN, *February* 3, 1864.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

I have just sent the following dispatch to General Johnston. I think the necessity for his action urgent and indispensable. The interests exposed are of vital importance:

> MERIDIAN, *February* 3, 1864.
>
> General JOHNSTON,
> *Dalton:*
>
> I am advised reliably of a pontoon bridge across Tennessee River at Larkin's Ferry, and that on 31st several regiments of infantry had crossed, also cavalry in large bodies, supposed to be Wilder's. The conviction is that they are going to Gadsden and thence through the mining and manufacturing districts to Selma. You are aware that I have no force at my disposal to meet this, especially when I inform you that there is at this moment a movement being made from Vicksburg and Yazoo City and Collierville on my forces confronting those points, and that Mobile continues to be threatened. I must therefore call upon you to aid me in protecting that line. You have received, I hope, my former dispatches upon that subject. Please let me know what you can do.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

DALTON, *February* 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Meridian:

The enemy, much more than double my number, is in motion in my front. I have not cavalry enough to observe him, so that it is impossible for me to promise further than that I will at any time give you all aid in my power, but do not see now that I can help you.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *February* 3, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

I beg leave to call your immediate attention to a dispatch* sent by me to General Cooper, of this date.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 3, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter by Colonel Pressley, asking my aid in recovering the absentees in the West Tennessee regiments, supposed to be in General Forrest's command. I made the proper indorsement on the back of the letter, referring it to General Forrest, but said to Colonel Pressley that I did not think this a proper time to attempt to recover those men. In the first place, I am threatened in the front, held by the command in which those men are; and in the second, they have been so short a time with General Forrest, that any attempt to detach them now would result in a general stampede. They would almost all desert and return to West Tennessee. I think it would be better to postpone for some weeks this attempt, and have so said to Colonel Pressley. If, however, it is thought best to attempt it now, I have said to the colonel he might do so. Should he do it, it would be a failure and the prospect of final success be damaged. I have already expressed to you the opinion that more could be done to recover these men by sending their regiments to me for the winter than in any other way, and I am still of that opinion.

---

*See above.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Commanding officer Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers is hereby ordered to proceed with his command to Mobile and report for duty to Major-General Maury, commanding.

* * * * * * *

V. Major-General French will move with his division to Jackson and establish his headquarters at that point, assuming control of the affairs of that post. He is also charged with supervision of the completion of railroad connection between Canton and Meridian.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cullum's, February 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General FERGUSON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

General Lee directs that you proceed by the nearest route to place your brigade in front of the enemy and between him and General Loring's command, which is probably in the vicinity of Morton. It may be necessary for you to go farther to the left than Morton. Upon your arrival you will report to General Loring, or whoever is in command, and be guided by his orders. The general will operate on their flanks with Jackson's division (two brigades). Major Steede is in Jackson. Two reports have been received from him at that point; has been ordered to join you.

Yours, respectfully,

G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 3, 1864.*

General FORREST, *Oxford, Miss.:*

Dispatch indicating amount and distribution of your forces received. As the force of the enemy at and near Memphis is small you might well be spared. You will therefore leave such force as is necessary to hold the enemy in check, and take command of all the rest of your troops in person and move down to Grenada. We shall want all the force you can spare from the Tennessee front to meet the movement from Yazoo City and Grenada. You have authority to burn all the cotton of the Government you find exposed to capture by the enemy; also to burn all other cotton likely to fall into their hands belonging to private persons, leaving only a few bales for family supplies to each family, the number of bales to be judged of by you. Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
On Road, February 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he will move to Brownsville to-day, and on to Jackson to-morrow. He directs that you order a regiment to report to him at Jackson to-morrow evening. Will send Wisdom on to McNairy County. It is reported that the enemy are preparing to move from Middle Tennessee, and from Memphis also, after us; and it is therefore important to be prepared and concentrate as early as practicable in order to meet them. He directs that you send out and impress ox-teams and haul all the artillery, &c., as far as Brownsville, at which place you will send forward and have other ox-teams gotten up to carry them on to Jackson. The general says have the salt rolled out, so that it will be safe, and then burn up all the houses at the fort except the one used as hospital. Leave the Federal surgeon and such of the wounded as cannot travel or be moved, and parole them; also parole and leave with them a nurse or two, or slightly wounded men sufficient to wait on them, sending forward all other prisoners and negroes to Jackson immediately.

No negroes will be delivered to their owners on the march; they must all go to Jackson. Leave with the wounded five or six days' supply of provisions and any medicine they may need; the balance of provisions issue to your command. The major-general directs that you have brought out all ammunition and all other supplies that you can get transportation for. If you can haul them, bring also a few of the best tents; destroy the balance, with every building at Fort Pillow; also destroy and tear the works to pieces as much as you can and move back with your entire command between the Hatchie and Forked Deer, so as to sweep the country, bringing in every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to Jackson. Order your officers to take no excuse, neither allow conscripts to go home for clothes nor anything else. Their friends can send them to Jackson. When you reach Brownsville send a courier on to Jackson to let the general know what time you will reach that place. He also directs that you will endeavor to get teams beyond Brownsville, and have forage hauled for your command to the neighborhood of Jackson, camping your command south of the Forked Deer River. If you find you cannot bring them off, burn the little artillery, reserving and bringing out all the ammunition and accouterments belonging to them.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHALMERS,
Commanding:

Move here with everything at daylight. Enemy advancing from below. Leave lieutenants of Floyd's, Wallace's, and Williams' companies to bring on absentees.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 3, 1864.

Captain COCHRAN,
Commanding Second Arkansas, near Buck Snort:

Move here at once. Enemy advancing from below.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

No. 6.—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the Tennessee troops who have re-enlisted for the war.

Whereas the Congress of the Confederate States have received with the liveliest emotions the cheering intelligence that a large portion of the Tennessee troops composing the Army of Tennessee, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, have tendered their services to the country during the war: It is therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are hereby cordially given to the gallant soldiers of Tennessee who have, in advance of the legislation of Congress, and before their three years' term of service has expired, voluntarily tendered their services to the country during the war, with the heroic determination never to abandon the field till the last vandal invader is driven from our soil and our freedom won.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the great stake at issue—the freedom of our country—the Congress indulges the confident hope that the example so heroically set by their brothers in arms will be followed by our whole Army, thus giving to the world, after nearly three years of arduous struggle, an earnest of their determination to die or be free.

Resolved, That the President be requested to have the foregoing preamble and resolution sent to the commanders of the army, with the request that they communicate them to the officers and soldiers as an evidence of the high appreciation in which they are gratefully held by the Congress of the Confederate States of America for their heroic valor displayed on so many memorable occasions, and for their fortitude and perseverance under so many trials.

Approved February 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 19. } *Dalton, Ga., February* 3, 1864.

I. The Board of Examiners required by General Orders, No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, paragraph V, will consist, for each division, of the chief surgeon, the senior surgeons of the brigade to which the applicant for medical certificate belongs, and of the medical officers hereinafter named. For commands less than a division, while unattached or on detached service, the Board will consist of the three ranking medical officers, or of two, or one, if only that number be present.

All medical certificates for officers, certificates of disability for furloughs and discharges for soldiers, and all certificates of disability for field service upon which applications for detail or transfer are based, will be made by this Board.

II. The Examining Board will inspect all officers, and the senior surgeon of the brigade or detachment all soldiers reported as proper cases for treatment in general hospital, and see that all are promptly shipped, except such as can be safely treated in the field and restored, fit for duty, in six or eight days. The "List of sick sent to general hospital" will be made by the medical officer in charge of the regiment or command, and submitted to the senior surgeon of brigade for indorsement of his approval. Duplicate "lists" will be forwarded to the chief surgeon of division, who will forward to the assistant adjutant-general, for information of the chiefs of departments, a list of the officers sent to hospital. Neither officers nor soldiers will be permitted to go to hospitals not under the control of the medical director of hospitals for this army except after great battles, and only then on the order of medical director of hospitals. Every officer sick in hospital will, at the end of each month, forward to the general commanding a certificate of disability from the hospital examining board.

III. All orders conflicting with the above are hereby revoked.

IV. The following-named officers are appointed members of the boards of their respective commands:

Hardee's corps: Cheatham's division, Surg. J. G. Griggs; Cleburne's division, Surg. W. E. Brickell; Walker's division, Surg. W. G. Owen; Stevenson's division, Surg. Oscar Wiley.

Hindman's corps: Hindman's division, Surg. J. L. Alston; Breckinridge's division, Surg. W. J. Byrne; Stewart's division, Surg. S. A. Holt.

Wheeler's corps: Kelly's division, Surg. A. T. Pearsoll; Wharton's division, Asst. Surg. P. H. Thornton.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., February 3, 1864.

Strahl's brigade, following the example set by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment and others of Vaughan's brigade, adopted resolutions of re-enlistment, which, as being the first received, were forwarded to the President. His letter of acknowledgment and commendation is now published to the troops. It applies alike to all the brave and faithful soldiers who have re-enlisted:

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The letter of General Strahl, forwarded by you on the 17th instant, announcing the resolutions of the officers and men of his brigade "never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy established as one of the nations of the earth," has been received.

Deeply gratified at this evidence of steadfast devotion to our cause, I beg you will express to General Strahl and his command my sense of their patriotism and my trust that their noble example may be emulated by all of their fellow-citizens who are called upon to bear arms in the service of the Confederate States.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Orange Court-House, February 3, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: The approach of spring causes me to consider with anxiety the probable action of the enemy and the possible operations of ours in the ensuing campaign. If we could take the initiative and fall upon them unexpectedly we might derange their plans and embarrass them the whole summer. There are only two points east of the Mississippi where it now appears this could be done. If Longstreet could be strengthened or given greater mobility than he now possesses he might penetrate into Kentucky, where he could support himself, cut Grant's communications so as to compel him at least to detach from Johnston's front, and enable him to take the offensive and regain the ground we have lost. I need not dwell upon the advantages of success in that quarter. The whole is apparent to you. Longstreet can be given greater mobility by supplying him with horses and mules to mount his infantry. He can only be strengthened by detaching from Beauregard's, Johnston's, or this army. If I could draw Longstreet secretly and rapidly to me I might succeed in forcing General Meade back to Washington, and exciting sufficient apprehension, at least for their own position, to weaken any movement against ours. All the cavalry would have to be left in Longstreet's present front and Jones would have to be strengthened. If the first plan is adopted supplies will have at once to be accumulated at Bristol or along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, ostensibly for Longstreet's present use. If the latter, provision must be made at Gordonsville and Richmond for this army. We are not in a condition, and never have been, in my opinion, to invade the enemy's country with a prospect of permanent benefit. But we can alarm and embarrass him to some extent and thus prevent his undertaking anything of magnitude against us. I have ventured to suggest these ideas to Your Excellency for consideration, that, viewing the whole subject with your knowledge of the state of things East and West, you may know whether either is feasible, or what else can better be done. Time is an important element to our success.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, February 3, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The enemy seems to be retiring most of his forces via Maryville toward Chattanooga. Our cavalry is ordered to pursue, if the country can afford any means of foraging the animals.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., February 3, 1864.

Col. J. M. CORNS,
Commanding Jones' Cavalry Brigade:

The lieutenant-general commanding department directs that you move your brigade back to the camp from which your letter of the 1st instant was written, 16 miles below Jonesville. Keep yourself well advised of the movements of the enemy, and if they attempt to come out from the gap throw your force behind them and capture them if possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Morristown, Tenn.:

Your telegram of yesterday just received. Three hundred and forty muskets, caliber .69, will be sent to you without delay. That is all I can send now.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.,
February 3, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival here to-day. My brigade I encamped about 12 miles south of this in order to procure forage with more facility. My quartermaster, who has just arrived from Abingdon, reports that country as completely denuded. The arrival of my force here seems to have given the citizens great satisfaction, as they anticipate a raid from the direction of Round Top Mountain.

I have lost no horses, and although a constant march of now nearly thirty-five days has wearied them somewhat, they are in better condition than when I started. Two weeks' rest will enable them to endure any march likely to be necessary. I regret to say, however, that my men are very destitute of clothing; many of them have made the entire journey without shoes, and their sufferings will be readily understood when I inform you that in passing from the southern to the northern slope of the Blue Ridge yesterday we experienced a change of 40° of temperature. My instructions by telegraph from General Wheeler were to report in Southwest Virginia to General Preston. That officer, I understand, is not in the West. I am at a loss to know whom to report to or where. I had the honor on my route to lay before you by letter a request to be allowed to take 1,000 of my brigade and make a raid into Kentucky. It would much encourage the spirits of the men of my command, and I am convinced from my own knowledge of the topography of the State, in connection with theirs, that we could inflict great damage upon the enemy and with comparatively little risk. I earnestly hope you will permit me to do so before being permanently attached to any other command. This would be an admirable point to start from in pursuing the route I should select, and I can easily draw that portion of my brigade now scattered around Abingdon to this point. May I request that you will give me your views in regard to this matter through Major Balfour, who will immediately return?

I am, general, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MORRISTOWN, *February* 3, 1864.

General COOPER:

Please define the limits of this department. Is Abingdon in it?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Morristown, Tenn.:

Paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 26, current series, defines the limit of Department of East Tennessee thus:

> The Department of East Tennessee will include, on the east, the counties of Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott, Lee, and Washington, in Virginia, and that part of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge; on the south, the country north of the Little Tennessee River; and on the west, the country east of the Tennessee and Clinch Rivers and Emory's Creek.

This order was mailed on the 1st instant.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIII. Major-General Breckinridge will report in person to this Department for special assignment to command. He is authorized to take with him on his new assignment the assistant adjutant-general, Maj. J. Stoddard Johnston, of his present division.

* * * * * * *

XXXII. Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton is transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and will report to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding that department, for assignment.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 4, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

I have issued orders transferring Major-General Wharton to Trans-Mississippi Department. It is suggested that you make arrangement for some other officer rather than withdraw Brigadier-General Robertson from General Beauregard. If not, you can arrange with General Beauregard.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 4, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

You are authorized to restore the original organization of Cheatham's division; papers returned by mail with President's indorsement.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, February 4, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The enemy seems to have his main force between Maryville and Campbell's Station. Please keep me advised of the condition of the enemy in his rear so far as you can. He is not inclined to fight, if I can judge by his recent movements.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

DALTON, *February* 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Can you not send Loring's division to Rome immediately? I have every reason to believe that his assistance may be of vital importance at the earliest moment at which he can get to that position. If you have a brigade nearer Rome send it, I entreat you, in advance of Loring.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MOBILE, *February* 4, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

You will take command of the military operations on the western front of the department until further orders. General Forrest has been ordered to leave a force sufficient to check the enemy on the Tennessee front and to move with the whole of the rest of his force to Grenada. General French has been ordered with his division to Jackson, where he now is. Generals French, Lee, and Forrest have been advised that you have been placed in command.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 4, 1864.

Generals LEE and FRENCH,
Jackson, Miss.:

General Loring has been placed in command of the military operations on the western front of the department until further orders.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CANTON, *February* 4, 1864.

General FRENCH or SENIOR OFFICER:

Please take command of all the troops in Jackson and have them prepared with three days' cooked rations. I have ordered the Third Mississippi, near Jackson, to that place. Have all the heavy baggage sent to the rear. I have my division concentrated here and awaiting information from General Lee. Major Holt will give you all information from the Yazoo River.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

CANTON, *February* 4, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH:

Have all the public stores and everything not indispensable sent to Morton. Countermand the order for telegraph operator with instruments to go to Madison. Acknowledge receipt of this.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 4, 1864—5 p. m.

General L. POLK,
Meridian, Miss.:

Have just arrived. Cannot keep three days' rations cooked on hand. What is the commissary doing that rations are not here? Hurry up the artillery horses and the transportation. None here.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

CANTON, *February* 4, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding:

Recent dispatches received from General Lee represent affairs so different from heretofore, I would like you to telegraph me the exact news from the front, as there may be some mistake. Please say where Lee's forces are and where the enemy are.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

CANTON, *February* 4, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding, &c.:

Reliable scout of Henderson says from best information Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, under Sherman, are advancing upon Jackson. Considerable artillery and twenty days' rations (three cooked). Eight transports with troops and three gun-boats passed up this morning to Yazoo City.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
February 4, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
Canton, Miss.:

Keep in communication with General Forrest, at Oxford, notifying him of movements of enemy.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
February 4, 1864.

Major-General LEE, *Clinton:*

Advise General Forrest, at Oxford, of any important movements of the enemy.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THREE MILES BEYOND BOLTON,
February 4, 1864—11.05 a. m.

Colonel YOUNG:

The enemy are advancing on the Clinton and Raymond road from Champion's Hill; 6 or 8 prisoners have been taken. From all I can learn McPherson's corps is on this road. There is another column across Big Black. Prisoners say their force is 30,000. Will not be able to develop their entire strength till they are more concentrated, as they are on several roads.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Keep your scouts well out. If there is not more than a brigade of the enemy, and they attempt to cross at mouth of Coldwater, let them do so, secreting your force and attacking them in the bottom between the river and the hills. Leaving a regiment at Panola to guard, keep your command well in hand ready to move at a moment's notice, keeping four days' cooked rations on hand. Send all your extra baggage, tents, and surplus arms by railroad to Grenada. Have 40 rounds in cartridge-boxes and 40 in wagons if you can get it. Have ordered McGuirk back to you. If he has not reported send for him. Withdraw all your forces south of Tallahatchie except small scouts.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPARTMENT,
Panola, Miss., February 4, 1864.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inform you that scouts from the bottom report a brigade of the enemy's cavalry at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi River. He directs that you at once send a strong picket to the mouth of Coldwater and send forward a scouting party of 4 or 5 to ascertain the movements of any force that may advance from Friar's Point. Should they attempt to pass Coldwater you will attack and drive them back. The general also desires that you keep him advised of any hostile movement you may discover.

I am, colonel, yours, very respectfully,

H. C. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 4, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Oxford:

Kizer's and Franklin's commands have gone with McCulloch to Mitchell's Cross-Roads. Shall I recall them?

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

TUPELO, *February* 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Have telegraphed General Lee to come up. Desire greatly that you meet him here. If matters are not arranged to my satisfaction I shall quit the service.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

WAR DEPT., C. S. A., ADJT. AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to say that you will report to Lieutenant-General Polk for assignment to duty, either to take temporary command of the brigade of General Richardson (now, as is understood, under charges), or to inspect, muster in, and organize into a brigade the four regiments stated by you to have been raised under authority from Generals Bragg and Johnston, and, when so organized, to command the same.

The various companies raised by you, two stated to have been raised within the enemy's lines for general service, and others as a supporting force to the conscript service in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, so far as they may not be needed by Colonel Preston, the head of the Conscription Bureau, after those liable to service therein as conscripts have been discharged and conscribed, may also be ordered to report to you, and to constitute a part of your command.

General Polk will be furnished with a copy of this letter, requesting that he assist in carrying out this order as soon as the service of his department will allow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 5, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General LORING, *Canton, Miss.:*

I have one brigade and one regiment here—in all, say, 1,000 men. Strength of division when all present will be about 1,400 men. My artillery will be here this evening. Yesterday at 4 p. m. General Lee was between Bolton and Clinton. On the latter place the enemy was advancing about 12,000 strong. The enemy are now about 18 miles from here. They may be here before you can reach here, if you are still in Canton.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

CANTON, *February* 5, 1864—1 a. m.

General FRENCH:

I shall move my command by daylight to Madison Station, en route for Jackson. Let the telegraph operator fix the instrument at Madison Station.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

NINE MILES BEYOND CLINTON,
February 5, 1864—7.30 a. m.

General FRENCH:

The enemy are advancing in heavy [force] (infantry and cavalry) direct on Clinton. They will advance rapidly, as the country is quite open.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—10 a. m.

General S. D. LEE,
Clinton:

General Loring was to move this morning at daylight for Madison Station with his command. Enemy have passed up to Yazoo City. I have about 2,000 men here awaiting Loring. My command is on the other side of Pearl River. Would you risk a battle with my 2,000 additional men on this side the river?

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, *February* 5, 1864—10 a. m.

General S. D. LEE:

GENERAL: General Loring was to leave Canton this morning at daylight for Madison Station. I cannot see that he can effect a junction with me to-day, and he has not yet so expressed an intention. I have here 2,200 men, and could come out and aid you, but it will be at great risk against such odds with a river in my rear. My artillery horses are not yet here, neither have my wagons arrived from Meridian yet. Can we risk a battle with your forces and my 2,200 infantry without artillery? I send this by Lieutenant Yerger.

Yours, truly,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—10.40.

General LORING,
Canton, Miss.:

The enemy advancing rapidly on Clinton in the open country, with infantry and cavalry. I have no couriers, but will try and get some. Enemy still advancing rapidly on Clinton, and just reported by General Lee 25,000 strong.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

JACKSON,
February 5, 1864—11 a. m.

General LORING:

I shall not leave here before this evening unless it becomes necessary. I will confer with General Lee, who is now withdrawing through Clinton.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

CLINTON, *February* 5, 1864.

General FRENCH:

I will move toward Jackson and cover Canton with a brigade. I do not propose crossing Pearl River, but move to take rear of enemy as soon as assured of your safe crossing and Loring's. Inform Loring of this. Will send some cavalry to cover his rear should enemy cross after him, in which case will harass enemy's rear. Say to Loring will be on Jackson road for orders from him and will then give to the left. Please have bridge floated down after you cross it and inform me of its position.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February [5], 1864—11.30 a. m.

General LORING,
Canton:

Lee will cover Canton with a brigade. He will not cross Pearl River, but move to take the rear of the enemy as soon as assured of your crossing. Will send some cavalry to cover rear should enemy cross after you. Lee will be on the Jackson road for your orders, and he will then give to the left. I am across the river and shall move toward Brandon.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 5, 1864—12 m.

General LORING:

Telegraphed General Polk of our intended movements. Told him horses for the artillery and the wagons had not arrived. General Lee answered it would be useless to give battle against such odds.

S. G. FRENCH.

MOBILE, *February* 5, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

Detain the enemy as long as possible from getting into Jackson. I will send 6,000 infantry as soon as they can reach you; they will be concentrated in Brandon. The advance left yesterday evening; the greater part of the residue leave this morning. I leave on my return this evening and will be at the front with you. Say nothing of this re-enforcement. Send this by special courier to General Lee.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—12.30 p. m.

General L. POLK,
Mobile, Ala.:

Your dispatch received. It is impossible to comply. The enemy, 25,000 strong, entered Clinton this morning at 10.30. Loring will cross above and I am across on this side. Lee will swing to the left and harass the enemy in flank and rear. Loring's force left Canton this morning for Madison Station.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Miss., February 5, 1864—1.30 p. m.

General LORING:

SIR: I inclose you a copy of a note received from General S. D. Lee in regard to the strength of the enemy. On receiving your communications respecting crossing the river I informed General Lee you declined battle on this side of the river. In this matter he concurs, owing to the force of the enemy. This morning I received the balance of McNair's brigade, and immediately informed General Lee that I would march to his assistance with 2,200 men and join him, and give battle if he desired it or advised it. He informed me he did not advise it, and so I have kept my force stationary here. Up to this time none of my wagons have arrived, neither have my artillery horses. I shall move toward Morton by the same road we passed over on the former occasion. This day, about an hour since, I received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Polk from Mobile, saying assistance would be sent me, and telling me to continue the work on the railroad. With the enemy within 6 miles of me advancing with two full corps I cannot do this, feeling assured such order would not have been given if the condition of affairs here had been fully comprehended. I shall be in no haste to leave here, and will receive your orders as I fall back.

Yours, respectfully,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, &c.

P. S.—I do hope you will throw up têtes-de-pont at the point where you cross and save the pontoons, for I do hope we can cross there and operate against the enemy in a few days.

S. G. F.

[Inclosure.]

SIX MILES BEYOND CLINTON,
February 5, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH:

The enemy are driving me with a strong and steady line of battle both on the Clinton and Edwards' Depot road, and on Queen's Hill and Clinton. Their force numbers about 25,000 men.

S. D. LEE.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—2 p. m.

General LORING, [*Madison*] *Station:*

Can we throw up têtes-de-pont at Cullum's Crossing and two fords above and save the pontoons for recrossing when re-enforced? I will save mine if not too hotly pressed by the enemy. Lee is 5 miles from here.

FRENCH.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—3 p. m.

General LORING, *Madison Station:*

General Lee was 8 miles from Jackson at 1 p. m. He repulsed a feeble attempt of the enemy to advance. The enemy have two corps at Clinton. General Lee will remain on the west side of the Pearl River to operate on the flanks and rear of the enemy, unless you order him to the contrary. I hope you will guard your crossings. Lee has covered Canton. Will telegraph your intentions to General Polk. I hope you will let General Lee remain west of the river.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—3 p. m.

General S. D. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note is received. I concur with you in your remaining on west side of the Pearl River. I have not moved my infantry yet from the other side, but will go to-night toward Brandon. I am telegraphing Loring to fortify at his crossings, so that when re-enforced we can all return to the west side and operate with you. His crossings are important and should be held, especially if the enemy should not advance from here. Some corn will be left here for you, and the bridge will be sent, if possible, as you suggested, to Major Smylie. Another brigade will reach me tomorrow.

Yours, truly,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

I am just telegraphing Loring, at Madison Station, what you write.

S. G. F.

JACKSON, *February* 5, 1864.

General LEE:

Do you wish General Loring to destroy his pontoons where he crossed?

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

THREE MILES FROM JACKSON,
[*February* 5, 1864]—5 p. m.

[General S. G. FRENCH:]

GENERAL: I do not wish the bridge destroyed, as it is probable I will desire to send most of my wagons across Pearl River. Ask the general to leave a guard at it and to inform me before it is.

Yours, &c.,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

EIGHT MILES FROM JACKSON,
February 5, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH,
Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Yerger has just handed me your note. I have received your telegram stating that General Loring declines battle and replied. I consider this well, as the enemy has at least two full corps and about 1,600 cavalry. Will cover Jackson to allow you to withdraw and move toward Canton till assured that Loring is over. I then desire to operate in the rear of enemy unless ordered to cross Pearl River. The enemy have twenty days' rations. Ask General Loring to send me orders. Will check enemy here. I propose, if the enemy continue to move forward to-day and to drive me, to move toward Canton, bringing one brigade through Jackson. Will not fight at Jackson unless you consider it necessary. Please inform Loring if he is at Canton; if not, send this note or a copy to him.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 5, 1864.

General FRENCH:

Continue the work vigorously. I am sending you help. I leave for Meridian this evening.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CANTON, *February* 5, 1864.

General FRENCH:

I now leave for Madison Station. Dispatch me at this place; also, if you have any important information send courier to meet me at Madison Station.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 5, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH:

Quarles' brigade has been ordered to report to you at Jackson. Will reach there to-morrow.

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS.,
February 5, 1864—4 p. m.

General POLK,
Meridian, Miss.:

General Loring desires me to telegraph his intentions. He will cross above and move toward Morton. I am to cross here and move east. All stores are removed from Jackson. I do not think I shall leave here before morning. General Lee will remain west of the river to operate on the flank and rear. Loring is at Madison Station. The enemy is now this side of Clinton, advancing slowly in line of battle with two corps.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

McGuirk is here. Send all his transportation with Colonel Forrest to Grenada.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT.,
Near Panola, February 5, 1864.

Colonel MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Brigade, Mitchell's Cross-Roads:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you throw out scouts over to the front to observe the movements of the enemy, keeping the main body of your command as much concealed as possible. If you find that the enemy have only one brigade, and they attempt to cross Coldwater, you will allow them to do so, concealing your own force and attacking them in the bottom between the river and the hills. Send information here at once of any movements by the enemy, and re-enforcements will be sent to you. You will keep four days' cooked rations constantly on hand, and the men will have 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes and 40 in the ordnance wagons, if possible. General Forrest has ordered Kizer's and Franklin's battalions to report to him. You will retain all their transportation.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OXFORD, *February* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Send Colonel Forrest's brigade, with all their wagons, &c., to Grenada immediately. Give them all the arms required. If accouterments were not sent to Panola will send them back from here for his command.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT.,
Oxford, February 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers will order Col. J. E. Forrest, with his brigade, wagon train, and one section of Morton's battery, to Grenada without delay.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPT.,
Near Panola, February 5, 1864.

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IV. The Fourth Brigade will move at once to Grenada, via Mitchell's Cross-Roads and the pontoon bridge over Yalobusha. It will encamp to-night south of Yockeney, near Mitchell's Cross-Roads. A detail will be left to bring up the wagon train.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 5, 1864.

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IX. Brigadier-General Quarles will proceed at the earliest practicable moment by rail to Jackson, Miss., with all the troops of his command, and report to Major-General French, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 5, 1864.

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XXIV. Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., will proceed, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, make a thorough inspection of the troops in those departments, and report the result, with such suggestions as he may consider proper, to this office.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morristown, February 6, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The cavalry of this command is not well organized, and is deficient in general officers, in quality, and numbers. There are six brigades, with but two general officers, Maj. Gen. W. T. Martin and Brigadier-General Morgan. General Armstrong is at present absent on leave, with authority to ask for a brigade under General S. D. Lee. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones is, I understand, assigned by Maj. Gen. S. Jones to a command away from his brigade. I made application some time ago to be relieved from the responsibilities of a separate command, and have been constantly expecting that I would be advised whether I would be relieved or not, and have therefore preferred to wait to know what was to be my position before taking any steps toward a permanent organization of command. The year's work is so near upon us now that I suppose a change of commander cannot well be made. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call to your notice our unprepared condition, and to say that it should be remedied at as early a moment as practicable. The appointment of a proper cavalry leader and three or four brigadiers will give us a very efficient cavalry force. Our material is as good as any that I have met with during the war, and with proper officers will be far superior to any cavalry that the enemy has. I have taken the pains to visit the cavalry in some of its fights, and know from personal observation that with proper officers it will be able to contend successfully against any of the enemy's cavalry. I regret the delay that has occurred in this report, but think there is still time to apply the remedy if it is promptly acted upon. I desire to renew my application for Major-General Hampton to command the cavalry, or any other officer of ability in that arm. The supplies in this country will be exhausted in a few weeks more, and we shall be obliged to draw them from some other part of the country. The forage is already so scarce that we cannot concentrate our cavalry for active operations. I had hoped to make some moves against the enemy whilst he was in bad condition to meet us, but we have not been able to do so for want of means to cross streams, and for want of forage enough to supply our cavalry for a few days in advance. The pontoon train that you were kind enough to order for us has not yet been heard of since your notice that it was ordered.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General Ransom has been assigned to the command of all this cavalry, whose presence it is hoped will bring it up to a proper state of discipline and organization, when he will be able to report definitely in respect to brigade commanders. General Longstreet erred in parting with Brigadier-General Armstrong under the emergency referred to within. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones has been ordered to report to him.

S. C.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 6, 1864.

The field allowance of tents will be as follows:

For corps headquarters, 3; division, 2; brigade, 2; regimental, 1, and as many flies for the sick of the regiments as corps commanders may designate.

All tents in above of this allowance will be sent to the chief quartermaster at once and by him sent to the rear.

One wagon per division will be allowed for the transportation of tents.

By command of General Johnston:

[KINLOCH FALCONER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., February 6, 1864.

I. It is desired that slaves be employed as teamsters; where as many as 20 are tendered for such service, the owners may select 1 white man as overseer, who will receive the pay of a wagon-master, with rations, and shall exercise immediate care and supervision over such slaves.

II. Soldiers once on duty as teamsters and afterward returned to their companies in consequence of the employment of slaves in their places, shall not again be detailed as teamsters under any circumstances.

III. Slaves may be employed to cook and wash for the enlisted men, at the rate of 4 to each company, receiving the pay of soldiers, with rations, and being reported as "laundresses." They are to take the places of men previously detailed as cooks.

IV. Commanding officers and quartermasters are urged to use active exertions for carrying this order into effect, so as to strengthen the ranks by returning the large number of able-bodied soldiers now on extra duty.

By command of Major-General Hindman:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February* 6, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH, *Brandon:*

Quarles' brigade has been ordered to you. Three other brigades will be sent forward. Let your inspector look after their camps and locate them.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON STATION, *February* 6, 1864—1.45.

General LEE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12.20 received. I have two regiments at this point, and the rest of my brigade extended as far east as the Canton and Jackson road. As there seem to be two Jackson and Canton roads, it would be best to specify which is meant. I have sent scouts to the front on the road to Jackson west of this, and also to Big Black, to watch Moore's Bluff and other crossings. If you fall back toward Canton, what must be done about the wagons on other side of river? I hold my command saddled and in line ready to move; if this is not necessary I will unsaddle.

Respectfully,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

CULLUM'S HOUSE, NEAR FERRY,
February 6, 1864—4.45.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Commanding at Morton:

GENERAL: The enemy came out in considerable cavalry force to-day on the Canton road (several regiments) about 6 miles and were driven back almost to Jackson. One of my squadrons about 3 miles from the city. The forces of the enemy are encamped in the vicinity of Jackson. Ross reports at 4 p. m. yesterday evening from Yazoo City that he still prevents enemy from landing there and had severely crippled a gun-boat. The enemy are concentrating a large negro force at Snyder's. He thinks the enemy are landing a force below him (Yazoo City). Ross' scouts speak of three corps leaving Vicksburg (Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth), each corps averaging about 15,000 men, and that their intention is to go to Meridian. Have directed Ross to protect the railroad as long as practicable, and when he finds it unavailing to cover road he has discretionary orders to join me. I have directed him not to burn bridges, and have telegraphed Forrest to hold the rolling-stock, and that Ross can only be assisted by him.* I have scouts across Pearl to notify me of enemy's crossing. Please duplicate my reports to General Polk, as I send him no reports.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Have established a courier-line to Morton from Smith's Ferry.

S. D. L.

SEVEN MILES FROM MORTON, ON FANNIN ROAD,
February 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General FRENCH,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Started for Morton late this evening, but was compelled to stop. My division is near Melton's place, 7 miles back of this. I will be in Morton early to-morrow morning. Division will arrive a few hours later. A dispatch from General Lee places his command near Cullum's Ferry, on other side of Pearl River. Enemy reported as advancing on road leading to Canton. Lee proposes to protect as far as he can the country about Canton and the railroad. Firing heard in the direction of the Yazoo, but no report from Ross. Have not yet heard of enemy advancing from Jackson on the Brandon road.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 6, 1864.

General FORREST,
Oxford:

I am in receipt of your dispatch informing me of your desire to go or to send into West Tennessee some competent officer to bring out men. I dare say you could bring out more than any other officer, but the state of things now in my front is such as to make it inexpedient for you to leave your command. I authorize you to send some competent officer in to bring out those men, while you remain in command of your troops. I would not send any more men into Tennessee than are necessary to accomplish the business of bringing those who are there out. The rest of your command you should keep with you, and keep them well in hand for operations in Mississippi and Alabama, if it should be necessary. The enemy are reported to have entered Jackson last night at sunset. I have just returned from Mobile. I inspected the defenses and found I could take off from there for the emergency now in my front a force which could be spared. Lieutenant Otey will explain more fully. I telegraphed directing you to move down with the greater part of your force to Grenada, and to hold yourself in readiness to co-operate with Generals Loring and Lee. This I suppose you have done. I have not heard whether any of the enemy's forces have gone to the Yazoo, and desire to know what he is attempting in that direction. You will unite with General Lee in cutting up his line of communications and subsistence from Vicksburg and Jackson, provided you are not yourself pressed from the direction of Tennessee. I desire to repeat that I regard it as of the highest importance for you to keep yourself in communication with General Lee, and to unite with him in attacking and cutting up the enemy's supply trains, so as to force him back to the Mississippi River. If you are not too much pressed from Tennessee I am sure you can do this, and it is of the first importance to me. I send Lieutenant Otey with one of those cipher boxes to instruct your officer. He has instructions also to establish from West Point to Grenada a line of couriers, by which you can communicate with me. He will explain it to you. If you like other points better change them, but let me hear from you every twelve hours at farthest, and oftener if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

OXFORD, *February* 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS :

Scouts report a force of the enemy moving from Collierville toward Holly Springs. Keep scouts well to the front. Stop Colonel Forrest at Oakland. Order him to keep five days' rations on hand. Send all extra baggage to Grenada.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS :

Halt Colonel Forrest's command at Oakland, with instructions to remain there until further notice. If you have not already a sufficient scout, send 20 reliable men well to your front to watch the enemy should he attempt to move.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 37. } *Meridian, Miss., February* 6, 1864.

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V. All that portion of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana lying within the State of Alabama and north of

32d parallel of latitude is constituted into a military district, to be called the Northern District of Alabama.

The command of this district is assigned to Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, who is charged with its military supervision and defense. Major-General Withers is authorized to raise organizations in this district of parties over forty-five years of age for local defense, and under eighteen for the war, subject to sanction of War Department.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[No. 8.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the troops from the State of Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are tendered to the gallant troops from the State of Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee who have with signal unanimity volunteered their services for the war.

SEC. 2. *Resolved*, That the lofty and self-sacrificing spirit exhibited by this noble act deserves and will receive the commendation and gratitude of every true patriot.

SEC. 3. *Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress are equally due and are tendered to the patriotic and self-sacrificing troops who at the commencement of the war placed their services at the disposal of their country without condition or limit as to time.

Approved February 6, 1864.

MERIDIAN, *February* 7, 1864.

General BEAUREGARD, *Charleston:*

There is a movement in force on my Mississippi River front from Vicksburg. Whether it is intended to be advanced beyond Pearl River does not yet appear. We have reports to that effect which I do not credit. If pressed on the Mississippi front I have not an adequate force for the defense of Mobile. Can you give me any aid? If so, let it be as liberal as your circumstances will admit.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February* 7, 1864.

General JOHNSTON, *Dalton:*

The forward movement in force which I have anticipated has been made from Vicksburg. Jackson was entered by a column on evening before last, reported 20,000 strong. Another is moving up Yazoo River, numbers not known. My cavalry remain on their flanks and rear. I have my infantry in their front at Morton. Should they press me here I shall not have force enough to take care of Mobile, and if pressed there shall advise you.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Meridian, *February* 7, 1864.

General Forney,
Enterprise :

It is of great importance that the troops under Brigadier-General Shoup should come forward without any delay. How soon will they be ready to move?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Morton, *February* 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General Polk :

Ross at 7 a. m. yesterday was still in possession of Yazoo City and had prevented the enemy landing. He thinks they are receiving re-enforcements. Will send you his and General Lee's reports by Captain Bursley to-day. There is no transportation here for General French's command, nor for troops arriving. Will move my division to-morrow in the direction of Brandon if I find I can get supplies. Please forward transportation and supplies as rapidly as possible. Don't think it possible to impress transportation here. Grain ought also to be sent. Nothing from Lee since telegram of this morning.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Morton, *February* 7, 1864—12 m.

General L. Polk :

Your dispatch received. Handed it to General Loring to answer. I have no information from cavalry in front that the enemy have yet crossed the river. Ross holds Yazoo City. At last dispatches Lee was near Cullum's Ferry. When will my wagons reach here? Better send them by dirt road.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Headquarters,
Cullum's, near Bridge, February 7, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring,
Morton:

General : Wilbourn's regiment was to have been together from conscript duty day before yesterday. During the night I heard his companies had not yet arrived at Brandon. I send you a regiment this morning, and will order it to Brandon and nearer to Jackson till you can give such orders as you desire. General Forrest reports at 8 p. m. last evening from Oxford that all enemy's cavalry from West Tennessee and South Kentucky are concentrated at Germantown and Memphis to move on him. He reports fifteen empty boats as gone up the river, and states that he will attack Memphis if any of the enemy's cavalry should go down the Mississippi on the boats. Forrest's troops are at Oxford, Panola, and Oakland, to be in striking distance of Grenada or Oxford. I have scouts watching enemy across Pearl River in front of Jackson, and will promptly move on their flank should they cross. Besides Hurlbut's and McPherson's corps (Sixteenth and Seventeenth), Henderson's scouts have captured prisoners from the Fifteenth. I do not, however, think that their force is more than two corps (Sixteenth and Seventeenth), numbering at least 30,000 men.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

CLINTON, *February* 7, 1864—9 o'clock.

General POLK:

GENERAL: I have been busy getting all the information I can. I have just seen a Mr. Campbell, whom the enemy took with them to Jackson. He came out this morning. He says they have a large force—he thinks three times as large as the force that General Johnston had at Big Black last summer. He says their wagon train is very large. He estimates their number at over 30,000. They do not try to conceal that their destination is Meridian, to cut our communication with Mobile. He says they were moving toward the river yesterday evening and he thinks were crossing last night. A Yankee officer, who passed to-day with some of our prisoners, said they were crossing. They told Campbell they would move rapidly. They told him there was a force from North Mississippi to co-operate with this force. From Mrs. Banks I learned that the force on the Bolton Depot road consisted of two divisions of McPherson's corps, commanded by Leggett and Crocker, with seventeen pieces of artillery, large number of wagons—could not learn how many. Said they had twenty days' rations. General McPherson in command. General Hurlbut's corps came on Messinger's Ferry [road]. General Hurlbut in command of this corps. Sherman in command of whole. Told her they were going to Meridian, and that a force was coming from Port Hudson to assist them to cross Pearl River lower down. The last of Hurlbut's command reached Jackson this morning. No re-enforcements have passed here, nor hear of any on road below. There are 34 wounded men in hospital at this place. No infantry came on Raymond road; only one brigade of cavalry. All the infantry were on Bolton Depot and Messinger's Ferry roads. Leggett's division had five brigades. Dr. Hamilton estimates the force on the Bolton Depot road at 7,000 or 8,000, but I think it probably larger. I will go on Messinger's Ferry road and learn all I can and report as soon as possible. Please keep my scouts with you as they come in; I want to get them together. My horse is very lame, and I will come in soon.

Respectfully,

A. J. LAWSON,
Scout.

MERIDIAN, *February* 7, 1864.

General MAURY:

GENERAL: In reflecting on the state of affairs I have deemed it advisable to place a body of cavalry, amounting to 200 men, at the disposal of Colonel Dillon for the purpose of scouting along the east of the line occupied by the enemy in East Louisiana, for the purpose of watching the enemy in case he should think of making a raid across Mississippi State to strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He will put himself in communication with other companies lying in the intervening country for the same purpose. These are instructed in case of such a movement to follow it and apprise Colonel Maury of its approach. It may be a work of supererogation, but it is well to use all proper precaution. I direct also that stockades shall be built at the important bridges where guards are stationed. I have also to suggest the expediency of your having an eye upon the steamers that ply in the river above Mobile as means of transporting troops down the Tombigbee from Demopolis, in case, against all calculation, the railroad should be broken up. These boats are numerous enough to do the work in ample time if availed of. I find the officer in charge of the guards at Red Bluff bridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has been made uneasy by the messages he has received from those deserters, &c., in Jones County, that they propose to burn the bridges on that road. I advise that Colonel Maury proceed without delay on his expedition against them. He will find 500 men ample for his work; but he cannot do it on horseback; he must dismount his men, and artillery will be of no service. His best place to proceed to is Winchester, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where I have ordered a half a dozen guides to be sent to meet him and report to him. These are men whose houses have been burned by them, and whose families have been insulted. They are soldiers from Enterprise and are anxious to join the expedition and make thorough work of it. If the colonel cannot get forage in that country (as he cannot) for his horses he had better order it down to Winchester and press wagons to haul it out to where he will leave his horses. My orders are that as these men have become a lawless banditti, having murdered a conscripting officer and several of the peaceable citizens and plundered them, as well as burned their houses, they be dealt with in the most summary manner, and I intrust this duty to the colonel because I believe he will accomplish it satisfactorily. No time should be lost.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cullum's, February 7, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH
(Through Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring, Morton):

I have relieved the squadron of cavalry under Captain Herren, now operating for you, and directed it to report to its regiment. I did this on account of having sent one of my regiments, under charge of Colonel Maxwell, to operate in the same section of country, and the regiment to which it belongs being on this side. I was in hopes Wilbourn's regiment would have been together ere this, when General Loring would have had a sufficient cavalry force with him, and am in hopes yet that he will have their services in a day or two.

Very respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Morton, February 7, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I herewith send you a copy of the last dispatch from the front:

> BRANDON, MISS.,
> *February* 7, 1864—10 a. m.
>
> Major-General FRENCH,
> *Commanding:*
>
> GENERAL: The enemy have crossed the river and are driving my men in on both the upper and lower Jackson roads. They are fighting me altogether with small-arms.
>
> I am, general, very respectfully,
>
> C. C. WILBOURN,
> *Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.*

It will be necessary to have some cavalry on the road to Jackson. I am informed that Wilbourn has only 40 men and Herren only 60 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cullum's, Jackson and Canton Road, February 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Morton:

GENERAL: I wrote you last night and this morning. Send you a copy of my last. Have established a line of couriers from Smith's Ferry to Morton. The enemy's pickets are 5 miles from Jackson. I fear there was a large fire in Jackson last night from the appearance of the sky. I scarcely think the camp-fires of the enemy would have made such a glare. I am a little embarrassed about moving from this position till the enemy makes some move, as he has ample supplies to go to Meridian. I send you a good regiment this morning.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Morton, February 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I cannot hear anything of the regiment of cavalry you spoke of, but understand they are scattered on conscript duty. My front between here and Jackson is entirely exposed, with the exception of a squadron of cavalry, and may be subject at any time to small raids of the enemy. Troops are concentrating here from Meridian.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Heard from Brandon late yesterday; no enemy there.

GRENADA, *February* 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Yours reached me here. Brigade is 6 miles from here on Charleston road; as convenient to Oakland as forage can be had.

J. E. FORREST,
Colonel, &c.

GRENADA, *February* 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Just received dispatch from General Forrest to bring command here and be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

J. E. FORREST,
Colonel, &c.

OXFORD, *February* 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Colonel Forrest reports himself at Grenada with his command. Allow him to remain there.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

If you find the enemy moving south of Coldwater telegraph me upon what road. Have all the ferries above Panola to Hamburg guarded. Will move a brigade to Toba Tubby Ferry should the enemy move in that direction. Be certain to ascertain their movements. Have 30 men of McGuirk's north of the river in the direction of Holly Springs. No movement of the enemy in that direction reported as yet.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 7, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

If you find a force moving on Panola from Hernando you will move out a regiment to skirmish with them until a force can be got to Panola. Have all the corn possible brought to Panola by railroad.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 7, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Enemy moving from Vicksburg in force. No indications from New Orleans nor Pensacola of early attack here; have therefore sent to General Polk brigades of [Baldwin] and Cockrell, about 5,000 effectives; Clanton had previously gone. Above for your information.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 38. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 7, 1864.

I. The boundaries of the Department of the Gulf are thus defined: Beginning on the west at the mouth of Pearl River and running north with said river to the 32d parallel of latitude; thence along that parallel eastward to its intersection with the Georgia State line; thence southward with the eastern boundary line of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana to the Gulf.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
February 8, 1864.

General FORNEY,
Enterprise, Miss.:

Order Yates to move immediately to Morton and report to General Baldwin. I shall be glad to see you with your staff at Morton ready for duty. Leave General Shoup to come forward as soon as he can move.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MORTON, *February* 8, 1864.

General L. POLK:

I commenced my move at daylight this morning toward Brandon. Nothing from the front or from General Lee since my last.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Near Morton, February 8, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have not yet heard of the cavalry regiment nor of yours. The enemy are now skirmishing with me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Morton, February 8, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

My command is now in motion for Newton by the way of Hillsborough. Maxwell reported to-night, and so has Ferguson.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MORTON, MISS.,
February 8, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. JACK:

Enemy's forces so overwhelming will be compelled to fall back to Newton by way of the Hillsborough road. Stop all trains with re enforcements at that place.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MORTON, MISS.,
February 8, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General POLK,
Lake:

I am now moving toward Newton by the way of Hillsborough. I think it best for you to return to Newton with the train. I feared the enemy would take the Homewood road and get in advance of us. This force being so much larger than ours I determined to fall back in the direction of Newton. The enemy is all this side of Jackson. Some of our cavalry in that place. Any more re-enforcements should be ordered so as to meet them. I think they will push forward to Enterprise or Meridian.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MORTON, *February* 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Meridian:

Lee not yet come. Just received a dispatch from him at 11 a. m. to-day at Smith's Ferry. Reports the enemy either to go to Meridian or to bear to the right and go to Mobile. Fears that their cavalry will make for the bridges on the Mobile road. He has ordered Ferguson's brigade here to cover my front, and, if necessary, protect the Mobile road. Has ordered Ross to join him. General Jackson, he says, is making for Brandon. Lee says he will lie between Brandon and Morton. Lee [received dispatch] from Major Steede, commanding cavalry regiment, reporting strength of enemy 62 pieces of artillery, 35,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry. Left Jackson, Sherman in command.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
On the Road from Morton, February 8, 1864—10.20 a. m.

General S. D. LEE, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Scouts from the front represent the enemy advancing in force upon the three roads leading to Morton. Our cavalry force is so very small that it is all-important you should have a force in their front and attack them in flank and rear. I shall meet the enemy near Morton somewhere.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
On the Road to Brandon, 6 Miles from Morton,
February 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Comdg. Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I send you herewith a copy of a letter just received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, February* 8, 1864—9 a. m.

GENERAL: A scout belonging to Lieutenant Harvey's company has just come in and reports the following: McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps passed through Clinton on Friday evening, organization as follows: First Division, composed of three brigades, each having four regiments and six pieces of artillery. Second Division—First Brigade, four regiments and battery of two pieces, signal corps, and long wagon train, three regiments of cavalry; Second Brigade, four regiments, battery of four pieces; Third Brigade, four regiments and battery of six pieces; Fourth Brigade, two regiments and long wagon train. Sixteenth Army Corps passed the Brownsville road. The cavalry passed near Raymond. First Brigade (number of regiments unknown) passed Clinton at night. Scout thinks that regiments averaged about 400 each, and entire force about 25,000 or 30,000. The portion of the command that came to Brandon crossed the river very early yesterday morning; heard drums beating at Jackson after they left; satisfied a portion of the force still there. The force that crossed the river was infantry, artillery, and small force of cavalry. Only a small force he thinks left Brandon yesterday evening; came out 3½ or 4 miles.

Very respectfully,

M. D. ECTOR,
Brigadier-General.

LAKE, *February* 8, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Major-General MAURY, *Mobile:*

I advise as a measure of precaution that you send boats up to Demopolis to take troops down in case the railroad should be broken up. I think the enemy will attempt this, as he has moved in force across Pearl River with the evident intention to do so.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 8, 1864.

Major-General FORNEY:

GENERAL: Under instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding I this day send you orders placing the troops at Enterprise in a single brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Shoup, and directing the brigade to be moved to Morton as soon as it is fitted for the field. Let me know by telegraph how much transportation will be needed for this purpose, and when. The lieutenant-general commanding wishes you to report for duty at these headquarters as soon as Shoup's brigade shall have been properly disposed of. In view of the emergency upon us it is his expectation to give you a command in the field. It would be well for you before leaving Enterprise to confide the command of any troops that may be left there to some efficient and reliable field officer, to be charged by you with all the proper duties connected with that command. There is a company of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment attached to Colonel Holland's command. In view of the fact that the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment is being equipped for the field at Columbus, it is suggested that this company might be left for the present at Enterprise to await orders and used for post duty. You will please notify me of the disposition made of this company in order that the proper orders may be given it hereafter.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE, *February* 8, 1864—12 at night.

Lieutenant-Colonel SEVIER,
Meridian:

I have ordered the command of General Shoup, at Enterprise, to proceed to Mobile without delay. He must go from Enterprise, if possible, on the schedule, which leaves Meridian to-morrow evening. His equipments can follow him if he is not quite ready. He will take his battery. Send back to Mobile the whole of General Baldwin's brigade. That part which came from Meridian with me to-day goes back in the morning. The whole of that brigade must leave Meridian to-morrow evening (9th) certainly. You must have transportation at Morton at 6 a. m. on the 10th for 1,500 men and five batteries with their horses. Be punctual.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

ON BRANDON ROAD, *February* 8, 1864.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Enemy's pickets 3 miles from Brandon on Homewood road; 2 miles from Brandon on Raleigh road; 4 miles from Brandon on Hillsborough road. I am advancing on Hillsborough road. Will engage them at the first place I meet them. The scout I sent you this morning will give you the strength as near as could be learned. He is an intelligent man, and saw them himself. Please communicate this to General Loring, as he has ordered me to report to him also.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WILBOURN,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPT. OF WEST TENN. AND MISS.,
Oxford, February 8, 1864.

Major-General GHOLSON:

GENERAL: My scouts report the enemy crossing Coldwater on the Hernando road 5,000 strong. Twelve regiments of cavalry are at Germantown and Collierville preparing to move south. Smith's (Federal) brigade, estimated at 4,000 strong, from Columbus, Ky., are crossing Hatchie near Bolivar, Tenn. Indications are that they will move in two columns—one by Panola to Grenada, the other by Salem, New Albany, and Pontotoc toward Okolona. If General Roddey's command is in your front, in the neighborhood of Corinth, I think it will be advisable for you to move your command out to Red Land, in the direction of Houston, or even to the right of that, where you can get forage and be in striking distance in case I have to fall back, establishing to my headquarters a line of couriers. If I should leave here myself and go to Panola or Grenada, your dispatches can be telegraphed from this place. I shall rely upon you to watch the force now at Bolivar, and keep me advised of all the movements and protect my flank. I have written to General Roddey, if consistent with his orders, to move his command down in the neighborhood of Tupelo and establish communication with your headquarters, and through you to this place. I am of the opinion that they will endeavor to move toward Columbus, and if the Bolivar force should move, Roddey and yourself combined could either whip or greatly harass them, and retard their progress and prevent them from gaining my rear.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Have McCulloch's brigade moved to Panola at once. Will send Richardson's brigade to Toba Tubby and Wyatt. Bell's brigade will move toward Panola this morning. McGuirk is at Abbeville. Put Bell at Belmont and the railroad bridge. Have ordered Thrall's battery to Oakland; if you find the enemy advancing send for it. I will come down by Toba Tubby and Belmont. Keep a small picket at the mouth of Coldwater.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPT.,
No. 25. } *Near Panola, February* 8, 1864.

I. Colonel McCulloch, commanding brigade, will send the Second Missouri Regiment at daylight to-morrow morning toward Coldwater to meet and retard the advance of the enemy. The Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion will be sent to the left of the main road to attack the enemy in the flank and attempt to capture their wagon train. The remainder of the brigade will be put in the trenches. A detail will be sent from each command to the wagons to cook four days' rations for their commands.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Richmond:

My telegram to the Secretary of War in regard to shoes was sent because we require far more than your shops can furnish. I respectfully urge the adoption of immediate measures to obtain supplies from other sources. Be so good as to inform me if what you say of indiscriminate impressment is a message from the Secretary of War.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 8, 1864.

Memorandum for Colonel Browne, aide-de-camp.

The effective total of the army (infantry and artillery), 36,111. At the end of December it was 36,826, which during the month was reduced by the transfer of Quarles' and Baldwin's brigades, 2,700. The present brigades of the army were, therefore, increased by 1,000 effectives during January.

We have a few unarmed men in each brigade; about half are without bayonets. Many barefooted; the number of the latter increasing rapidly. Thirteen thousand three hundred pairs shoes are now wanted for infantry and artillery.

The artillery is not efficient; is unorganized, and there are not means of ascertaining if it has officers fit for colonels and lieutenant-colonels; both those grades should be filled. I am endeavoring to improve the organization.

About 400 artillery horses are wanting. I shall obtain a few by dismounting orderlies. The chief quartermaster is procuring others. There are 112 pieces, 64 of which are present with teams incapable of maneuvering them on a field of battle. Forty-eight are near Kingston to improve their horses.

I have applied for the promotion and assignment of Col. E. P. Alexander to the grade of brigadier-general to command this artillery. It requires such an officer to prepare it for the field.

The efficient chief of ordnance supplies us well with everything pertaining to his department except bayonets, which it is known cannot be furnished.

By taking about 300 baggage wagons from the troops we have for supply trains 600 wagons. Many of their mules require rest and food to make them fit for a campaign. One hundred and thirty other wagons are being altered to bear pontoons. Such trains would not carry food and forage for more than three days for this army.

Although the performance of the railroads is greatly improved, especially that of the Western and Atlantic, we do not yet receive sufficient supplies of long forage to restore artillery horses to the condition they lost on Missionary Ridge.

The army is composed of two corps. It could not be maneuvered in battle without forming a third; I have, therefore, so recommended, and beg consideration of that recommendation. The army should be organized as nearly as practicable, as it is to fight. These troops are very healthy and in fine spirits.

This position is too much advanced. But for fear of effect upon the country I would fall back, so that we might not be exposed to be turned by the route leading through Rome.

The written effective total of cavalry is 5,442, but Major-General Wheeler reports that but 2,300 of those have efficient horses. It is necessary to keep about two-thirds of them below Rome, near the Coosa, on account of forage.

At the end of December the effective total was 36,826; at the end of December the total present and absent, 77,653; at the end of January the effective total was 36,111; at the end of January the total present and absent, 69,514, cavalry not included; at the end of December effective total of cavalry was 5,613; at the end of December total present and absent, 13,290; at the end of January effective total of cavalry was 5,442; at the end of January total present and absent, 12,152.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, E. Tenn., February 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Yours of the 6th and 7th have been received. General Longstreet has forwarded to Richmond your letters speaking of the sufferings of your officers and the necessity of having your transportation, with an urgent appeal to the Department for the proper orders in the case. The difficulty about cloth for the officers cannot be overcome.

You will have to, as far as possible, make your quartermaster sell to the officers a share of the clothing they have for issue to the soldiers. Upon the case stated in your favor of the 6th instant the application for a court of inquiry should be made to these headquarters, with the nomination of a detail to compose it, when the court-martial would be ordered from here. It is fortunate you have procured the pure vaccine.

General Vaughn reports, through reliable scouts, that large numbers of the enemy are passing down the river from Knoxville and Loudon to Chattanooga on rafts and on two small steam-boats, which ply semi-weekly from Loudon to Chattanooga. He also reports the same suffering and dissatisfaction among the enemy you speak of. They rely principally for supplies on the steam-boats, which do not suffice. The lieutenant-general believes that but a small force of cavalry is in your front, and that if you push forward vigorously you can disperse both their cavalry and infantry. This he wishes you to do.

Push any success you may obtain to the utmost. Should any East Tennessee deserters come in to you take away their arms and let them go home.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The reason General Longstreet believes that but a small force of the enemy is in your front is that no large force could for so long a time exist with such a scarcity of forage.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 33. } *Richmond, February* 9, 1864.

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XIV. Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood will proceed without delay to Dalton, Ga., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding, for assignment to the command of an army corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.,
February 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I propose to advance against Knoxville again. Can't you send me Hodge's brigade of cavalry, now at Smithville, to protect my flanks? My cavalry is much reduced and worked down.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you send Colonel Dibrell's brigade down on the Knoxville road as far as he can go at once. Let him specially notice and report upon the condition of that road, and all side roads leading to or from it. Include in his report the [condition] of the road between Bralsum's Ferry and Knoxville; also have the country to the left in the direction of Maryville examined with a view to your ability to move over it in case we make an advance with infantry, and require you to move on our left flank. This information is desired as speedily as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, East Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that if you have not moved from Bull's Gap you delay your movement till further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE, *February 9, 1864*—1 a. m.

General FORNEY,
Enterprise:

Send the command of General Shoup to Mobile without delay. If it is not completely equipped let its equipments be sent after it. Transportation has been ordered to Enterprise for it.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
February 9, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding:

Regret cannot assist you. Have just applied for additional [force] to repel the enemy at Jacksonville, Fla. My force is quite limited.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
February 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Hope you will be prepared to meet enemy with success. He has landed at Jacksonville, Fla. I have called for additional troops, if obtainable, to check him.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HILLSBOROUGH, *February 9, 1864*—9.15.

General LEE:

GENERAL: I think it now plain that the enemy intend moving on Mobile, and as a preliminary measure to break up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He will no doubt move on the shortest line which will take him in below Meridian. It is of the utmost importance that this should be retarded as long as possible, that I may return to Maury certain troops. These troops I shall ship from Newton. You will therefore take the necessary means for accomplishing this. The transportation for them will be at Newton to-morrow morning (10th) at 6. The troops will take it as soon after as possible (perhaps by 12 m.), and will pass down from Meridian to-morrow night or the following morning (11th). You see then what you have to do, viz, cover Newton until the troops leave there, and cover the Mobile and Ohio Railroad until they pass down. A force in their front for this is indispensable, and it should be employed if it takes your whole command. Of course, a cavalry force will be employed to cover the rear of the rest of this army in its march via Hillsborough and Decatur to Meridian.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
February 9, 1864—12 m.

Major-General FORNEY,
Enterprise:

General Polk has ordered Shoup's command to Mobile by rail. He must take his battery with him.

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE, *February* 9, 1864—1 p. m.

General MAURY,
Mobile:

I have ordered two brigades to proceed without delay to Mobile. Others will follow. I think you may prepare for a visit overland.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

NEWTON STATION, *February* 9, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

The enemy, estimated at 35,000 infantry, with sixty pieces of artillery, moved to-day from Morton in the direction of Mobile. I have sent you Shoup's and Baldwin's brigades, which ought to have gone down this evening. I am sending you Cockrell, Quarles, Ector, and McNair. They should reach you in ample time, and with what has gone before will exceed the figures you required. Do you want the field transportation of these brigades? The fewer mouths the better. If you do, telegraph Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, and it can go by the Tombigbee. Urge the non-combatants to leave at once. I will try and aid you by adding to your supplies of corn and meat by the Tombigbee and Alabama. Do not use the telegraph by way of the Mobile and Ohio, but via Montgomery. Recall Colonel Maury if he has moved. Answer to Meridian.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

General Polk warns me that Mobile is to be attacked by force moving overland from Brandon. As I understand him he has ordered two brigades to me. My effective force for defense of Mobile City is now about 2,500.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

HDQRS. LIEUT. GEN. POLK'S COMMAND,
In the Field, near Hillsborough, Feb. 9, 1864.

I. Major-General French will move with his command in time to take the cars at Newton Station to-morrow morning (10th instant) at 6 o'clock and proceed to Meridian. He will move both his troops and batteries, including horses, by railroad. Should there not be sufficient transportation for both guns and horses, he will send forward his guns and caissons by the train and send his horses by the road to Meridian.

II. From Meridian he will move with his command to Mobile by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, taking the trains of the evening schedule if possible; if not, then by the following morning.

III. Should he find the railroad interrupted he will return to Meridian and proceed from thence by railroad to Demopolis; or if this be not found practicable, he will march overland to Demopolis and avail himself of steam-boat transportation by the Tombigbee River to reach Mobile.

IV. In case that Major-General French finds the Mobile and Ohio Railroad interrupted at any point below Enterprise he will exercise his discretion whether to march to Mobile or return to Meridian and take the route indicated in paragraph III of this order.

V. On his arrival at Mobile Major-General French will turn over his command to Major-General Maury and report in person to the lieutenant-general commanding.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

DOUGLAS WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Decatur Road, February 9, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general directs me to inclose to you the within communication from Sergeant Pennington as useful information, and to say that this will render it unnecessary for you to make a fatiguing march in order to reach Newton by 6 o'clock to-morrow. An hour or two later in arriving there will make no difference. He leaves it, therefore, discretionary with you whether to camp to-night and take an early start in the morning, or to go all the way to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully,

DOUGLAS WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LAKE STATION, MISS.,
February 9, 1864.

General POLK:

SIR: By order of Colonel Miller I have the honor to report to you that I arrived at this place at 5 p. m. The enemy is not at this place yet. I get no information of their being any nearer here than Morton. The report is current here that a heavy force is advancing on the Raleigh road. I have no idea that they are near this place as yet.

Your obedient servant,

W. PENNINGTON,
Sergeant.

OXFORD, *February* 9, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Panola :

Dispatch received. Have twice given orders in regard to transportation of First Mississippi Partisans. Obey the orders previously given or turn over your command to McCulloch and report to me for orders.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 9, 1864—5.40 p. m.

General CHALMERS,
Panola :

I will not come over to-morrow. Get Thrall's battery up and keep sharp lookout. I am of opinion the real move is in direction of Okolona and Meridian. Keep your force well in hand, so as to move at once if necessary. Watch at Belmont with your battery. Send pickets to Burlingham. Your explanation is satisfactory.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General FORREST,
Oxford :

If the real movement is on Okolona, how would it do for the two brigades here to attack the force in front and try to drive them into Memphis ?

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, *February* 9, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Panola :

Do not allow your command to engage a superior force. Fall back to the river and defend the crossings.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK :

Can you spare two field batteries ? Please send me Colonel Steedman's regiment to serve as heavy artillery. I require eight to ten teams for each brigade. The force you name seems to me fully as much as should be here.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Decatur Road, February 10, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Newton:

GENERAL: I send Private Moore, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, to go by Newton, in order to get the telegraphing magnet and wire in use by the operator I sent over last night, or any instrument that can be had readily, for the purpose of sending it to General S. D. Lee, to be used by his operator. Please see that it is sent by Moore. If you apprehend any difficulty in getting off your batteries and wagon train do not wait for them, but send them to Meridian via Decatur road. They can be ordered to follow you from Meridian. My information is that the enemy is moving in the direction of Raleigh. I have ordered Lee to throw himself between the enemy and railroad, and to send couriers to the stations to advise of the enemy's whereabouts.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

DOUGLAS WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *February* 10, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: Arrived here last night. General Forrest is at Oxford. I go there this evening. The following received last night:

> PANOLA, *February* 10, 1864.
>
> General FORREST:
>
> My scouts report Federals fell back. Part of them encamped at Senatobia, balance at Hickahale. McCulloch skirmished with them till dark. Scouts from rear give same statement of force. Reported they have pontoons. Not certain.
>
> THOS. HENDERSON,
> *Captain Independent Scouts.*

Chalmers represents enemy's force at 1,530 infantry, 130 cavalry, and 6 pieces of artillery, and 6 wagons loaded with pontoons. Major Echols, at Goodman's Station, has information from south that McPherson's and Logan's corps, commanded by Sherman, are 25,000 strong. No enemy in Jackson. Three gun-boats and seven transports in Yazoo River, near Satartia, said to be waiting for re-enforcements to move forward. This information is of the 9th.

W. N. MERCER OTEY,
Signal Officer.

MERIDIAN, *February* 10, 1864.

General POLK:

It is my judgment from the direction taken by the enemy that Mobile is his destination. He will in all probability pursue the high road to Enterprise, De Soto, or Shubuta, near which stations are the two Chickasawha bridges, for the purpose of destroying them. I have heard from several sources that the enemy took a southward course with a large column after leaving Morton. McDowell is at the Tombigbee River, 4 miles below Demopolis, on the west bank of the river.

M. EMANUEL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 10, 1864.

Major BIDWELL,
Enterprise:

MAJOR: I telegraphed you this morning in reply to your dispatch. Let the public stores be prepared for shipment. The cars will be furnished at the earliest practicable moment. If transportation cannot be furnished for the cotton it should be destroyed at the last moment. About this, however, you will receive further orders. You will keep the troops at Enterprise as long as practicable, guarding the point and the stores. If compelled to leave, let them be marched to Demopolis, unless otherwise ordered. The cavalry should drive the beeves and protect wagons, teams, &c., for which transportation cannot be furnished. These directions are given merely as a matter of precaution for your guidance in the event the enemy should press us beyond the railroad. If you need further instructions telegraph me. If you have any extra wagons and teams they might be profitably employed in removing hospitals, &c.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEWTON, *February* 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Meridian, Miss.:

Instruct General Quarles to remain in the cars at Meridian until I arrive.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

JOSEPH MOORE'S PLANTATION,
February 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

Lieutenant Bondurant reports having left vicinity of Brandon day before yesterday evening and Raleigh yesterday. No enemy seen after leaving Brandon. Citizens living 2 miles south of Morton on Homewood road report no enemy on that road up to 4 p. m. yesterday. Up to 2 p. m. to-day there was no enemy at Forrest Station. Enemy's cavalry 1 mile east of Hillsborough on Decatur road at 10 a. m. to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

NEWTON, *February* 10, 1864—12 p. m.

General FERGUSON:

General Polk requests me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch from Moore's plantation, and to say to you that he desires that you will press forward, so as to develop the enemy's position and strength and keep him fully informed of any movement. The telegraph wires and an operator will be left here, so that you can communicate with him at Meridian, for which point he leaves to-morrow morning. He wishes you to leave a force to protect this point, so as to secure prompt communication with him at Meridian. The operator from Lake brings information that 12 cavalrymen came into that place after dark to-night dressed as Confederates, but their questions and manner and appearance showed that they were Federals; they left, coming in this direction by a by-road. It has been suggested that by picketing the road near Dr. Conner's, this side of Leaf River bridge, these men might be intercepted. He wishes the force left to protect this point to picket the approaches very carefully, and to be warned of the practice of the Yankees to disguise themselves as Confederates. A dispatch was received from Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Holt from Meridian inquiring after you. The general will see that your communications to Mrs. Ferguson shall reach her promptly, and will forward her letters by every opportunity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. YEATMAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
Oxford, February 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he is of opinion the enemy will attempt to move on our right by the way of Ripley, and from Collierville toward Okolona. He wishes, therefore, that you have your command prepared to move at a moment's notice. In the event you are ordered to move here, the general directs that unless otherwise ordered you will leave one of your old regiments at Panola, with a section of artillery, to guard the river, and move promptly with everything else. He has about 10,000 pounds of hard bread here, and has ordered 5,000 pounds of bacon to be sent here from Grenada by first train. There will also be 600 sacks of shelled corn here to-night. In case the move is made as expected, you will take with you no wagons except those with ammunition, sending all the other wagons back to Grenada, taking 6 of the best mules you have to each ordnance wagon; also taking with you an ambulance for every 500 men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 10, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Oxford:

Have ordered Second Missouri Regiment back. Will try to deceive the enemy into the belief that we are evacuating to induce them to come on.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

PANOLA, MISS.,
February 10, 1864.

Col. J. E. FORREST,
Grenada:

Find Thrall's battery and order it here immediately. It should be near Oakland.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, *February* 10, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Panola:

Place scouts in their rear and ascertain what is behind them. Let them come to the bayou if they choose to do so. Show no artillery unless compelled, but defend the crossings. If they attempt to lay a pontoon I think it will be at Belmont or the railroad bridge.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *February* 10, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Panola:

If Thrall's battery has arrived order the section of Morton's battery to this place. Order men belonging to McLendon's battery to report to that battery at Grenada.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

DALTON, *February* 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Polk, dated Newton, February 9, 1864:

> The enemy is moving with a heavy column across the country from Jackson to Mobile with prospect of co-operating by sea. Weather and roads fine.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 10, 1864.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor:

I have delayed thanking you for your letter of January 29, in the hope of receiving favorable intelligence in relation to the rolling-stock of the State which had been removed by military authority. None positive has yet reached me, however. Major Goodwin, of the quartermaster's department, who was sent to Mississippi for the purpose, reports that a large number of cars have been brought out by him, among them twenty-five of yours.

The Quartermaster-General informed me that the trains sent east of the Savannah River were not, as had been reported to me, employed in the transportation of cotton, but of provisions for the Army of Virginia, and that they are absolutely necessary for that object.

The chief quartermaster of this army reports that since the middle of January the trains on the road between this point and Atlanta have been run regularly, bringing to us without delay in Atlanta all our stores received at that place.

I have applied to General Beauregard to permit engines and cars of the Macon and Savannah road to be lent to transport forage to us to Atlanta. The transportation of long forage is our greatest difficulty.

One of our quartermasters, who is a railroad engineer, thinks that the performance of this road might be greatly increased by a change of the running schedule of the freight trains, such as to require them to run at night. He says that the trains from Dalton, after reaching Atlanta, remain there thirty-six hours, when twelve would be a sufficient time.

I thank Your Excellency for the intention you express of issuing orders to your troops to assist us in bringing back to the ranks deserters and other absentees. Those orders I doubt not will be very efficacious, and restore many men to their regiments.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 10, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding:

General Johnston has ordered a reconnaissance by Hardee on the Cleveland road, by Cleburne on the Ringgold road, and by Hindman on the route running west over Taylor's Ridge toward Dr. Anderson's. This route leaves the Ringgold road between this and Tunnel Hill near Stovall's encampment.

The time is to-morrow morning, each party is a brigade of infantry. The general wishes you to cover the movement of each by your cavalry.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., February 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General GIST,
Commanding Walker's Division:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that you will detail from your division two brigades, which shall move to-morrow morning (11th instant), provided with two days' rations and the necessary wagons, to Red Clay, on the Cleveland road. These brigades will bivouac to-morrow night at that point and return to camp the following day. There will be a cavalry force in front of this detachment, but it is desired that every precaution necessary in the immediate vicinity of an enemy shall be taken, on the march and while at Red Clay.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS ARTILLERY,
Dalton, Ga., February 10, 1864.

I. Pursuant to orders from army headquarters, of February 8, 1864, Smith's, Martin's, Johnston's, and Hotchkiss' battalions of artillery of this army corps will constitute a regiment of artillery under the immediate orders of the corps commander.

Maj. M. Smith, senior artillery officer present, will assume command of the regiment.

The following field officers of artillery are assigned to duty with the regiment: Maj. R. Martin, Maj. Joseph Palmer, Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The enemy is said to be in great distress for want of supplies and with small-pox. He is supplied by means of two little boats on the river. They make two trips a week. Can't you have them destroyed?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.,
February 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I am moving forward. A rumor reports General Johnston to have moved back to Kingston.

It is important that I should be advised of such a move, as it would not be well for me to advance if the enemy is at liberty to re-enforce at his pleasure.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, East Tenn., February 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your command down to the near neighborhood of Strawberry Plains tomorrow morning. See what arrangements you can make about laying a bridge. With the ten pontoons and the three boats on the river you may be able to lay a foot-bridge at least. Do not have the bridge laid until General Longstreet arrives, but make all preparations with your forces near Strawberry Plains. Cavalry pickets across the river will be sufficient.

If the bridge cannot be made to answer, have the best arrangements made you can for crossing your troops at the proper time.

Colonel Giltner will apply to you for forage. Do all you can to help him along. Give him wheat bran if you have it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE.
Morristown, East Tenn., February 10, 1864.

Major PAINE,
Commanding Rucker's Legion, Mooresburg:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move Rucker's Legion to Blain's Cross-Roads at once. Arriving there you will report by messenger across the river to the officer in command at Strawberry Plains.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE.
Morristown, East Tenn., February 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade, Rogersville:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you keep a lookout in the direction of Cumberland [Gap]. Rucker's Legion is to be removed from Mooresburg to Blain's Cross-Roads. Colonel Corns, commanding W. E. Jones' brigade, will co-operate with you in this.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morristown, February 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 10th ultimo is received. We have been obliged to keep your cavalry constantly at the enemy since we left Knoxville. Although it has suffered a good deal, I think it has inflicted great loss upon the enemy. It has had a little rest during the last week. But now we are greatly troubled about forage. I have some hope that we may yet get rid of the Yankees in this part of the State in time to get a little rest for work in the spring. I ordered the cavalry back to you on my reaching Rogersville, but got a telegram from the President about the same time giving me authority to use discretion, and as I was obliged to go on into Virginia or keep the cavalry, I concluded to keep it, at the time at least, and remain in East Tennessee. I therefore revoked the order and came back as far as this. I have made several requests that the Department would either order the cavalry back to you or order the absentees from the regiments to join them, but believe that no steps have been taken in the matter yet. I hope, however, that it may soon be got together at one place or the other.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, East Tenn., February 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding, Bull's Gap:

General Longstreet desires me to direct you to move your command to this place, starting to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February* 10, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES:

Order General G. B. Hodge to proceed at once with his brigade to Morristown and report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 10, 1864.

The following address of the President is published for the information of the Army:

Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States:

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the state as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph—the noblest of human conquests, a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defense, a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make, a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is therefore deemed appropriate, and it is hoped will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude, and admiration.

Soldiers! by your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings, and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defense of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vainglorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that they are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! the coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources, both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesborough and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you—your country's hope and pride—under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children, in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties, and the altars of the Confederacy! that the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *February* 9, 1864.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS, *February* 10, 1864.

I. The following schools of instruction will be established and maintained at all times, except when upon the march:

First. The captains and lieutenants of each regiment will be organized into a school, and will recite daily to the regimental commander, or some other field officer. These officers will also be formed daily and thoroughly drilled by the instructor in the school of the trooper, platoon, squadron, and in the use of the saber. The theoretical instruction will consist of the school of the trooper, platoon, squadron, evolution of the regiment, and so much of the Army Regulations as relates to guard duty and maneuvering of troops.

Second. The non-commissioned officers of each company, together with two or more of the most intelligent privates, will be organized into a school, and will recite daily to the company commander or some other commissioned officer. This school will also be formed daily and thoroughly drilled by the instructor in the school of the trooper, platoon, and in the use of the saber. The theoretical instruction will be the same as instruction to officers, omitting evolutions of the regiment.

II. Field officers will recite at least three times each month, to the division or brigade commander, in cavalry tactics, including evolutions of the regiments and evolutions of the line.

III. Division and brigade commanders will superintend these schools, and will use every exertion to facilitate and urge forward work so necessary to the proper discipline and efficiency of this arm of the service.

IV. The board of officers convened in each division, to relieve the army of incompetent officers, will commence vigorous action, and all officers found to be in any way incompetent to perform all the duties of their positions will be immediately relieved from duty.

V. In drilling, officers will exact the entire attention of the men, never allowing them to talk in ranks or become listless while being instructed. They will take great care that each evolution is performed with the utmost accuracy and precision.

VI. Officers of this corps will be required to wear sabers at all times when on duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 11, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: I received your telegram yesterday and immediately ordered Brigadier-General Hodge as you directed.

General Hodge's brigade has just arrived in this department; his men are greatly in need of clothing, which I can supply only in part, and they have not been paid for from six to eight months. I was preparing to pay and clothe them, with the intention of sending them, as soon as they could be put in condition to move, on an expedition which promised good results. If General Longstreet can spare them I shall be glad to be permitted to employ them as I proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.

To the PRESIDENT:

I believe that the disposition of Kentucky troops you explain by Colonel Lee would be highly beneficial to the military service, and therefore agree to the transfer General Breckinridge proposes. Circumstances make it necessary that at least an equivalent in value should be given me. I write fully to Colonel Lee.*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Adjutant and Inspector General for consideration when General Johnston's letter arrives.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.

The PRESIDENT:

General Johnston informs me that he telegraphed favorably in regard to the Kentucky brigade; I respectfully beg early orders for its movement. Can my couriers and incomplete and unattached companies go if the general consents?

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

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*See p. 726.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 11, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

General Longstreet is moving on Knoxville.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Morristown, Tenn.:

No information here that General Johnston has fallen back. He telegraphs from Dalton still.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *February* 11, 1864.

Maj. E. TAYLOR,
Chief Quartermaster Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.:

MAJOR: In forwarding to you the inclosed indorsement* of Major Carrington on your telegram in reference to the supply of corn in the vicinity of General Longstreet's army, I desire to say that the announcement made by you has taken all the authorities here by surprise. One of the strong inducements to keep that army in its present position was to make use of the (supposed) abundance in that country, and General Johnston's urgent appeals to the War Department to return to his command certain divisions of cavalry now with you were resisted on the ground that forage could be supplied there more readily than at or near Dalton. It now turns out, however, that corn at Macon, Ga. (the common point), instead of being transported 200 miles to Dalton, must make almost a circuit of the Confederacy, and after traveling about 1,200 miles, return to General Longstreet's headquarters, not much, if any, over 200 miles in a straight line from the initial point (Macon).

Whether the corn goes from a depot in Virginia at which it has been accumulated or comes all the way from Georgia the principle is the same, as the supply in Virginia is sufficient for the armies operating within its limits. I feel confident that the railroad transportation of the country will not permit General Longstreet's army to be fed many weeks in this manner. I still hope that some more supplies can be obtained in East Tennessee for that army, and have directed Major Noble, an officer of great energy and experience, to report forthwith to General Longstreet for the purpose of giving his undivided attention to this object. I trust that his assistance will prove valuable to you.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

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*Not found.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 11, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

General Polk telegraphs me from Hillsborough, February 9, that the enemy entered Jackson on 5th instant with 35,000 infantry, sixty pieces of artillery, and cavalry (numbers not known). Crossed Pearl River on the 7th; moved rapidly upon Morton, destroying all bridges behind them; reached Morton on the evening of the 8th and turned toward Mobile. General Polk has with him Loring's division and the cavalry [*sic*]; has sent there [*sic*] force at Mobile; has six months' provisions, and is confident.* Keep in communication with General Polk, and do what you can to assist him, either by sending him re-enforcements or joining him with what force you can. If possible the enemy should be met before he reaches the Gulf and establishes a base to which supplies and re-enforcements may be sent by sea.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DALTON, GA., *February* 11, 1864.

Major-Generals WHEELER and CLEBURNE:

Stop the reconnaissance. Give it up.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *February* 11, 1864.
(Received 13th.)

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Have received your dispatch of 9th instant, and directed General Johnston to give you all the aid in his power. Keep in communication with him.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

A dispatch from General Polk to General Maury, dated February 9, reports an enemy's column, 35,000 strong, with sixty cannon, moving from Morton toward Mobile. General Polk's cavalry ought to prevent such a march.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.
(Received 15th.)

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

I am instructed by the President to confer with you. Please tell me where the enemy's column is; where your infantry and where your cavalry; what the garrison of Mobile will be, and what your plans. Who commands the Federal forces? Are any of them from Tennessee? Are you harassing the enemy; if so, with what force?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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*For full copy of Polk's dispatch, see Part I, p. 335.

DALTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

I have no doubt that your cavalry, under its active commanders, will make the march to Mobile impossible to the enemy with such wagon trains as they must require.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

NEWTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon:

I am advised of a movement of a cavalry force of the enemy upon the rich corn region of the Tombigbee and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and have room to believe it true. Any arms you may require for State troops may be had at Demopolis.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOORE'S PLANTATION,
February 11, 1864—8.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Have heard from Montrose this morning. No enemy in that direction yet. Am ready to move in either direction as soon as scouts can bring necessary information. Can you tell me where General Lee is?

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

NEWTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Immediately after your departure the following dispatch was received, viz:

> HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
> *Moore's Farm, February* 11, 1864.
>
> GENERAL: I have just heard from General Lee. He is now about 12 miles from this place, on the Homewood road, and moving toward Garlandville. Have sent to communicate with him. No further news from the enemy.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> S. W. FERGUSON,
> *Brigadier-General.*

GEO. H. FORNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

NEWTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
En route:

I am informed that the enemy is following you and that he encamped 11 miles from Decatur last night. Whether this be reliable you ought to know from Colonel Maxwell's dispatches. He was ordered to dispatch you every three hours. If he has not done it repeat the order. If this is true, then Sherman must be looking to move on Meridian and make a junction with the cavalry force moving on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have, until this matter is decided, determined to hold two brigades of General French's force at Meridian. If the information is found to be correct General Lee will throw his force over the railroad in between you and the enemy. Lee was at Garlandville last night. I leave for Meridian in a few minutes.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

LAKE STATION, *February* 11, 1864—4 p. m.

General FERGUSON:

I traveled the Hillsborough and Newton road this morning to where it intersects the Decatur and Hillsborough road; found a picket stationed there. Then hearing of a force going in the direction of this station I proceeded here and found all the public works destroyed by the enemy. It was a squadron of cavalry, about 100 strong. They came across from the Hillsborough road, and after burning the depot, &c., returned in the same direction. I hear nothing of a force having gone in the direction of Garlandville. I am going from here to Forrest; thence to the Hillsborough and Morton road, and will report any important information without delay.

Respectfully, yours,

R. H. BAKER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scout.

NEWTON, *February* 11, 1864.

General LEE,
In the Field:

Dispatch 25 miles from Garlandville received.* All information up to this morning led to the belief, in support of your dispatch to General Loring at Morton, that the enemy was moving south of railroad, bearing down on Mobile. Having reason to believe that expeditions were planned against that place from other points at the same time, I deemed it inexpedient to risk the detention any longer of that portion of its garrison which I had withdrawn to meet this movement of Sherman's, and it was returned. That necessity brought my force to a figure too low to risk a battle, and it has become necessary to fall back toward Meridian. I now believe it is the purpose of the enemy to move on Meridian, with a view to a junction with his cavalry force expected from above via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is possible he may move part of his force on the south side and along the railroad, and from certain information I think that not improbable. I have therefore only to repeat my general instructions—keep your cavalry between the enemy and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have heard from a soldier that the enemy's drums were heard yesterday morning in the direction of Forrest Station from toward Hillsborough. You will of course take measures to clear up all this obscurity and give me as early as possible the correct information. I shall leave in a few minutes for Meridian, but shall leave an operator here to forward your dispatches. I am informed a column of the enemy encamped within 11 miles of Decatur last night.

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*See Part I, p. 358.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 11, 1864.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that if the enemy are pressing you—his information being that he was following you and encamped within 11 miles of Decatur last night—he thinks it important that you should check his march to Meridian in order to afford time for the shipment of the public stores from this point. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett will report to you for the purpose of aiding in the selection of suitable points for resistance, which might be offered, as the engineer thinks, at two or three places within 10 or 15 miles. It may be important to occupy these points in succession. This is deemed desirable. The Missouri brigade and Ector's are still held here, and may be sent to your support should they be required.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
February 11, 1864—9.40 p. m.

General POLK, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I send herewith a copy of a dispatch received from Colonel Maxwell, the latest which has been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

FOUR AND A HALF MILES EAST OF DECATUR,
February 11, 1864—4 p. m.

Major ROBINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Since writing to you this morning I find that the enemy are still advancing on this road. They will probably encamp at the creek some 3 or 4 miles beyond Decatur, on Decatur and Hillsborough road, to-night. I have burned all bridges, which I find retard their advancing very much.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MAXWELL.

P. S.—I learned this evening that there is a drove of 700 Government hogs that will get as far as Union to-night; also a drove of some 100 or 200 beeves some 10 miles behind them. I directed that they should leave this road as far to the right as possible. I have notified General Polk that the enemy are still advancing on this road.

W. L. M.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
On the March, February 11, 1864.

General POLK OF COMMANDING OFFICER,
Newton:

GENERAL: I did not send any communication, not having heard anything further of any enemy, and because I had supposed all of our forces had left Newton. I send you the last note from Colonel Maxwell. Have great difficulty with the roads and have been delayed by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 11, 1864—10 p. m.

General LEE, *Newton:*

The following dispatch just received from General Loring:

> I inclose a dispatch sent to-day to Newton. Am of opinion that the party on this road was for observation. The road, though generally good, is in some places extremely bad, and has detained me much to-day. I hope to encamp 12 or 15 miles west of Meridian to-night.
>
> "GENERAL: By a dispatch received 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell informs me that the enemy followed him some 11 miles east of Decatur yesterday evening, whence he thinks they took the Garlandville road, as he could find nothing of them this morning. He reports no enemy at Forrest Station up to 1 p. m. yesterday.
>
> "W. W. LORING."

From your dispatch of 6.30 p. m. and other information I think General Loring may be mistaken in the force following him. In the second dispatch above, for "east of Decatur" it should be "west," as I have just heard from Maxwell's cavalry that they skirmished with them 5 miles west of Decatur this morning, when the enemy fell back. The following also from General Forrest:

> OXFORD, *February* 10, 1864—1 p. m.
> (Received at Meridian 11th.)
>
> One thousand five hundred infantry and 300 cavalry came out as far as Senatobia. Colonel McCulloch met and drove them back as far as Hickahale. I think this is only a feint. Their real move is to go from Collierville to Pontotoc and strike the Prairies and Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Am preparing to meet that move as best I can. They have about 10,000 cavalry and mounted infantry. Smith's Dutch brigade, from Columbus, passed Somerville on the 7th going in the direction of Memphis; mounted recently in Memphis.

Report where your brigades are and order them to join you as promptly as possible. Report also how soon you may expect to have them concentrated; also how many horses you require for your dismounted men. I can mount them all. Yours covering Maxwell's dispatch of 5 p. m. received.*

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 11, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

I am in receipt of yours of 4 p. m., with its inclosure. I send you inclosed a copy of a dispatch just received from General Lee. From it you will see he thinks the enemy will follow you to this place. I also send copy of a dispatch* from General Forrest, from which you will see he still thinks a heavy cavalry column will move upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have no doubt it is expected that these columns will unite, and that at all events Sherman's column will depend upon this cavalry for subsistence. I am told the position at or about where you are is a strong one for defense, and as we have not quite removed all the public stores from here yet, I think you had better halt where you are to check the enemy until this can be effected. I have sent out the engineers to examine the points along the road. You will please ride with them to-morrow and select the best position. He will report to you. You will of course keep yourself well advised as to the state of things in your rear. General Ferguson moves over to your road to cover you and retard the enemy.

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*See Part I, p. 360.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

NEWTON, *February* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SEVIER,
Meridian:

The trains, with Ector's and Cockrell's brigades, which were to have gone during the day, will not go. Inform agent of Mobile and Ohio Railroad that he may resume his usual schedule this evening. Telegraph for Fleming, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to meet me at Meridian soon as he can. We have trains enough here for present purposes. Send down to Mobile by way of the river thirty-two wagons and teams, and send the mules that are in good order. Send down to Mobile by railroad this evening all the baggage of the troops of Quarles', McNair's, Baldwin's, and Shoup's brigades; keep that of Ector and Cockrell until further orders. Ship all public property to Demopolis as soon as possible; also direct medical director to remove his sick to east of Tombigbee.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
February 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Columbus, Miss.:

Order the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment to this point at once, except the unexchanged officers and men, whom you will send to Demopolis. You will assume immediate command of the unattached cavalry in your district for purposes of defense. Collect and equip them without delay. Col. Isham Harrison has been ordered to report to you. Let his regiment be armed. Answer.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Inclosed in Polk to Lee, p. 720.

OXFORD, *February* 11, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Panola:

Move everything here except Colonel Chalmers' battalion and his transportation.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 12, 1864—1 a. m.

General LEE, *Newton:*

Your dispatch received with regard to offering battle. Will answer by courier.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Near Chunky Creek, on Marion Road, Feb. 12, 1864—3 a. m.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: I reached this point last night about 11 p. m., having marched from Newton Station. On reaching this point I sent out a scout toward Decatur, who proceeded to within 1½ miles of that place, and was prevented from going farther on account of the bridge over the creek being burned. The enemy was reported near Decatur, though I have no definite information of his having reached that place. Scouts sent out * * * have not yet reported. The impression now seems to be that he will move from Hillsborough toward Garlandville. General Lee is between Garlandville and Newton Station. The Yankee cavalry was reported at Lake Station yesterday evening. I endeavored to communicate with you last night, but Colonel Maxwell's pickets fired on my couriers and men several times. I found Colonel Maxwell 11 miles from the enemy with the bridges in front of him destroyed. General Lee directs me to relieve Colonel Maxwell.

Very respectfully,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In Field, February 12, 1864.

General POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith two dispatches from the front. I send them to correct a false alarm caused by Colonel Maxwell's vedettes firing into scouting party of General Ferguson. I am 14 miles from Meridian, in a strong position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

P. S.—I see that the papers are finding fault. If necessary I will come out with a statement showing that you did all you could with the force you have.

W. W. L.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DECATUR AND MERIDIAN ROAD,
At Crossing of Chunky Road, February 12, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING:

GENERAL: The enemy are advancing from Decatur. I shall skirmish with them here and all the way back. Please send me Croft's battery and a wagon load of ammunition. My ordnance officer has written a note for the kinds needed. I have also sent to wagon train to have provisions cooked and sent me. Please order all serviceable men and horses to come with or follow Croft's battery.

Respectfully,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DECATUR AND MERIDIAN [ROAD],
At Crossing of Chunky Road, February 12, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: A dispatch from Major Nicholson, of your staff, just received. I have taken a position here strong enough to develop the advance of enemy pretty well, and am momentarily awaiting attack to commence, as my scouts were fired on more than an hour ago 3 miles west of this. I have sent a company under an officer well acquainted with the country to the road you make mention of leading to Marion, with orders to watch it and scout as far as Decatur. The enemy are either advancing on this road or have turned off toward Newton Station or Garlandville, in which case General Lee is in front of them. I have made such long marches that the reports of my scouts are often of necessity long in reaching me.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

12.15 P. M.

Skirmishing commenced.

S. W. F.

MERIDIAN, *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your dispatch by Lieutenant Mathews, covering one from General Ferguson of 10.45 a. m.; also another by courier of 11.30, both stating an advance of the enemy. It has not been my intention to bring on an engagement with the enemy, the disparity of forces being too great to justify it. It has been of great importance to remove all the public stores here and at other points along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad beyond the enemy's reach, for which we have wanted all the time we could get. Your former dispatches left it in doubt whether the enemy was following on your road, and you were halted at your present position as well to enable me to remove everything ahead of you as to avail of your aid in checking him should it be necessary. I find I have succeeded in clearing the front sooner than I feared. All the stores will have been removed by the afternoon of to-morrow or earlier. I desire not to risk an engagement if it can be avoided, and you are instructed to regulate your movements with a view to that object. I have thrown everything beyond the Tombigbee, and my line of retreat will be toward Demopolis. You can take up your line of march whenever you think it expedient. Keep me advised, so that I can put General French in motion, that he may be out of your way. I send a lot of axes to you to be used by a working party, which you will please detail, to obstruct the roads after the cavalry have passed. The detail had better be made from the cavalry under General Ferguson. All bridges should be burned.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 12, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The trenching tools have been ordered forward, together with axes, under Captain Jones. The tools will be left at your position. The axes Jones has orders to take with him forward and to report to General Ferguson. With his working party he will, under Ferguson's orders, make such obstructions to the enemy's progress as may be advisable. If you have any suggestions to make to General Ferguson in regard to that matter do not hesitate to make them. I am told the point you occupy is a strong one and cannot easily be turned. Obstructions in the way of turning it should be made at the proper time and not until the proper time. If they were interposed too soon it might deter his coming to your strong point. Orders for the cooked rations, &c., placing the troops here on a movable footing, had been already looked to. I shall retain the Missouri and Texas brigades here for the present. Orders for stragglers had already been issued. I shall retain Lieutenant-Colonel Forney with his detachment here for the purpose of gathering them up and returning them. I am much obliged by your private note, in which you say: "I see that the papers are finding fault. If necessary I will come out with a statement showing that you did all you could with the force you had." I had not seen nor heard of anything from the newspapers in relation to army matters up to the receipt of your note. It is natural that persons whose wishes are not realized should in their disappointment indulge in censure. The risk of incurring it is one of the penalties of position, and our shield against it must be the protection which the facts and truth of the whole case afford. In this case the facts, which are known to the intelligent men of the army, afford a covering sufficiently broad to satisfy the candid and the lovers of truth. Your position would make your testimony of value, and I should be gratified by your addressing me such a statement as you propose. I will preserve it and not publish it at present, unless events should make it necessary.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—My messenger will remain in your camp until you shall have had leisure to prepare your statement.

L. P

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen Miles west of Meridian,
February 12 [?], 1864—8.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

I am just informed by Major Steede, who is just in from the enemy's left flank, where he has been some days, coming via Hillsborough and Meridian road, that he received what he regards as perfectly reliable information that a column of infantry is moving on the De Kalb and Meridian road, and probably one on the Union and Marion road. He reports also that several gentlemen who conversed with General Sherman at Jackson and this side of there heard him say that the force moving down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should have been at Columbus last Sunday.

These facts, taken with General Lee's report that he is unable to find any enemy south of Southern Railroad, seem to confirm your opinion that it is the enemy's purpose to concentrate both the column in my front and that moving down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Meridian. Major Steede came through from Jackson without seeing or hearing of either Generals Lee or Ferguson.

I will take pleasure, general, in writing and forwarding you the communication as soon as I can get a moment's relief from the important movements now pressing upon me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 12, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have written you fully this p. m. by your staff officer, Lieutenant Mathews. I gave you in that dispatch discretionary orders to move to the rear whenever in your judgment it was expedient, stating to you that it was not my intention with my small force to give the enemy battle. My intention is to fall back on the Tombigbee at Demopolis. Your inclosed dispatch from General Ferguson (1.30 p. m.) is received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 12, 1864—10.30.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: I have received yours, covering General Ferguson's, at 4.30, announcing your determination to fall back to Oktibbeha. This, as you will have seen by two dispatches sent you this evening, meets my approbation.

Referring you to the dispatches alluded to, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.
HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. It is hereby ordered that the troops of your command keep on hand three days' cooked rations, and be ready to move as soon as ordered.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Generals French, Ector, and Cockrell.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36.
ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. Colonel Swanson's regiment of Alabama volunteers is assigned to duty with and will form a part of Brigadier-General Battle's brigade, to relieve Colonel O'Neal's regiment of the same brigade.

* * * * * * *

XIII. Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to Morristown, Tenn., and report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding, &c., for assignment to the command of the cavalry attached to his corps.

XIV. Brig. Gen. C. W. Field, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to Morristown, Tenn., and report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding, for assignment to duty with the division lately commanded by Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General MAURY,
Commanding, Mobile:

General Johnston has reported to the President that this army is already too weak; therefore he cannot reduce it. He suggests that you apply to General Polk.

For General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 12, 1864.

Col. G. W. C. LEE,
Aide-de-Camp, &c.:

COLONEL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo.

I have not the slightest doubt that the concentration of the Kentucky troops as near as practicable to the frontier of that State would have a very beneficial effect. It would almost certainly greatly increase the number of these troops by making recruiting practicable, and would induce those now in service to revolunteer.

The assignment of Major-General Breckinridge to the command of Western Virginia would, I think, suggest the making the concentration near the eastern or southeastern border of Kentucky. The only difficulty attending this measure is the necessity in some cases of replacing the Kentucky troops removed by others. That would be the case in this army, in which there is a Kentucky brigade of infantry equal to any in our service. Major-General Breckinridge wishes that it should be transferred to his new command. In a telegram to the President this morning [February 11*] I expressed my consent to the measure, provided an equivalent in value be given to this army, which I have reported too weak for the object to be accomplished by it.

I hope, however, that the advantages to be gained by the concentration of the Kentucky troops may be acquired not only without weakening the Army of Tennessee but while it is strengthened. In assenting to General Breckinridge's proposition, I considered it a part of the measure you have explained.

I had written so far when the President's telegram instructing me to assist Lieutenant-General Polk against the U. S. Army, reported to be moving toward Mobile, was received.† Although the parts of the dispatch in cipher cannot be deciphered, the other part shows the President's wish. Understanding the direction to aid Lieutenant-General Polk as much as I can to mean as much as I can while fulfilling the object for which I believe this army to be here, I have, by telegraph, expressed to His Excellency the opinion that I cannot effectually reenforce General Polk without making this army too weak to resist an advance of the enemy; so that we cannot aid General Polk without leaving the way into Georgia open. Not being able to do both I am waiting for further instructions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

P. S.—From the manner in which Major-General Lee with 2,500 cavalry impeded Sherman's march near Tuscumbia, I think that with 4,000 or 5,000 he could so much retard this column marching toward Mobile as to turn it, as he did Sherman, whom he compelled to cross the Tennessee below the Muscle Shoals instead of at Decatur. There must be more than 10,000 cavalry in that department.

J. E. J.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. B. HODGE,
Wytheville, Va.:

Proceed with your brigade immediately to join General J. Longstreet at Morristown, Tenn.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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[*] See p. 714.

[†] See Davis to Johnston, February 11, p. 716.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 13, 1864.

General WILLIAM E. JONES,
Abingdon, Va.:

You will proceed to Morristown, Tenn., and report to General J. Longstreet for duty with your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Strawberry Plains, February 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Corn is so scarce that we cannot feed our cavalry in front. If you could order even twenty days' forage for us it would aid us very much.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

RICHMOND, *February* 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Quartermaster-General, who will observe from the inclosed dispatches* what has been done by shipments of corn from Lynchburg for the relief of the command of General Longstreet, and what probably will be done during the next ten days. I think that within the coming twenty days at least 10,000 bushels of corn will be shipped from Lynchburg and from the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Maj. E. Taylor, quartermaster, Morristown, Tenn.

CHARLES S. CARRINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

[Third indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Corn had been shipped to General Longstreet before the date of his dispatch, but had not then reached him.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

DALTON, *February* 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Russellville:

Our scouts report that troops have been sent from Chattanooga to Loudon. They could not learn the number.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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*Not found.

RICHMOND, *February* 13, 1864.
(Received 15th.)

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

Have received nothing from you since dispatch of 9th in reference to movements in Mississippi. Heard to-day from Montgomery that enemy has struck across to Enterprise and is evidently moving on Mobile. It is needless to call attention to the importance of striking him on the march, impeding his progress, and preventing him from using surplus supplies on his route. He should be met, if possible, before he reaches the Gulf and establishes a base to which supplies and re-enforcements may be sent.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DALTON, *February* 13, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your dispatch of 11th received and answered that night. General Polk reports to-day from Meridian that the enemy, 35,000 strong, is at Decatur. General Lee's cavalry near, producing little effect. Five brigades of infantry with General Polk. He intends to fall back on Alabama. If the enemy is marching on Mobile it will be impossible for us to strike him before he establishes a new base. Such an expedition would require two-thirds of this army, which, of course, would involve abandonment of this line. I have suggested to General Polk that his cavalry under General Lee ought to be able to prevent the march to Mobile. General Polk reports Twelfth Army Corps on its way from Chattanooga to Mississippi. Our scouts report that no troops have left Federal Army of the Tennessee except on furlough.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, who will confer with the honorable Secretary of War relative to the contents.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1864.

Respectfully sent to Secretary of War.
I will report to the Secretary to-morrow on the subject.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Enemy's forces, estimated at 35,000, left Vicksburg, as I learned, in two columns—one on Jackson, other on Yazoo City. To meet former, strengthened force in the field by part of Mobile garrison. Made partial concentration at Morton only in time to meet whole of above force, which had marched rapidly and crossed Pearl River at Jackson. Force concentrated; being far too small to give battle, fell back on Hillsborough. Enemy did not follow, but gave every indication of a purpose to turn to the right and move on Mobile, or at least on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, low down. Having reason to know that movements on Mobile were in progress via Pensacola and Pascagoula as well as by the bay, deemed it inexpedient to risk the cutting off or detention of that part of the garrison with me, and returned it. My force all told being too small to give battle, was thus still further reduced; it now consisted of Loring, Ector, and Cockrell; rest in Mobile. Enemy's column since that has followed my retiring forces. He is to-night near Decatur; I am near Meridian. My cavalry under Lee has skirmished with him in front, flank, and rear from the Big Black, and, Lee reports, with little effect. He moves very compactly. Sherman commands, with McPherson and Hurlbut. The exact force of the Mobile garrison will be given you to-morrow; it is not far short of what General Maury required. I have removed all my stores over the Tombigbee. General Forrest reports a column of twelve regiments (cavalry and mounted infantry) to move from Collierville on Columbus to form junction with Sherman. On 4th, Second Brigade, Twelfth Army Corps, passed down river to Vicksburg; reports the whole corps on the way from Chattanooga. Forrest will move on cavalry going to Columbus. I see nothing left me but to fall back on Alabama and take advantage of events.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

(This dispatch was repeated to President Davis.)

DALTON, *February* 13, 1864.
(Via Montgomery, 15th.)

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Sherman's army must have a long wagon train. Cannot General Lee strike it? It seems to me that he can destroy it long before it reaches Mobile.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SIX MILES FROM UNION,
February 13, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General LORING:

I find Captain Rayburn at this place. He saw the enemy's infantry yesterday at 3 p. m., 1 mile from Decatur, moving in the direction of Meridian. Scouts who left Union at 4 a. m. this day say that the enemy has no troops on that route. The road from Enterprise to Union crosses the Decatur and Meridian road 8 miles east of Decatur. Captain Rayburn does not know whether the enemy has got to that cross-road yet. At this moment I hear the drums at Decatur. I send out scouts immediately.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. C. STEEDE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
February 13, 1864—3.15 p. m.

General POLK:

Last night Major Steede came to my camp with 150 or 160 men, and on account of the information received I sent him out on the De Kalb and Union road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
10½ *Miles west of Meridian, February* 13, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In consequence of the obstructions of the road I am falling back to the intersection of the Union and Meridian roads to feed. I have left a squadron on picket at the Bayou Phalia and have one on the road between the Union and Meridian roads. We have been hearing the enemy's drums all along, though he has not yet made his appearance at Bayou Phalia. I found it impracticable to make a stand at any point in rear of me, because the obstructions were of such a character as to prevent my falling back promptly in case of a flank movement. Some of General Jackson's scouts have just come up; they report having heard skirmishing this morning in the direction of Chunky bridge (railroad); they are of the opinion that all [of the] enemy are advancing on this road.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MISS.,
February 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Information from General Forrest, through General Gholson, of the enemy, 13,000 strong, in two columns, moving south. Gholson and Roddey co-operating with Forrest. Is not General Ruggles, with Harrison's regiment and other troops, awaiting your orders at Columbus?

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor.

IN FRONT OF MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General L. POLK:

I have examined carefully the positions in front, and I do not regard any of them as tenable with the force under my command. Will you please inform me as soon as you are able to move, so that I may know what to do in any emergency.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 13, 1864.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Yours of 10 p. m. received. I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the report as to the near approach of the enemy to-night, yet I see no reason why you may not act upon it. As I understand the matter, the enemy has to pass across Oktibbeha River at the place where there is a long bridge now prepared to be burned. The burning of the bridge ought to retard his progress at least a day; still you may begin your movement to the rear at any hour you may think the character of the country from your present position this way may make expedient. I think by 2 p. m. to-morrow all the engines will have passed. Advise General Ferguson that I have a dispatch from General Lee stating that he will endeavor to be on the enemy's flank near this [place] in the morning.

Respectfully,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—From the explanations of your engineer I think General Ferguson should mass the greater part of his force on the two lower roads at the bridges, and put a strong guard at the upper.

L. P.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, February 13, 1864.

Major-General LORING:

GENERAL: Please send the inclosed forward to General Ferguson. I send back Captain Jones to obstruct a route pointed out by your engineer, Captain Vernon. I inclose a report* from Colonel Scott, First Louisiana, who I sent out this morning with a scouting party to obtain information of enemy on roads, which you wrote, mentioned by Steede. I think, nevertheless, that a scouting party should be kept on that flank, and I desire you would say so to General Ferguson. General Lee writes me he is 4 miles north of Chunky, so that he is watching the right flank. If it be possible, I should like to have the enemy kept off from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad until to-morrow evening, by which time the last of the trains with supplies which have been accumulated above will have passed down, and from what I hear from the officer (Captain Jones) who has been obstructing the roads, burning bridges, &c., this may be done without incurring risk of an engagement. I do not wish to leave either subsistence or trains behind. Everything else is clear before you. French is held to support you should it be necessary. I am just in receipt of yours at 2.30 p. m. Your quartermaster applied for orders, and was sent forward on the road by which you are to march—that is, via Alamutche, Gaston, and Moscow, on the Tombigbee, then across. I have given Captain Vernon your orders, as desired.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

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*Not found.

MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864—10.15 p. m.

General LEE,
Chunky's Station:

I think you had better come on yourself to Meridian to-night, as I desire to see you. Come direct to my quarters. You may also order your command to follow you, and if there is any road by which it may turn to the left and strike the Meridian and Decatur road west of Meridian, so as to get in between the enemy and Meridian, order it to do so. General Loring is at a position 5 miles out on the Decatur road. Dr. Hicks has arrived, delivered your dispatch, and was on the eve of returning. I have detained him until your arrival. You may make a detail of men to proceed up toward Columbus and Aberdeen to impress horses—as many as you need.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
February 13, 1864—between 11 and 12 o'clock.

General POLK,
Commanding:

GENERAL: An officer just from General Ferguson reports that the enemy up to sundown were advancing, a force having driven him (Ferguson) back; that he was skirmishing with him and withdrawing regiment after regiment; had then formed Perrin's regiment. They were at the time of this report at the Big Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 13, 1864.

General POLK,
Meridian:

I have about 5,500 effective infantry. Have no need for another brigade commander.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864.

General MAURY,
Mobile:

The enemy's column, 30,000 strong, has continued to move steadily forward since he crossed Pearl River. All information received from every quarter led to the impression, after passing Brandon, he intended to move on Mobile. If it was ever his intention to do so from that point he abandoned it, and has been moving since leaving Morton on Meridian. His progress has been impeded and columns harassed. My force of infantry, which consists of about 8,500, has been falling back as he advanced. I have held him in check until I can remove all my hospitals, commissary, and quartermaster's stores from all my depots. He may reach the railroad to-morrow or the next day. The whole of the rolling-stock of the

Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the engines of the Southern and Selma roads will be in Mobile; the engines within your intrenchments. I send you about 100,000 pounds of bacon and about the same amount of flour and wheat. I shall continue to add to your stores by the rivers. My stores have gone toward Selma, and I shall cover them and wait for the development of events. I shall send you the First Alabama Regiment. General Forrest reports a very heavy force of cavalry and mounted infantry, 12,000 strong, moving on the Prairies, Columbus, &c., with a view of making a junction with Sherman. After to-morrow your communications must be via Montgomery. You could not have included Cantey's force nor the troops garrisoning earth and bay works in your estimate of your force.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I shall need at least 6,000 additional good troops. Can they be sent to me? Report has just reached me that enemy will attack Grant's Pass on Monday, the 15th. Can learn nothing from Sherman's column.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The number of effective men in my division also includes the garrison at Mobile.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

General Forrest's information is that enemy are 5 miles from Byhalia, moving east, and that another column will no doubt move from Collierville via Salem and Ripley. Their destination said to be Prairies and junction with Sherman. Their force is twelve regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry. Generals Forrest and Gholson and Roddey are co-operating against them. Communicate with them. No additional troops can be sent you. Send stores to Tuscaloosa.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 13, 1864.

Mr. Charles S. Williams is hereby ordered to proceed immediately to McDowell and remove all the engines belonging to the Southern Road to Mobile without a moment's delay.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. Forney will assume command of Demopolis, Ala., with discretionary powers in the movement of troops and supplies across the river to the eastward.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Market, February 13, 1864.

General BUCKNER:

DEAR GENERAL: As I get nearer Knoxville the evidences of the demoralization of the enemy increases and the evidences of the importance of a prompt move increases. I am therefore obliged to move on, and shall need not only the witnesses that your court wants, but the members of the court who belong with us. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that you should adjourn for two weeks, that we may go down and look at the enemy and try and take him should the indications justify us in making the effort.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Market, February 13, 1864.

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS:

MAJOR: Your note of yesterday and summons for witnesses were duly received. To furnish all the witnesses would reduce me to the necessity of abandoning the expedition now on foot; and it is my opinion that to continue the case at present may prejudice my operations, as it would keep the minds of witnesses and others upon the question and produce more or less discussion on the merits and demerits of the case, thus in a measure acting as a bar to that hearty co-operation and harmony which are so necessary to success. The indications are so strong that there is another great opportunity for us that I am forced to the conviction that I should advance against Knoxville, and it seems to me that the court could not proceed in this case even if the members could get quarters along our new line.

I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the court suspend its operations for two weeks to give us the opportunity which we should not allow to pass.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[No. 18.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the Tenth Mississippi Regiment.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and men of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment for having patriotically and in a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion re-enlisted for the war.

Resolved, That a record of these proceedings be forthwith furnished to the troops comprising the Tenth Mississippi Regiment.

Approved February 13, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 37. } *Richmond, February* 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. The Department of Tennessee will be bounded on the north and east by the western limits of the Department of East Tennessee, as described in paragraph XIII, Special Orders, No. 26, current series, and a line south from the source of the Little Tennessee River to Greensborough, Ga.; on the south and west by the Georgia Railroad; from that place to Atlanta, Ga., and the Montgomery and West Point Railroad to West Point, Ga.; and on the west by the eastern and northern limits of the Department of Mississippi, as described in a letter from this office dated August 12, 1863, addressed to General Joseph E. Johnston.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 7. } *Dalton, Ga., February* 13, 1864.

Surg. A. J. Foard is announced on the staff of the general commanding as medical director.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 14, 1864.

General COOPER:

Reported from Pensacola Farragut was there last Wednesday, with eight mortar-boats and four steamers, to attack Grant's Pass to-morrow. His fleet reported off Mobile Bay. My present effective strength is 10,050 of all arms. I need 6,000 additional good infantry to hold the place long and successfully. Have plenty of breadstuffs. Have fair supply of other subsistence. Need ordnance. Need experienced heavy artillerist, and some clever engineers—engineers experienced under fire. Sherman reported to have left Vicksburg with 25,000 infantry, 25 guns, 2,000 cavalry; to have destroyed Southern Railroad, and breaking up bridges behind him.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 14, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH:

GENERAL: You will move your whole command forward at 5 o'clock, taking the road to Alamutche, Gaston, and Moscow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 14, 1864.

General FRENCH:

You will put your column in motion immediately for Moscow via Alamutche and Gaston. General Loring will want the road so soon as you can give it to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February* 14, 1864—4.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK, *Headquarters:*

GENERAL: All trains have passed down except the one from Columbus, which was to have left there at 3 a. m., and will probably reach here at 11 a. m. The last down-train brought all the bacon and ordnance stores from West Point, Brookville, and Macon, and we have left a few cars above, but the loss will be small. All the stores at this place have been loaded up and the last will go forward in the train which takes me. The whole arrangements have been entirely successful. If the enemy can be held in check until 11 o'clock our last train will be safe.

With my best wishes for your success, I am, general, your obedient servant,

L. J. FLEMING.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 14, 1864.

Major-General LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The Government consents to the use of cotton in procuring army supplies of every description. You will use your discretion in thus employing it; it should not be burnt where such appropriation is practicable. Duplicate of the above instructions is sent you for General Forrest. Please forward to him by telegraph if possible; if not, then by courier or otherwise, as may occur to you best.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *February* 14, 1864.

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Move with the force you have at once to Houston, leaving those below to follow on, taking McGuirk's [regiment] and Wheeler's battery with you. Answer when received.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.
HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., February 14, 1864.

I. Major-General Loring will move with his column from Meridian to Moscow, via Alamutche and Gaston, across the Tombigbee River. He will halt on the eastern side of the Tombigbee and await further orders.

II. Major-General French will move with his column from Meridian to Moscow, via Alamutche and Gaston, across the Tombigbee River. He will halt on the eastern side of the Tombigbee and await further orders.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, chief engineer, will take charge of the conduct of the trains and movement of troops from Meridian to Demopolis, selecting and indicating the most practicable route.

IV. Major-General Lee will assume command of all the cavalry west of Alabama. He is vested with plenary authority to impress all horses, mules, or other property that may be necessary for the efficient conduct of his campaign. He has discretionary power as to his movements, in view of verbal instructions already given by the lieutenant-general commanding.

V. The regiment known as Gantt's Tennessee regiment, of Adams' brigade, is hereby transferred to the Army of Tennessee. It will report to Colonel Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, who will move with it to the Army of Tennessee for the purpose of exchanging it for the First Louisiana Cavalry.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38.
ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 15, 1864.

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XVII. Brig. Gen. Gabriel J. Rains will proceed without delay to Mobile, Ala., for service with subterra shells, to report thence by letter to Lieutenant-General Polk.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 15, 1864.
(Received 16th.)

General S. COOPER:

Farragut is moving to attack Grant's Pass with a fleet of mortar and other boats; about fifteen reported so far. He may attack this evening. No transports reported yet.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., February 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: The enemy under Sherman was reported at Meridian last night, and moving on Enterprise. An escaped prisoner from Pensacola reports Farragut there on last Wednesday with eight mortar-boats and four steamers, preparing to attack Grant's Pass; that his fleet, recently brought from the North, lies off the bar of Mobile Bay. The weather has been so hazy for several days that our pickets cannot see anything of such a fleet if it is there. The line of Grant's Pass is 30 miles from here. It is weak, and the difficulties of fortifying it are very great, while our means have not sufficed to make such defensive arrangements there as will certainly resist a determined effort of the enemy to force a passage. The line between Forts Morgan and Gaines is also very liable from the same causes to be forced. The channel is too wide and deep to defend or obstruct effectually. The battery to have been placed in the channel is not yet quite ready, nor has the admiral yet been able to move the Tennessee into the lower bay. The enemy will probably, therefore, be able to occupy the lower bay with his fleet of war ships, and will do so preliminary to the siege.

The whole effective force of the department is about 10,000. Deduct the garrisons of Forts Morgan, Gaines, Grant's Pass, and Cedar Point, and two regiments of cavalry, about 1,700 in all, which will not be available for defense of the city, and my effective garrison for Mobile will be about 8,300. I ought to have 6,000 or 7,000 additional troops to stand a siege successfully. There are breadstuffs enough here for 20,000 men six months, besides a fair supply of other subsistence as compared with our stock elsewhere. The quartermaster reports that the supply of grain in his store-houses, not considered in the above estimate, will give rations to 4,000 horses for six months. The ordnance supplies give me most anxiety. At the outer line I have about 250 rounds to each cannon. In and about the city I have not more than about 200 rounds for each siege gun. Of musket ammunition I have only about 200 rounds for the present force. I know the difficulties in procuring these things, and therefore submit these statements in no spirit of complaint, but in order that you may clearly decide how far the exigencies of the service elsewhere will admit of increasing my defensive means. I have received a dispatch this morning saying the enemy's vessels were advancing in direction of Grant's Pass.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—At 11 a. m. the enemy's fleet passed Pascagoula toward Grant's Pass. They had twelve or thirteen vessels, including the flag-ship.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, February 15, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:]

GENERAL: I send to you Colonel Scott for the Tennessee regiment. Let him have it and move as rapidly as he can to where he can get his own. You will give him such orders as you think best as to his operations in future. General Thomas H. Taylor should proceed so soon as he can get to the field assigned him in East Louisiana and get up all the command he can. Dillon should be encouraged to raise a regiment to form part of Taylor's brigade. Give to Scott authority to press horses if he shall need them; also, authority to Taylor to do the same. Taylor was known as a merchant. Scott's regiment, that of Powers, also Carter's and Lay's—let them raise all they can. My train will pass the river at Moscow via Pipkins' Bridge. They are well advanced and all going on well. Dispatch me to Demopolis via McDowell. Use the wires if you can.

Yours, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *February* 15, 1864.
(Via Macon, 18th.)

Governor CHARLES CLARK :

The enemy, 10,000 strong, with thirty pieces artillery, crossed at New Albany on the 13th and 14th. Have not learned the route taken by them. You have no doubt learned by this time. Will leave here to-morrow morning with two brigades and two batteries; will move in the direction of Macon.

N. B. FORREST.
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 15, 1864.

General POLK :

The enemy, 4,000 strong, reported near Pontotoc 12 m. to-day. Colonel Forrest dispatches 45 miles from West Point :

> I am on forced march to beat enemy to West Point. Good authority that enemy encamped last night 15 miles north of Houston. Supposed to be 2,000 or 3,000.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 15, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Cavalry, Fayetteville, Ala. :

COLONEL : I am directed by Brigadier-General Ruggles, commanding this district, to instruct you to hold your command in readiness to proceed to Cotton Gin on short notice; also, that you communicate to these headquarters by courier daily for information as to the movements of the enemy until further orders, and in the event of your learning of the approach of the enemy from the northwest, on reliable authority, you will proceed to Cotton Gin without delay, giving notice of the fact to these headquarters; and in that event you will leave small detachments at or in advance of Fayetteville to scout in North Alabama and bring information of any possible movement of the enemy in that direction. The general also desires that you send in a field return of your command, and also a statement of any companies on conscript service or newly organized in that part of Alabama, and at what points they are to be found. Any unattached companies in your vicinity you will direct to join your command. The accompanying dispatch for Brigadier-General Roddey you will please forward, with as little delay as possible, to his headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864—11 p. m.

P. S.—The enemy, 4,000 strong, was near Pontotoc to-day moving on Okolona. Colonel Forrest dispatches 45 miles west from West Point on 14th that he is on forced march to beat the enemy to West Point, then at Houston, about 3,000 strong. General Forrest dispatches from Grenada yesterday at 2 p. m. that he is falling back in the direction of West Point before the enemy, who are reported 15,000 strong. Under these circumstances I deem it of the greatest importance that you should join me at this post with all the force you can bring with the least possible delay.

R. M. H.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., February 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: I am informed that it is expected that you will co-operate with Generals Forrest and Gholson and my own command against the enemy in his reported movements from the northwest. It is said that the enemy has moved in two columns, one 4,000 strong, from Memphis by Byhalia toward Grenada; the other, 5,000 strong, from Bolivar via New Albany and Pontotoc toward Okolona. The facts are not thus far developed. In the event of the enemy's advance I am desirous to know whether you can co-operate with your forces, and in what strength, and at what point dispatches will reach you. There is some ammunition for you at this point. There is a strong probability that the enemy is now in possession of Meridian.

Very respectfully, you obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864—11 p. m.

P. S.—The enemy, 4,000 strong, was near Pontotoc to-day moving on Okolona. Colonel Forrest dispatches 45 miles west from West Point on 14th that he is on forced march to beat enemy to West Point, then at Houston, about 3,000 strong. General Forrest dispatches from Grenada yesterday at 2 p. m. that he is falling back in the direction of West Point before the enemy, who are reported 15,000 strong. It is of the greatest importance that you should join me or General Forrest to operate against the enemy with as little delay as possible. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the above-stated information. I shall concentrate my small force at West Point and this place. Please answer with as little delay as possible.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 15, 1864—12 p. m.

Capt. J. F. WHITE,
Cotton Gin:

CAPTAIN: Bring your company and all other unattached companies near you to this place immediately. The emergency is great. Move rapidly.

By order of Brigadier-General Ruggles:

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS,
In the Field near Red Land, Pontotoc Co., February 15, 1864.
(Received 17th.)

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: From reliable information I learn that the enemy (2,500 strong) is this side of New Albany coming down the country; whether on this road or by Okolona I cannot tell. Their strength is reported at 2,500.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

S. J. GHOLSON,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, *February* 15, 1864.

General RUGGLES:

Captain Hancock, from Pontotoc this evening, reports enemy at Cherry Creek at 12 o'clock to-day; force estimated at 4,000. General Forrest said to be engaged by heavy force at Panola. Another column reported at mouth of Tippah River. General Forrest said to have engaged and drove the enemy back from Wyatt on Saturday. Hancock's information of the enemy at Cherry Creek I think very reliable.

E. W. UPSHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 46. } *Eckford's, February* 15, 1864.

The march to Lewis' Ferry will be resumed to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. The command of Major-General French will move in advance, that of Major-General Loring in rear.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY WEST OF ALABAMA,
No. 1. } *February* 15, 1864.

I. In compliance with orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all cavalry west of Alabama.

II. In assuming a command of so much importance and of so great extent, the major-general commanding cannot expect success unless he receives the hearty co-operation of all officers and men in his department. All commanding officers will at once make every effort to place their commands in a state of efficiency, and division and brigade commanders will take immediate measures for collecting all stragglers and restoring them to their respective commands.

III. Division and brigade commanders will at once appoint suitable officers for the purpose of impressing, in accordance with the impressment act, as many animals as may be necessary for making their commands efficient. The animals thus impressed will be borne upon the respective regimental quartermasters' returns.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 15, 1864.

Maj. A. P. Mason, assistant adjutant-general, is announced on the staff of the general commanding.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 15, 1864.

In addition to the wagons assigned to the troops by General Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters, dated January 28, 1864, the following allowance is made to the ordnance train of each brigade:

One 4-horse wagon for spare arms; for each brigade, to carry the medical stores, one 4-horse wagon; to headquarters engineer battalion, one 2-horse wagon.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 15, 1864.

I. The Ninth Kentucky Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Breckinridge, and Dortch's battalion, are assigned to Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan's command.

The regiment and battalion will remain in their present position until they receive orders from General Morgan.

II. In pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Provisional Army, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MARKET, *February* 15, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: The Quartermaster-General seems to think that there is corn in this country. Some of the people in the mountains [are] out of the country to avoid starvation. We have now but a few days of corn. I had expected the Quartermaster-General to aid us. He thinks now that he cannot aid us; if so, we must go back and devote ourselves more to feeding and taking care of our stock. I doubt if it can be done many days with all our energies devoted exclusively to that. Please telegraph me and let me know if I can get no aid from Virginia.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Corn has been shipped to General Longstreet's chief quartermaster for more than a week past, but he has been informed that it will be impossible to continue to furnish by railway, as the corn comes from Georgia, and after making almost a circuit of the Confederacy, would return nearly to the borders of Georgia again.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Market, February 15, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Your telegram is received. Can't you cut off re-enforcements and supplies from Knoxville? There is no use in my attempting anything, if the enemy is free to throw what force he chooses up to Knoxville. His numbers are not strong and he is somewhat demoralized. If we will move at once we can break up both armies.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you send out scouts in the morning toward Knoxville to find out what the enemy is doing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February* 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I cannot too highly commend to your favorable consideration the inclosed letter of Col. George G. Dibrell, of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry. He is an officer of high standing. Any statement of facts emanating from him is entitled to the highest credence. His statements as to roads and distances are known to be correct.

If the movement is made our army would enter Middle Tennessee midway between the fertile valleys of the Cumberland and Caney Fork Rivers. No portion of Middle Tennessee produces supplies more abundantly. No portion of the State is more loyal to our cause.

If the movement is not regarded as being too hazardous I hope it will be ordered or permitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. MURRAY,
Member of Congress elect from Fourth District of Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I know Colonel Dibrell and know him to be strictly reliable.

J. S. CHRISMAN,
Kentucky.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMSTRONG'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Sevierville, East Tenn., February 5, 1864.

Hon. E. L. GARDENHIRE:

DEAR SIR: As I feel a very deep interest for the success of our cause and for the redemption of our homes from the enemy I feel that I am but doing my duty to make such suggestions as in my humble opinion will best attain that end, and believing that General Longstreet's is the only army which can successfully flank the army at Chattanooga, and that it ought by all means to do so, I drew up a plan and submitted it to General Longstreet, through General Bushrod Johnson, who fully coincides with me and adopts my plan and routes, which I will give to you, and as you are well acquainted with the routes you can understand and explain them to the Department at Richmond, and be of very great service in getting up the movement.

I propose that General Longstreet concentrate his whole force at Blain's Cross-Roads, with ten days' rations, make a feint on Knoxville, but move his entire force on the Hembree road, crossing Clinch River at Lee's Ferry, leaving Clinton to the right, to Wartburg; thence the Hembree road to Brady's, or through the Sinking Cane, via Jack Officer's, White Plains, Trousdale's Ferry, and Lebanon, to Nashville, sending his cavalry in advance to tear up the railroad between Decherd and Nashville, to prevent General Thomas throwing his force back too fast. Mean time, let Generals Roddey, Wheeler, and others cross the Tennessee River below, and strike the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad from Pulaski to Franklin, and destroy that. By taking this route the enemy will not know until General Longstreet shall have reached Trousdale's Ferry, within 47 miles of Nashville, what point he will strike, and he can easily take Nashville, with all her vast stores, before a sufficient force could be sent to resist him. Mean time, if General Thomas falls back upon him, let General Johnston move rapidly on Thomas, and Longstreet, with the advantages of the fortifications of Nashville, could easily defend the place. He would be abundantly able to whip any force they might soon concentrate in his rear, and if necessary fall back between the Cumberland and Caney Fork Rivers, each of which would be a strong protection to his flanks.

As to supplies, he would have all the country between Waitsborough, Ky., and the Caney Fork, some six counties, which has been foraged upon but little by the enemy, and is famous for hogs, cattle, and corn, and I think the citizens would turn out the last ear of corn and pound of meat, and thousands of Tennesseeans now at home would rally to arms and assist in driving the foul invaders from our soil. The distance from Blain's Cross-Roads to Lee's Ferry is about 25 miles; Lee's Ferry to Wartburg, about 25 miles; Wartburg to Cookville, 55 miles; Cookville to Trousdale's Ferry, about 30 miles; Trousdale's Ferry to Lebanon, 18 miles, and Nashville, 29; total from Blain's Cross-Roads to Nashville about 185 miles. Forage to Wartburg is very scarce, but enough could be taken to do us there. The cavalry could cross the mountain in four days, and strike the Sinking Cane and head of Calfkiller, and if necessary gather supplies at Brady's toll-gate for the infantry.

The distance from Wartburg to Brady's is 44 miles, with a splendid road, and no water to interfere with the march, and from Brady's on the road is first rate.

This route is decidedly preferable to the one via Kingston, Crossville, and Sparta, because Clinch River is easier crossed higher up, and the country has not been so thoroughly ravaged by the enemy as around Kingston, and there is no danger of meeting a force of any size this side of Trousdale's Ferry. Then, if the general should think it best, he could cross the Cumberland River at Gainesborough, Celina, or above, and move into Kentucky without any danger of a force in his rear.

Taking everything into consideration, I think the route and plan entirely practicable, and that General Longstreet ought to be re-enforced, if possible, 10,000, and the thing undertaken and Nashville captured. He has men enough to make the trip through, but not enough to do that and take and successfully hold Nashville, which would be such a blow to the enemy that they would never recover from its effects. I would be glad to lead my brigade in his advance and clear the way of all Yankees opposing.

Our troops are all panting for a move into Middle Tennessee. Not a straggler would stay behind, and I believe they would fight with such desperation to redeem and hold the State that it would be impossible to drive us back.

I address this to Judge Gardenhire with the request that he will show it to Colonel Haynes, C. S. Senate, Colonel Murray, and Colonel Chrisman, of Kentucky, all of whom I feel assured will use their influence in favor of the move, which, of course, should be kept private.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding Division Cavalry.

Honorable Mr. SEDDON:

We respectfully send to the Secretary War the inclosed letter for his perusal. There is no man in Tennessee better acquainted with the country proposed to be traversed by our army than Colonel Dibrell, the author of the letter, and we venture to commend his suggestions to the consideration of the Secretary of War.

With great respect, we remain, your friends, &c.,

G. A. HENRY.
LANDON C. HAYNES.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Greenville, S. C., February 15, 1864.

General THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the copies of two dispatches received at these headquarters in reference to the movements of the enemy in Western North Carolina and a threatened incursion of a raiding party (the same) into this State, of which I advised you a week ago. It is, perhaps, necessary that I should report my own action subsequent to my last communication on the subject. I continued to push forward couriers into the mountain passes and throw out mounted pickets on fleetest horses in every direction, penetrating the bordering counties of North Carolina by every road that I deemed it possible for even the lightest artillery to advance. I had an advance guard of Boykin's men thrown out, holding the main body in reserve to move to any threatened point of danger, and called for volunteers amongst the citizens here, at Pendleton, Pickens, and Walhalla, as well as upon the country generally. The call was responded to by many, but I regret to add that many, very many, other citizens held aloof under the pretense that the cry was "false," a "hoax," "humbug," &c. So soon as I became satisfied that the enemy had retired or were not advancing my movements were stopped, couriers and pickets recalled, and Boykin's company ordered back to camp.

It is my duty to communicate to you, general, that it is my opinion now, and was from the first, that this movement of the enemy, which was a slow and cautious one, was a mere feeler—a reconnaissance, to enable them to judge what could be done on a dash, and that there is really more danger two or four weeks or two months from this time than there was a few days ago; and it is further my duty to say that the development made by this alarm has proved to my mind conclusively that it will not do to depend upon the impulse of the people and unorganized masses, however handsomely they may turn out in point of numbers. Every effort during the past week has been made by the intendant of this town to raise and organize a company of home guards whose services should be tendered for local defense, but the moment that it was ascertained the enemy were retiring, or rather that they were not advancing, all interest ceased, and his proclamation has been treated with the most profound indifference. A few men enrolled themselves and Saturday, the 13th, was fixed to assemble, organize by election of officers, &c. Not a man turned out and nothing has been done. The only power under my control in addition to Boykin's men, who muster 99 rank and file on the roll, is about 40 conscripts, who are only a quasi organization (designated a military patrol) under the instructions of the Conscript Bureau, sanctioned by the War Department, at this place; about 15 or 18 in Pickens, 6 in Anderson, about 10 in Spartanburg, and 3 in Union District, with, perhaps, in the several districts named, about 18 to 20 disabled soldiers furloughed and assigned to duty here for the arrest of stragglers, deserters, and evaders of conscription. These forces, except Boykin's company, are scattered over a wide expanse of territory and are two-thirds of their time in the saddle. It would require at least three days to assemble them all at one point either to advance and attack or to defend. If the enemy advanced through Cherokee or Macon Counties in North Carolina to Walhalla much damage might be effected there before I could possibly get even a small force together to meet them, and it will not do to strip this place of defense.

The large interests, both public and private, at this point are the great attraction, and more real injury could be inflicted upon the Government and the people by the destruction of Greenville, its large workshops, manufacturing establishments, railroads, State armory, &c., than at any point west of Raleigh, Columbia, and Augusta. I would therefore, general, earnestly call your attention and that of the commanding general to the absolute necessity of strengthening our hands here by the addition of another company of cavalry, to be stationed at some point in the neighborhood of Pickens Court-House or the town of Walhalla, so that the approaches to these points through the extreme western counties (Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee) of North Carolina may be covered and guarded, whilst the company now here in the command of Captain Boykin can be kept in the position I now hold them, to cover the approaches from Henderson, Buncombe, and Haywood Counties, over the Saluda, Howard, and Jones' Gap roads. In addition, there should be a detachment of at least 50 artillerymen, under a commissioned officer, with two good pieces of artillery. The pieces are now at the State works, and all that is wanting is an officer and the men with horses (which the quartermaster at this post can procure in two days' notice, if he has not got them), ordnance stores, &c. The men I have above enumerated in the conscript service are under orders to report on the 1st day of March next at the camp of instruction in Columbia, to be sent forward into regular service. This will so far weaken me that I shall have no force whatever to encounter the enemy but what may be expected from an unorganized mass of volunteers who may spring up at the moment, but the one company. If the plan forwarded by me a few days since to the commanding general (through Major Melton) for his approval should secure it, and the Secretary of War also approves, and allows these detachments to be organized into a regular cavalry corps to be attached to Boykin's squadron, we can and will be strong enough, with a small detachment of artillery, to meet and drive back five times our number. It is my intention to fight the enemy when and wherever he appears, regardless of numbers, and for myself I may be permitted to say that I have not participated in the panic that has several times seized upon our citizens, as I have made up my mind to meet him if he comes, and fight him, too, just as I would do any other disagreeable piece of business; but I am frank to avow, general, that the recent demonstrations of their coming in force makes me most anxious that suitable preparations shall be made to give a reasonable hope of not only successful resistance, but of whipping them soundly and bagging the whole concern, should they come, as I now verily believe they will; and, indeed, as they would be foolish not to do, if, as Colonel Palmer says, Longstreet's cavalry from any cause should uncover us in Sevier County, Tenn., if they really desire (and who can doubt it?) to inflict on us the most serious and disastrous injury that is possible for us to sustain short of the fall of the city of Charleston. I therefore earnestly and respectfully request that the commanding general, as well as yourself, may give this matter your serious consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. ASHMORE,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1864.

The views expressed in this communication meet with my approval. No additional force of cavalry can at present be sent him, but in case of any threatened danger at least two companies shall be sent to his assistance.

* * * * * * *

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Asheville, N. C., February 8, 1864.

Major ASHMORE,
Commanding Post, Greenville, S. C.:

MAJOR: I am just in receipt of a dispatch from Colonel Palmer, commanding Western District of North Carolina, stating that the enemy have left North Carolina and returned to East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. McRAE,
Major, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, February 12, 1864.

Maj. J. D. ASHMORE,
Commanding Post, Greenville, S. C.:

MAJOR: I have returned from Jackson County. The enemy had left before I reached there. As soon as I was informed of the departure of the enemy, I sent a courier to Major McRae, at this place, directing him to notify you at once of the fact.

The raiding force consisted of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, 600 strong, three pieces of artillery, and 40 or 50 tories as guides. At Deep Creek, in Jackson, they encountered some Indians and whites of Thomas' Legion. Result, between 20 and 30 Indians and whites captured by the enemy, and 2 Indians killed. Loss on the part of the enemy (as reported by Colonel Thomas), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 6 men killed and 1 prisoner. The wounded were hauled off.

Immediately after the skirmish the enemy retired, either deterred from advancing farther by the resistance offered or the fear that Longstreet's cavalry, who were advancing toward Blount County, Tenn., would cut off their retreat.

I shall endeavor to take steps to prevent the enemy from again entering Western North Carolina, but should Longstreet from any cause withdraw his cavalry from Sevier County, then there may be danger of the enemy getting into Cherokee or Macon, and thence into your State. We should co-operate in our efforts to prevent such a raid.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[No. 26.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers at Mobile.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due to the officers and men of the Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers for the promptness and patriotism they have displayed in unanimously re-enlisting for the war "under such regulations as Congress may prescribe."

Approved February 15, 1864.

[No. 27.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the soldiers from the State of Alabama who have re-enlisted for the war.

Whereas, in addition to the various brigades and regiments of veteran troops from the State of Alabama to whom Congress has heretofore given evidence of grateful appreciation by vote of thanks for re-enlisting for the war, other brigades and regiments are nobly coming to the rescue of their imperiled country by such re-enlistment, thus furnishing evidence that the citizen soldiery from that State have determined never to abandon the struggle in which we are engaged until our independence shall have been achieved: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, alike to the gallant soldiery from the State of Alabama, who, in the first instance, enlisted for the war, and for those who, notwithstanding the toils and hardships of many a weary march and perils of many a hard-fought battle, have voluntarily come forward and offered their labors and lives.

Resolved, That such noble examples of heroism and self-sacrifice will ever be remembered by a grateful country, and should stimulate all those who remain at home to redouble their exertions to provide, not only for the comfort and efficiency of those patriotic warriors, but for their families and loved ones whom they have left behind.

Approved February 15, 1864.

[No. 30.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the troops re-enlisting for the war from the State of Georgia.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the troops in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States from the State of Georgia, who have so promptly and so gallantly re-enlisted for the war.

SEC. 2. That the action of those who, from the beginning, have stood in the front of danger and endured every hardship, in thus so cheerfully resolving to remain the voluntary bulwark of our country's defense, is commended by the Congress to all the people of the Confederate States as an example worthy of patriotic emulation, and should be accepted by every one as a signal for renewed devotion to the cause and for increased and universal energy in the prosecution of a struggle on the issue of which depends not only Confederate and State independence, but the very existence of constitutional government in America.

Approved February 15, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 16, 1864.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Comdg. Western Dist. North Carolina, Asheville, N. C.:

Yours of the 11th has been received. In reply, the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he desires you to operate with your cavalry on the flank of the enemy, while our cavalry under General Martin is in Sevier.

You will not be needed in that neighborhood, but can do us much good by stirring the enemy upon the flank.

Colonel Folk has no doubt joined General Wheeler before this, and is beyond our control.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 16, 1864.

Corps commanders will use every exertion to secure the lead expended by the infantry in target firing. By placing the target against an embankment nearly all the lead can be recovered. The lead so collected will be sent to the Atlanta arsenal.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February* 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

I hope you will be able to delay the enemy so much that he will consume his supplies, and press him so closely that he cannot forage to replenish them in the unproductive regions through which he must pass before reaching Mobile. Beware lest his movement in that direction be a feint and his real purpose be to move eastward, for reasons which you will readily anticipate. Perhaps Governor Watts can aid you with the militia force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 16, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

President's dispatch of 13th forwarded to General Polk, at Lewis' Ferry, on Tombigbee River, 18 miles south of this place, where he is crossing. Loring's and French's divisions, Quarles', Baldwin's, and McNair's brigades, and 1,200 exchanged men from Enterprise sent to Mobile. Colonel Lockett reports heavy firing at Meridian on the 14th. Supposed Lee was attempting to check the enemy. General Forrest dispatches from Grenada the 14th that General Smith, with 10,000 mounted infantry and cavalry and thirty-one pieces of artillery, passed Holly Springs in the direction of New Albany on the 12th. Forrest is moving with his main force rapidly to West Point. The stores accumulated here are being sent eastward. The arsenal here removed to Columbus, Ga.

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

DALTON, *February* 16, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Your dispatch* of to-day received. General Polk has about 8,000 infantry. Sherman's infantry is estimated at 35,000. If I detached from this point I ought to send enough to make sure of success. This would require above 24,000 men, infantry and artillery. Infantry and artillery alone would not secure success. Wagons would be required for movements of the army, as we could not expect the enemy to await our arrival and give us battle at the terminus of the railroad. The small force left here could little impede the enemy's advance on Atlanta, which might be expected as soon as the march toward Mississippi should be known. A month at least would be required to get the equipped troops at Demopolis. The enemy could therefore seize Atlanta before our return. It seems to me, therefore, that we cannot both hold this route to Georgia and effectually aid General Polk now. The enemy is so near us here that we cannot hope for other warning of his advance than the sight of his marching columns. I understand that you expect this line to be held, and only such assistance given to General Polk as might then be spared. Anxious to understand clearly and meet your views, I represent the case as it appears to me. The design of the enemy is still uncertain.

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*Not found.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 16, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

I have no further information from Mississippi. My dispatch of the 11th in answer to yours of that date stopped between mine and the telegraph office. It is as follows:

> Your dispatch received. What is in the cipher cannot be read. We cannot meet the enemy before he reaches the Gulf, whether we march or go by rail. We cannot re-enforce General Polk to any purpose and at the same time hold this route to Atlanta. I will therefore wait for further instructions from you. If General Polk has assembled his cavalry it ought to prevent the enemy from marching to Mobile. I have asked information from General Polk.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 16, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

The following just received from General Pillow, dated Demopolis, 16th:

> General Polk's army is crossing Tombigbee 15 miles below. No information of enemy advancing this side of Meridian. Saved all stores and railroad stock everywhere. Forrest said to have repulsed a cavalry raid from Columbus.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lewis' Ferry, February 16, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

GENERAL: At the instance of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honor to inclose you herewith copies of two telegrams* just received from Major-General Forrest. The general desires that you will leave a regiment or small brigade between this point and

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*Not found as inclosures. Reference is probably to Forrest's dispatches of February 14, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m., Part I, pp. 348 and 349.

Meridian and be prepared with the rest of your forces to co-operate with General Forrest, with whom you will communicate at the earliest practicable moment. The troops and trains will all cross the Tombigbee to-night. Communicate by wire with the general at Demopolis. General Maury anticipated an attack on Mobile by Farragut yesterday. The rumor reaches us that Longstreet has retaken Knoxville with 5,000 prisoners, and is now at Lenoir's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY WEST OF ALABAMA,
In the Field, near Old Marion, Miss., February 16, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Commanding North Mississippi, in the Field:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find General Polk's order* placing me in command of all cavalry west of Alabama. Situated as you are, I will give you no orders, relying entirely on your judgment and discretion. It is unnecessary for me to say that I have every confidence in you, and wish you to act untrammeled. The enemy entered Meridian on the 14th about 3 p. m. His force is 30,000. He kept quiet yesterday about Meridian. I do not know yet whether his destination is Demopolis or Mobile. It is my intention to remain in Mississippi to harass the enemy and prevent his feeding on the country. Should he cross the Tombigbee I will only send a brigade over that river. General Polk has retreated to Demopolis. I am organizing a reserve ordnance train for you of 300 rounds per gun (artillery) and 150 rounds [per man] (small-arms), which I will send to you as soon as it is ready. Should a large raiding party start from your direction toward the grain country on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, I desire you to follow it with most of your command, and I shall meet it with my force. I will write again soon. In the mean time act as in your opinion is to the interest of our cause. So soon as it is practicable I will establish a regular line of communication with you.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—The enemy so far have marched on one road, in perfect order, with every precaution. Does not straggle or forage. You are authorized to use cotton to supply your command with all army supplies. The enemy are now advancing and are at Old Marion.

S. D. L.

WEST POINT, *February* 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

I send the following dispatch from Colonel Forrest:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Judge Calvert's Farm, February 16, 1864.

GENERAL: When I reached this place on my way to West Point I saw dispatch from General Gholson stating that the enemy were this side of New Albany, coming this way. I will remain here until I hear from you, or until I ascertain more of the enemy. I have asked General Gholson to keep me posted. My horses are very tired. I saw a scout going out this morning from West Point. Duff's battalion and Morton's battery went a road south of this. I have sent after them to come here. I am about 16 miles from West Point on Houston road. I will put a courier post between here and West Point. I will keep courier line to Houston and a scout also there. I will need some ammunition and will send to West Point for it.

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*See p. 738.

Very respectfully,

J. E. FORREST,
Colonel, Commanding.

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

LEWIS' FERRY, 25 MILES BELOW DEMOPOLIS,
February 16, 1864.

General FORNEY, *Demopolis :*

Your dispatches all received. Boats enough for pontoon; pontoon finished: troops and trains will pass over to-night. Will send two steam-boats to you to-morrow and will send the barges back which were brought down to-day.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

W. D. GALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—If there is any freight at Gainesville you should send for it first.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, *Comdg., &c., Mobile, Ala. :*

Are water faces of Fort Morgan protected by glacis from fire of iron-clads in Pass or batteries in Fort Gaines? Enemy may take latter in few weeks, establish heavy rifled-gun batteries there to destroy Morgan, and then use the bay as a base for ulterior operations against Mobile.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 34.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) battery.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) battery for the patriotic resolutions adopted by them on the 18th day of January last, and by which they re-enlisted in the military service of the country for the war.

Approved February 16, 1864.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Lewis' Ferry, February 16, 1864.

The trains and troops of Major-Generals Loring and French will be put across the river to-night. To-morrow the commands will rest on the eastern side of the river, the movement being discontinued for twenty-four hours.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., February* 17, 1864.
(Received 18th.)

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Demopolis (care of General Pillow):

You will be re-enforced. Employ all means within your power to obstruct and delay the enemy and to collect supplies and stores for your coming forces. Call General Forrest with his cavalry to your assistance, leaving General Chalmers to check any movement in North Mississippi. Make all necessary arrangements for immediate and active operations against the enemy.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

(Repeated February 19.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., February 17, 1864.

General MAURY, *Mobile:*

Your infantry and cavalry should be sent out to obstruct and delay the enemy in his advance. General Polk will be largely re-enforced. The enemy must not reach the Gulf. Your efforts should now be more against him in the field than in preparation for defense of the city.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *February* 17, 1864.

General FORREST (*care General S. D. Lee*):

Leave General Chalmers with his cavalry to check the enemy in North Mississippi and proceed with dispatch to aid General Lee in operations against the enemy in East Mississippi. This is sent direct. General Polk will be advised.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 17, 1864.

Major-General FORREST:

GENERAL: All the cavalry has left west of the Tombigbee River. General Lee is directed to co-operate with you. Communicate with him by wire or courier in the most practicable way. Communicate with General Polk here by telegraph via Gainesville.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Alamutche, February 17, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Comdg. Division:*

GENERAL: General Forrest telegraphs on the 14th from Grenada that 10,000 mounted infantry and thirty-one pieces of artillery passed Holly Springs on the evening of the 12th, moving in direction of Beck's

Springs. He is concentrating everything at West Point to meet them. I wish you to keep in position to meet them from above. Put yourself in communication with Forrest at once. Tell him your position. I will move early to-morrow morning with Ferguson, and I hope with Adams, to join you, via Panola and Scooba. Send frequent dispatches to me, and get Ross with you at once and send his train eastward, except such wagons as are necessary for ordnance, cooking utensils, and a few commissary wagons.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

I desire that you will not move too rapidly northward, in order to enable me to join you.

S. D. L.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 17, 1864—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Comdg. Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding is in receipt of your dispatch of yesterday (9.30) giving information as to the movements of the enemy and your own disposition. The general has established his headquarters for the present at this point. The troops and trains are all on this side of the river. They will rest to-day and move to Demopolis to-morrow. Two engines will be left on west bank of the river for your use. The general suggests that you establish a line of couriers to Cuba Station or some other convenient point from which you can communicate with him readily by wire. Dispatches were sent you last night from General Forrest as to his movements, and you were requested to co-operate with him.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 17, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Demopolis (care Major Paxton):*

One column of enemy, 4,000 strong, reported near Pontotoc moving east. Generals Chalmers, Gholson, and Forrest observing movement. I am concentrating my men at West Point as fast as possible to co-operate against this column, or with General Forrest against that from Memphis, as may be expedient. The condition of things is apparently brightening.

DANL. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

WEST POINT, *February* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

General Chalmers says enemy passed through Pontotoc yesterday, 4,000 strong, and went toward Okolona. General Chalmers with one brigade is at Houston or Buena Vista. My brigade is here. I look for General Forrest to-day with two brigades from Grenada.

J. E. FORREST,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, MISS., *February* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

Just received following by courier:

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Daleville, February 17, 1864.

Operator at Macon, Miss.:

There is a force of Federal cavalry now at Lauderdale Springs which may move on up the railroad toward Columbus. Brigadier-General Ross directs me to notify you of the fact, and to inform you that he is watching it, and will pursue as rapidly as possible. If it should move as he anticipates, he desires, therefore, that you will request a party of citizens to take possession of the bridge over Noxubee [Okanoxubee] River and destroy it if the enemy approaches, so as to retard them as much as possible. Obstructions thrown in their way will not interfere with us, as the general designs keeping up the west side of the railroad until he can get in front of the enemy. Notify whatever forces are above of the approach of the enemy, so that they may be prepared to resist them.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

J. R. C[ARVER],
Operator.

WEST POINT, *February* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

My scout has returned. The body of the enemy at 1 p. m. yesterday were north of Pontotoc, scouting heavily in direction of Verona and Okolona. Force variously estimated from 3,000 to 6,000. Chalmers' and McCulloch's brigades passed through Houston 3 p. m. yesterday in direction of Pontotoc. General Gholson 17 miles north of Houston at 1 o'clock yesterday. Captain Williams, who commanded my scouting party, is a prudent and reliable officer. He was north of Houston yesterday evening. It is his opinion that the enemy will strike the railroad between Verona and Okolona, and move down by Egypt and turn west, passing between this place and Starkville, turning to the railroad south of Tibbee to rejoin their forces below. General Forrest 25 miles northwest of Houston 11 o'clock yesterday. The facts given are reliable; the opinion entitled to much weight. Please show this to Governor Clark.

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

WEST POINT, *February* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

From General Chalmers, through Colonel Forrest, I learn the enemy is near Pontotoc moving east. Chalmers watching him. Chalmers at Houston.

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

COLUMBIA, MISS., *February* 17, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK (*care Major Paxton*):

The enemy, between 3,000 and 4,000 strong, were near Pontotoc this morning. Forrest's forces were holding them under observation. The force moving from Memphis toward West Point is of strength not yet determined. To-night we have information of a force of the enemy at Lauderdale; strength unknown. Recommend a courier line [be] established from Demopolis to Gainesville or this point.

DANL. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Old Marion, February 17, 1864.

General FORREST:

The enemy entered Meridian at 3 p. m. yesterday. Lieutenant-General Polk is retreating on Demopolis. I have been placed in command of all the cavalry west of Alabama, including yours. You will use your discretion as to all movements against the enemy. It is not my intention to cross the Tombigbee. Will remain in vicinity of Sherman. You are ordered to impress horses and mules, and keep your command in the most efficient condition and increase it if possible. Am providing a reserve ordnance train for you.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Bellefontaine, February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

GENERAL: You will carry out the above order and impress horses and mules to fit up your division and your trains and artillery, in all cases giving the citizens broken-down stock for that impressed, so as to leave the farmer something to plow and make a crop with in raising crops. You will detail men expressly for that purpose, under proper officers, who will keep a strict account and make a proper return of all impressments made, and give a receipt to the parties for stock taken. You will send into the Prairie country and impress for artillery (and reserve them for that purpose) 100 good horses; also all the good mules you can get for transportation. Take all carriage and saddle horses that can be spared first; also require all stock for cavalry to be passed through the hands of your quartermaster, that when issued to the men they can be charged with the valuation or difference between their broken-down horses and those impressed. Men who have no horses will, as far as they have money or pay due them, be required to pay for their horses and be charged with the balance on muster-rolls. Owing to broken-down condition of the horses this command will not be able to reach Starkville to-morrow night, but will be in that vicinity on the road from this place.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Lewis' Ferry, February 17, 1864.

The march to Demopolis will be resumed at an early hour to-morrow morning. The column of Major-General Loring will move in advance and that of Major-General French in rear.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 17, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

In a dispatch dated New Market, Tenn., February 15, General Longstreet complains that I do not cut off re-enforcements and supplies from Knoxville. Weakness in cavalry has prevented me. I am expecting Roddey with an addition and send an officer to confer with General Longstreet. Their fortifications at Chattanooga and Knoxville now enable the enemy to unite his forces against one or the other of us.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 17, 1864.

Lieutenent-General LONGSTREET,
New Market, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of 15th received. I have been too weak in cavalry to interfere between Chattanooga and Knoxville; am expecting an addition. The route can best be broken between the Hiwassee and Loudon. Can you send a strong body of cavalry there to co-operate with mine? Can you occupy southeast of Knoxville? It is important that we should be in communication; otherwise, the enemy, being fortified at both ends of their line, may unite all their forces upon one of us and then the other. I cannot move nearer to you. Can you move nearer to me?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 22. } *Dalton, Ga., February* 17, 1864.

The system of cavalry tactics prepared by Major-General Wheeler is adopted for the use of the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MARKET, *February* 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Cannot you send me force enough to insure the capture of the army at Knoxville—say 10,000 men? They will have to be supplied with rations from the east; thirty days' ought to be enough. Please answer at once.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 17, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Orange Court-House:

It is reported that General Sedgwick is moving west to re-enforce here. Is this the case, and can I expect re-enforcements if it is?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
February 17, 1864.

General J. LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: I received by the hands of Colonel Sorrel your letters of the 2d and 3d instant. I have delayed my reply hoping to obtain certain information bearing upon the question presented, but it has not been received. The execution of your proposition is attended with many difficulties, and I do not now see how they can be overcome. It is stated in the papers that General Sherman with a large force has driven our troops from Jackson and is moving upon Newton with the supposed design of striking at Mobile. I have seen no official account, but if this is true S. D. Lee with all his cavalry will have full occupation and cannot at present advance into Kentucky. If Johnston's army could be transported by railroad to this department, without stopping the supplies upon which we depend, its withdrawal would open to the enemy the road to the Atlantic. In that event I could re-enforce you but slightly until troops began to arrive, and not then unless provisions could first be accumulated on your line. Pickett's division forms the principal protection of the eastern border of Virginia and North Carolina, and I have recently been obliged to re-enforce it with three brigades from this army. These are the difficulties as they at present stand. At this season, when forage has to be transported, as well as subsistence, the obstacles to an advance are enhanced. I have been trying to accumulate depots of provisions and forage, but have not succeeded. I can get 1,500 saddles and bridles, but only about 500 horses unless I take from the artillery wagon trains. This number constitutes our reserve, which will be wanted after the first battle, and is too small to be of practical advantage. The War Department has had in contemplation a reorganization of the forces in West Virginia, and I think it probable General Breckinridge will be sent there. You do not state what amount of supplies can be had in the section of country you are now in, and from the statement of the quartermaster that he has been obliged to send you corn, I fear we could not support a large number of animals in that region. I notified General Elzey some time since that I desired General Pickett to join you in the spring, and wished him to get back his troops from Charleston. I will endeavor to get to General Buckner his brigade from Dalton, but fear it may be required there. Until the enemy gives indications of his intentions it is difficult to say what is best to be done, unless we could ourselves take the initiative, which if possible should be done. Now that the adjournment of Congress is at hand I hope that the Department will be able to make some definite arrangement. I do not know the strength of the enemy in Tennessee; the Fourth and Eleventh Corps were said to have been united and the Twenty-third much reduced. The Ninth (Burnside's old corps) was originally large. The entire force may be too strong for you to make the movement you propose, even if other things rendered it practicable, unless you could divide and crush it. After getting into the country, without a sufficient cavalry force, you could not collect sufficient horses to mount your corps; when mounted you could avoid any infantry force and overwhelm any cavalry force that could be brought against you, and draw the enemy from Johnston's front, so that he could follow you. The cavalry of this army is much reduced, and I have dispersed it as far as prudent for the purpose of recruiting. I hope you have received sufficient shoes. I relinquished for a time all that could be procured, that you might be provided. I am very glad that your operations so far have been attended with success. Could your cavalry have made the movements designed, the enemy would have been seriously injured. I see that the railroad between Knoxville and Chattanooga is opened. This will give the enemy great advantages, which I hope in some way you will be able to counteract. Could you project a movement in connection with General Johnston to drive him from Tennessee?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 17, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Can you prevent re-enforcements coming up from Chattanooga to Knoxville if I move against Knoxville?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS, *Comdg. Division:*

Yours of to-day is received. Alexander's battalion of artillery has been ordered down to you in the morning. You had better put the long-range battery you have with you in position on this side of the river early to-morrow morning; also have one or two of Alexander's batteries at the river. If the enemy makes a strong advance you will have to recross your infantry at the Plains.

Your cavalry on the other side can pass up the river and unite with the cavalry of Rucker's Legion, above here, and get out of the way of the enemy if he proves too strong. Your cavalry should be well out on the other side, so as to keep your infantry well advised of any move, and the extent of it. Your command should be kept ready to move down to cover the recrossing if it should become necessary.

If possible you will get ropes for your ferry-boats and have trestles or other arrangements to complete a foot-bridge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE.
New Market, February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON, *Comdg. Division:*

Yours of February 16 has been received. The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to keep your troops in readiness to move as soon as you receive orders. Have a close lookout kept on what is doing in Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February* 17, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received. The demand for corn from General Longstreet's army took this Department by surprise, as I had been informed that a large cavalry force was permitted to remain with him, because the supply of forage there was abundant.

This sudden change in the number of points to which corn must be sent has quite deranged the plans of this Department, but no effort will be spared to concentrate the supplies, as rapidly as possible, near your army. I have reported to the War Department that it will be impossible to supply forage to General Longstreet's forces for any length of time by railroad from Lynchburg. Corn transported from Georgia cannot perform the circuit of the Confederacy and return again almost to the borders of Georgia. Our railways cannot respond to such demands.

The inclosed reports* from Major Carrington will show you the efforts we are making to diminish consumption elsewhere and increase the supplies sent to you. The calls now made on us for corn by the commissary department constitute a new drain upon our limited stock. Never before has meal formed the chief ingredient of bread for your army.

The recent movements of troops in North Carolina has interfered seriously with transportation. Trains have been stopped by commanding officers and kept idle for several days. I sincerely wish they could all be as seriously impressed as you are with the injury thus sustained. I shall be only too happy, general, to adopt any suggestion you may think practicable to add to the support and comfort of your army.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia, Dublin:

GENERAL: The President has returned the papers in the matter of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, with the following indorsement: "On the recommendation of General Sam. Jones the charges are dismissed."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[No. 45.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Regiment.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and men of the Thirty-ninth [Thirty-seventh] Mississippi Regiment for their patriotic determination to continue in the service until the independence of these States shall have been firmly established.

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*Not found.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the regiment whose patriotic devotion to their country's cause they are designed to acknowledge.

Approved February 17, 1864.

DALTON, *February* 18, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Lieutenant-General Hood is much wanted here.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

I am ordered to re-enforce Lieutenant-General Polk, and therefore shall not be able to do what you ask.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 18, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Your dispatch received and will be obeyed as promptly as possible. Could General Beauregard re-enforce here temporarily? Colonel Anderson's cavalry regiment would be very valuable here. I have nothing from General Polk since the 16th. Please inform me.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 18, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Maury reports he has six months' supply for his garrison. In addition I have sent and am sending him about half a million pounds of bacon; also a large quantity of corn. I shall continue to add to his stores.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *February* 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK
(*Care of Major McGivern*), *Demopolis:*

Inform me by telegraph where re-enforcements can find you and of the enemy's movements.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 18, 1864.

General JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

I cannot read your cipher. Suppose our key-word not the same. My last key-word began with "our." If it is changed send it to me.

Guessing at your cipher, I reply they can meet me at Demopolis. Enemy at last accounts still at Meridian breaking up railroad. He will, I think, move this way. Forrest and Lee are uniting in an attack on a heavy cavalry column from above.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

As it is important for me to have the use of the Tombigbee River as long as possible, I desire you to employ scouts as far up as Quitman, who may be relied upon to give me information via Mobile of any movement of the enemy upon that river from the railroad.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Enemy reported yesterday moving down Mobile and Ohio Railroad 25,000 strong. Reported this morning at Quitman. His force variously estimated at from 2,500 to 10,000. Yesterday morning he came down to De Soto, 3 miles below Quitman; destroyed a trestle, and returned to Quitman. If this be an advance on Mobile I shall need about 6,000 good infantry in addition to present garrison to defeat him. Mortar-boats lying off Fort Powell have not reopened.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

(Copy sent War Department.)

MOBILE, *February* 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Following just received from Major Cummins, my inspector-general:

> SHUBUTA, *February* 18, 1864.
>
> Enemy still at Quitman. Force unknown: estimated from 2,500 to 10,000. Have ordered a scouting party to rear of enemy. Six men, representing themselves General Lee's scouts, were in our camp yesterday. Said Lee was in rear of the enemy and would communicate with us in person to-day. These men have since disappeared. I believe they were spies.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *February* 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Below you will find the new key-word: "Fight and conquer."

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *February* 18, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

This, just received from my inspector-general, does not indicate immediate movement to the Gulf:

SHUBUTA, *February* 18, 1864.

Col. G. G. GARNER:

Enemy left Quitman last evening about sunset, taking road for Enterprise. They were about 1,000 strong, had two pieces of artillery, and were commanded by General Gresham. They burned the court-house, depot, government corn and cotton, hospital, and two mills, and the railroad bridge. Their main object was to destroy the bridge. I am just in from Quitman and return to Mobile to-night.

EDWD. H. CUMMINS.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, *February* 18, 1864.

General RUGGLES,
Commanding, &c., Columbus:

GENERAL: If the information we have received is true, it is useless to attempt the defense of this position. I shall therefore withdraw my baggage train and its guard.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

MOBILE, *February* 18, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

I think Sherman is at or about Meridian. He is not moving down this way in force. He ought not to get away. The storm has prevented Farragut from doing anything for two days past. I think there is no great force coming here from New Orleans. I cannot hear of any. I sent Cummins up Mobile and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and a brigade as far as Bucatunna and another to follow to-day, but am satisfied there is no reason to expect a formidable movement from that direction.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 18, 1864.

General LEE,
Cuba Station:

As I wish to have the use of the Tombigbee River as long as possible, it is important for me to know whether there is any movement upon it from railroad by the enemy. You will therefore provide scouts from the railroad as low down as Shubuta. Boats are constantly passing with which these scouts can communicate. They may communicate also by wire from Cuba Station, on the Southern road, and the nearest telegraph station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, by way of Mobile.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 18, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In a letter recently received from General Longstreet, he states that Pickett's division should be in readiness to join him, and that a brigade of Buckner's division now at Dalton should be sent to him at once. He says the force in his immediate front consists of the Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Corps, besides a large body of cavalry under General Sturgis from Middle Tennessee. I see it stated in the papers that the railroad from Chattanooga to Knoxville is about being opened. This will give the enemy great facilities for concentration, and enable him to unite either on Johnston or Longstreet. The Fourth and Eleventh Corps have always been small, and I think now form one. The Twenty-third is also small. The Ninth is Burnside's old corps. General Longstreet does not state the numerical strength of the enemy, nor do I know it, but I think it important that Pickett's division should be liberated from its present duties by the spring, and its place supplied by troops from Charleston, where active operations will then probably cease. If it is determined to send Pickett to General Longstreet, his transportation, with Dearing's battalion of artillery, should be sent in time to reach Abingdon by the time Pickett would leave his present position by railroad.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 18, 1864—11.45 p. m.

General LEE,
Cuba Station:

Your dispatch of 2.20 just received. Major Holt was this morning ordered to send Major Quaite, quartermaster, who was at the landing opposite, direct to your headquarters, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where you desired him; also Major Dyer to the same point. I sent Holt after Clarke with a lot of fresh mules, with instructions to hurry him forward to the same point. Owens' battery has been sent by Bursley to Gainesville, where are 50 strong horses for his battery. Provision is also made for supplying the balance. Owens, I fear, neglects his horses; say so to General Ferguson. Will send you the ammunition you want soon as possible Enemy reported to have gone as low as Quitman; burnt corn, cotton, and mills and bridge, and returned in direction of Enterprise

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

WEST POINT, *February* 18, 1864.

General RUGGLES:

Telegram from General Lee, Marion, February 17. General Polk retreating to Demopolis. Lee in command of all cavalry, including Forrest. Forrest to co-operate. Impress everything in shape of horses. I send couriers.

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

WEST POINT, *February* 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

My scout reports certain the Yankees passed through Okolona to-day about 11 a.m., taking the road leading to Aberdeen. From best information they are 2,000 strong. Will you let me meet them?

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

WEST POINT, *February* 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

From report enemy in Aberdeen. I move at once.

I. HARRISON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 18, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. BATES,
Commanding Post, Gainesville:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of yesterday to General Polk is received. You are directed not to burn the cotton. You will have the sugar and molasses shipped first, then the flour and bacon, and then the sack corn. Report at once accurately the kind and quantity of stores at Gainesville. Let a line of couriers be established from the Junction down toward Lauderdale. Select good men and instruct them to use proper precautions against capture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 19, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

General Polk reports the enemy yesterday still at Meridian breaking railroad. General Maury reports the party at Quitman (about 1,000) burning Government property, including corn and cotton and railroad. Returned to Enterprise at sunset.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 19, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Your dispatch in cipher of 17th received. Cipher unintelligible. Has the key-word been changed? The last received at these headquarters began with "our." Please repeat. If key-word is changed please send it.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General,

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 19, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

In the existing emergency it is of the utmost importance that arms should be had immediately for commands that are legitimately raised, when arms are not always on hand, and delays are highly detrimental. I ask that I may be permitted to use the arms of the Trans-Mississippi Department, now within reach, with a view to their being replaced hereafter.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with a copy of telegram sent to General Polk's chief of ordnance.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

Col. J. M. KENNARD,
Demopolis:

You can take arms of Trans-Mississippi Department if absolutely required for unarmed men, not otherwise.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 19, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

I am much in want of troops. Should like to have all I can get up in my department, and ask that Colonel Preston designate the companies which he requires for supporting force to his work of conscription. I understand he wants certain number only, and let the rest be turned over for organization.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

By very hard work we saved all stores at Meridian; all at Enterprise, including all Government cotton in shipping order, except corn in the shuck. Everything below Enterprise will be saved. Our shop tools at Enterprise and all our rolling-stock except eight or ten cars have been saved. The whole movement was conducted with the utmost coolness and deliberation, and was entirely successful. The Government is indebted in a great measure for these results to Major George Whitfield, who remained with me and rendered the most valuable assistance. I shall communicate these facts to President Davis, and will thank you to indorse them.

L. J. FLEMING,
Chief Engr. and Gen. Supt. Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

MONTGOMERY, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Just reached here. The head of my column will be here to-morrow. Where shall it go? I have been ordered to re-enforce you. Shall I ask for transportation from General Johnston? None has been ordered. If so, where shall I direct it to go?

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

EIGHT MILES EAST OF LAUDERDALE,
February 19, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Enemy apparently waiting quietly in Meridian and vicinity preparing for a move or waiting for raid from above. Their destination is still uncertain. My entire command except Perrin is moving to meet raid.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

The line not working. Have to send by courier.

OPERATOR.

MOBILE, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

Major Cummins just returned from Quitman. Reports enemy (about 1,000 or 1,200 strong) to have left Quitman on Wednesday evening to return to Enterprise. They stated to the people that they destroyed bridges to prevent forces from Mobile interfering with their pursuit of Loring, whom they hoped to catch at Demopolis. That the attack on Fort Powell is a feint to detain troops here. Cantey's brigade is now at Bucatunna. I sent him there on the 17th to check raid or detain advance of enemy. I think Farragut will endeavor to reduce Fort Powell to open Grant's Pass and to get possession of the lower bay. The weather has prevented a renewal of his attack. Only four boats can go up the Tombigbee in addition to those already there. All sugar and cotton from Enterprise in shipping order has been saved. Some sugar has already been shipped to Montgomery. First Alabama has arrived.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies off the pass in the sound. Weather too bad for action. Sherman's corps not advancing down Mobile and Ohio Road. No landing has yet been reported in direction [of] Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUBA STATION,
February 19, 1864—1 p. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK :]

GENERAL : The enemy are advancing on this railroad, and were burning up the road and private property, with cavalry and infantry, 2 miles above Toomsuba. They made their appearance to my pickets at 11 o'clock on the north side of the railroad from the direction of Lauderdale Depot, on the Mobile and Ohio Road. Citizens report them early this morning within 1 mile of the latter place in force.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUBA, *February* 19, 1864—1 p. m.

General S. D. LEE :

GENERAL : The enemy are advancing up this railroad with cavalry and infantry, burning the railroad and private property. They appeared at my picket-post on the north side of the railroad, from the direction of Lauderdale Depot, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at 11 this morning. Citizens report them near that place this morning. My pickets having been forced in, I will cross the railroad at this point, as the enemy are on this side, and keep you advised. I dispatch General P. as above.

I am, general, &c.,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel.

COLUMBUS, MISS.,
February 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Demopolis, Ala. :

The enemy's cavalry (number not known) entered Aberdeen last evening, creating much consternation in the community. They have not advanced in this direction. The conclusion has not probably been as yet attained.

DANL. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

WEST POINT, *February* 19, 1864.

General RUGGLES :

A gentleman who left Okolona at sundown yesterday says the enemy were still passing that point. Two regiments cavalry camped there. They report their strength to be 14,000 to 15,000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Don't know the man.

JAS. M. BURTON.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
Starkville, February 19, 1864—4 a. m.

Col. I. HARRISON :

COLONEL : I have ordered Col. J. E. Forrest's brigade to proceed at once to Aberdeen. You will co-operate with him, and should you find that the enemy is moving upon Aberdeen you will notify him at once. He will move by way of West Point. You will press them hard and delay their progress as much as possible.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Starkville, February 19, 1864.

General S. D. LEE,
Gainesville:

Dispatch received. Preparations will be made to subsist your troops here. Enemy reported moving in the direction of Columbus. Started Forrest's brigade to West Point and Aberdeen and Bell's brigade to Columbus this morning. Will move in the morning with the balance of my command and with the artillery, leaving about 600 here with my wagons.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS.,
February 19, 1864—9 p. m.

General POLK,
Demopolis, Ala.:

Enemy still reported at Aberdeen from 1,500 to 4,000 strong. We shall try to take care of them. This is, I am surprised to learn, probably the only force, a few infantry excepted, which has shown itself for some days past in Northern Mississippi.

DANL. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 19, 1864.

Major-General FORNEY:

GENERAL: I am informed that Withers' First Regiment Mississippi Artillery will be at Demopolis to-night or early to-morrow. The lieutenant-general commanding desires that this command be sent to Mobile at the earliest practicable moment, with orders to report to Major-General Maury, commanding Department of the Gulf, for assignment. You will please issue the necessary orders and see to their execution.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 50. } *Demopolis, Ala., February* 19, 1864.

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VI. Col. J. S. Scott will move with Gantt's battalion Tennessee cavalry at an early hour to-morrow morning, marching 25 miles a day and making proper arrangements for shoeing horses and procuring clothing for the command.

VII. Lieut. Col. M. T. Polk is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Marion, Ala. He will prepare to enter upon the discharge of his duties at once.

VIII. Lieut. Col. F. M. Boone will continue in command of the rendezvous of the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama until further orders.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 19, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

General Johnston requires re-enforcements for an emergency. Can you send him 10,000 men for temporary service? If so, commence movement without further orders.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, February 19, 1864.

General LONGSTREET,
New Market, Tenn.:

General Johnston requires re-enforcements of cavalry. Send him Martin's command, which was drawn from the Army of Tennessee. Whether it should proceed in a body or in separate detachments is left to your discretion.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, February 19, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

General Martin, with the cavalry drawn from the Army of Tennessee, has been ordered to join you. General Beauregard has been ordered to re-enforce you to the extent of 10,000 men, if possible.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
February 19, 1864—11.30 p. m.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Telegram received. Have less than 15,000 effective infantry in whole department, of which 7,000 are left in South Carolina (5,000 on James' and Sullivan's Islands, Fort Sumter, and Charleston), and

950 around Savannah. Remainder in or en route for Florida to meet serious movements of enemy toward interior with heavy force of infantry, artillery, and mounted infantry, reported to-day 10,000 strong, threatening to destroy the vitally valuable supplies of that State, and to meet which I am concentrating there every man that can be spared without imminent risk for this State or Georgia, and propose to go there in person at an early moment. We must do this or lose the State, the value of which the enemy appear now to perceive. I am hopeful of early and signal results in time to be free to give opportune aid elsewhere.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

Your dispatch of yesterday,* via New Market, received. In answer, I am directed by the Department to state that however desirable on its part your requisitions cannot be filled.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c., Morristown, Tenn.:

Reliable citizen reports eight trains loaded with troops went up from Chattanooga toward Loudon on night of 17th instant.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DALTON, *February* 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c., Morristown, Tenn.:

Two ladies who left Chattanooga 17th instant state that General Thomas and General Palmer, probably accompanied by General Davis, went to Knoxville last Saturday, leaving General Whipple in command at Chattanooga. Could not learn whether they took troops with them.

Impression was that General Thomas intended to fight Longstreet and then move upon Dalton. Enemy said to have lost many horses and mules from starvation. Reported that large numbers of cavalry and artillery horses are in pasture in Kentucky, to be brought forward early in spring. General Foster reported on good authority to have dismounted a good portion of his cavalry and sent horses to Kentucky.

Scouts who entered Cleveland report General Stanley's headquarters 5 miles from Cleveland. Has with him two brigades commanded by colonels. At Tibba [?] Gap are three brigades commanded by Colonels Waters, Moore, and Grose, Colonel Waters commanding all.

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*See of 17th, p. 759.

Cars arrived at Cleveland 17th instant from Chattanooga with six regiments of infantry, commanded by Colonel or Brigadier-General Logan. Reliable citizen says no troops have gone from Cleveland to Knoxville in several days on railroad. At least twelve pieces of artillery at Cleveland. Three or four trains reported going toward Knoxville for several days loaded with provisions. Bridge at Loudon expected to be completed 1st March.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DALTON, *February* 19, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. M. H. WRIGHT,
Atlanta, Ga.:

If, as we are led to suppose, troops are moving to West Point from Augusta, as well as from this place, General Johnston wishes the following rule to be observed in moving them from Atlanta: If a division of troops from this place or from Augusta has started from Atlanta, troops arriving from the other point must wait until the entire division that has started has passed Atlanta. Please give General Johnston notice by telegraph of all troops expected from the East or arriving at Atlanta from the East. It will guide him in sending troops from here. It is useless for more than 3,000 to go to West Point per day. We do not wish ours sent at a greater rate.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 19, 1864.

Maj. G. W. DAY,
Commanding Battalion Cavalry:

The enemy has crossed all his cavalry over to Knoxville, and you must be on the lookout for it. It may move against you, though should it do so we would move on its rear. Be well on your guard, though, and keep us informed of anything you hear.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy has moved his cavalry into Knoxville, and that it may annoy your troops on the other side of the river. Direct them to be prepared for it. Have the bridge fixed as soon as possible to-morrow and put another brigade on the other side of the river. One had better be down at the river early in the morning in supporting distance of the one across, if it be required.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, February 19, 1864.

The official position of the general commanding the army will be marked in camps, on the march, or in the field, by the battle-flag of the Virginia army. Other general officers as follows:

Hardee's Corps: Corps commander's flag, three horizontal bars, blue, white, and blue; division commander's flag, two horizontal bars, white above blue; brigadier's flag, blue.

Hindman's Corps: Corps commander's flag, three horizontal bars, red, white, and red; division commander's flag, two horizontal bars, white above red; brigadier's flag, red.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 19, 1864.

The signal corps is detached from the division to which they belong, and will be placed under the orders of the chief signal officer at army headquarters.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 20, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond, Va.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. If Beauregard's first troops reach Atlanta before Hardee's last division leaves here, would it not be well to exchange, letting Hardee's remain here and an equal number of Beauregard's go to General Polk. Five thousand have gotten off.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Governor Brown thinks that the amount of rolling-stock on the road between Atlanta and Dalton is insufficient; he has therefore requested me to apply to President to order the restoration to that road of the engineers and cars taken from it by officers of the Confederate Government.

I respectfully transmit his application.*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inquire of General Johnston as to the fact, when, where, and by whom the rolling-stock was taken, the amount, and the authority under which it was done; if it be known what became of it let that fact also be communicated.

J. D.

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* Not found.

[Second indorsement.]

Telegraphed General Johnston February 23, 1864, in accordance with the President's remarks within.
S. C.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, February 20, 1864; *headquarters Dalton, Ga.*[*]

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	23	144	144	175	253	......
Hardee's army corps:						
Headquarters	11	180	179	237	362	......
Stevenson's division	495	6,153	6,041	7,605	11,088	......
Cleburne's division	460	5,321	5,180	6,824	10,097	......
Walker's division	332	4,802	4,723	6,119	9,508	......
Artillery	47	970	948	1,161	1,754	45
Total Hardee's corps	1,345	17,426	17,071	21,946	32,809	45
Hindman's army corps:						
Headquarters	16	81	80	162	290	......
Hindman's division	431	5,664	5,526	6,888	12,222	......
Stewart's division	400	5,285	5,156	6,587	11,791	......
Breckinridge's division	360	3,519	3,396	4,451	7,209	......
Artillery	44	853	829	1,061	1,295	36
Total Hindman's corps	1,251	15,402	14,987	19,149	32,807	36
Cavalry:						
Wheeler's corps	387	3,992	3,916	5,748	10,973	......
Artillery attached	7	185	182	216	279	10
1st Louisiana Cavalry	14	81	76	120	308	......
Total cavalry	408	4,258	4,174	6,084	11,560	10
Artillery reserve	47	770	734	936	1,175	36
Miscellaneous:						
Engineer troops	20	424	421	510	617	......
1st Louisiana Infantry (Regulars)	8	60	56	84	254	......
Grand total	3,102	38,484	37,587	48,884	79.475	127

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Yours of the 18th is received. The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you accompany the two brigades, Russell's and Dibrell's, in the attack you speak of. If possible, see that it be made as efficiently as can be. He also desires you to make every exertion to have all your cavalry shod at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[*] Transfers noted on original return: Lieutenant-General Hardee and staff and Cheatham's division, from Hardee's corps to Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana; Jackson's brigade, from Cheatham's to Walker's division; Maney's brigade, from Walker's to Cheatham's division; Walthall's brigade, from Cheatham's to Hindman's division; Vaughan's brigade, from Hindman's to Cheatham's division; Moore's, brigade, from Cheatham's to Stewart's division; and Strahl's brigade, from Stewart's to Cheatham's division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 20, 1864.

Major PAINE,
Commanding Rucker's Legion, Blain's Cross-Roads:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your legion across the river and join us on this side at the best ford and nearest point. Do this rapidly and report as soon as you can.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Comdg. Brig., 12 Miles East of Tazewell,
Sycamore Creek, through Rogersville:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you proceed at once to Rogersville, Tenn., with your command.

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 20, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Brig. Gen. John Gregg, relating to the condition of the Texas brigade, to the command of which he was recently assigned, and to ask for the suggestions he makes your attentive consideration.

I am, with great respect,

M. D. GRAHAM.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

What do you advise on these suggestions? If the two armies were brought together I should favor it. Suppose you consult General Bragg.

J. A. S.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

The brigade of General Gregg (once General Hood's) is composed of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Texas and the Third Arkansas Regiments. I suppose the other brigade alluded to is General Smith's, in the Army of Tennessee, composed of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Regiments. The consolidation at this time would seem to be impracticable.

SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

MARCH 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg.

Will you please consider the within proposition and give me your views?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, March 30, 1864.

The union of skeleton organizations, keeping State troops together, has been my policy and action, but under the rule of the Department, to keep up regimental organizations with a full complement of officers when the rank and file is reduced to a mere squad, it is attended with serious objections and many difficulties. It is better, however, than to allow the continuance of so many regiments in name without men. I do not see how the proposed union of two brigades could well be made at this time, though there is ample room in the depleted Texas and Arkansas organizations, in Army of Tennessee, to absorb all of Gregg's and thus increase the efficiency of both. This action would render one of the present brigadiers a supernumerary.

I would prefer a permanent consolidation and discharge of all supernumerary officers, selecting the best to be retained.

This application comes in the form to which I have heretofore expressed an emphatic objection, and reaches the Department in violation of orders and regulations.

Respectfully returned.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 31, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The views expressed by General Bragg are concurred in by the Adjutant and Inspector General.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.,
February 10, 1864.

MY DEAR GRAHAM: I received your note of the 1st instant to-day; glad to get the papers inclosed. I am here now on that court-martial, and probably will not be relieved from it for two or three weeks. I am glad you have prepared the application for my transfer to Texas. Very much in hopes you will succeed.

The brigade to which I have been assigned here has less than 500 muskets. The division has five brigades. If this small squad of 500 men could be sent down to the Army of Tennessee, and the two Texas brigades put together, it would be much better, I think. If this were done, the old regiments here of about 100 men each could be placed together and constitute one subdivision of the brigade. From what I have been able to learn this would be satisfactory, for since I have been here there has been but one field officer with the brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan), and he has been the brigade commander. Since Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan has been attending this court-martial the brigade has been under the command of a captain, Captain Jones, of Third Arkansas. This is a deplorable condition of affairs. I understand that Rainey is unfit for duty, and not willing to return. Lieutenant-Colonel Work has tendered his resignation. Colonel Key is not likely to be fit for duty, and I have not yet learned where the other field officers of the brigade are, but it seems to me that this is enough to show the propriety of uniting the small brigade now with the Army of Tennessee with this one. This brigade has a name, and has been organized since early in the war; the other has been disorganized and reorganized so often, and the troops composing it have been so often transferred from one brigade to another, that they can have no strong objections to being placed in this. What think you of this? The horror for consolidation among these troops arises from a fear of consolidation with troops of other States, I think. If you agree with me that this feeble little squad ought not to do the duties of a brigade, see what can be done. Write me as soon as you ascertain what can be done with reference to this matter, and also let me know how the application for transfer is disposed of. Remember me kindly to all the Texas gentlemen, especially Sexton and Reagan. If you do not go to Texas at once I would like to see you when Congress adjourns.

Your friend,

JOHN GREGG.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I send you twenty wagons loaded with ordnance stores, and shall forward to you all that you have furnished a requisition for as soon as possible. I will send it to Gainesville by steamer, from whence you can get it. Your ordnance officer thinks that the twenty wagons and teams which I send you may be enough for you as a permanent train. I send you good teams and the best wagons I have. I shall send the rest of the requisition perhaps to-morrow. It is of the highest importance that the column under Grierson should be defeated and, if possible, crushed. If we can destroy that, then the whole of Sherman's army must come to a bad end. I am to be re-enforced by a strong detachment and will take the offensive as soon as practicable. I have ordered General Lee to move rapidly as he can to join you in your attack on Grierson, and he has been moving northward for that purpose. He passed Lauderdale yesterday morning with his whole command to meet the enemy. General Gholson will join you with his Mississippians. General Ruggles also will unite with you with several companies and regiments. These all I hope will enable you to crush him. He ought never to be permitted to escape you or to make a junction with Sherman. I shall write to General Lee to-night to hasten forward to make a junction with you before active operations shall have begun, so that your plans may be well laid. I have again to repeat that it is of the highest consequence that this column before you should be crushed, and I earnestly trust that the best success may attend you. Sherman seems to be lying quietly at Meridian awaiting for the coming of that column. If it be possible, let him never see it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Montgomery:

Let your troops come to Demopolis. Order your transportation forward from the rear. I will help you to make out until it arrives.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Your dispatch of this date received. Send from Mobile boats to take my troops to Selma. Your dispatch of yesterday about transportation not received. If you need additional wagons telegraph direct to General Johnston, who will furnish them.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. S. HILLYER,
Quartermaster, Selma:

Stop all steam-boats coming down and send them back to Montgomery to report to General Hardee for carrying troops, and send all upward-bound boats to Montgomery for the same purpose. Permit no boat to pass down until the troops have been moved.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

WM. D. GALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

I send copy of dispatch* just sent Lieutenant-General Hardee, at Montgomery.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

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*Following.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Montgomery, Ala.:

The direction of the enemy from Meridian is not yet determined. As it may be toward Selma, it is of importance that your troops should be here as soon as practicable. I am providing transportation for you as far as possible, but refer you to my dispatch on that subject of yesterday.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of the 19th, 8 miles east of Lauderdale. I send this reply both by wire to York Station and by courier. Have just heard from General Forrest. He is before this at West Point and ahead of the enemy. Col. Samuel Tate, who has just arrived from his headquarters, represents him in the highest spirits and perfectly confident with your help of crushing the column before you. Gholson, with his Mississippians, and Ruggles, with all the detached companies around Columbus and two or more regiments of infantry, which I ordered mounted, will co-operate with you. It is of great importance you should have a meeting with Forrest before the attack. Urge all the people of the country through which you pass to mount and take the field against that column. Let them form companies or join those already with you, if for only temporary service. Let them ambuscade the enemy and assail him in bodies or singly. It is of the highest importance that the Grierson command should be crushed. I am to receive re-enforcements, and shall assume the offensive at the earliest moment. The most important results hang on your success against that column. I have had your ordnance train fitted out complete with a fresh set of teams and sent forward to you to-day to the points where you ordered it. Keep me well advised by both the wires and couriers. I have a line of couriers from Gainesville to this place, which I shall keep up; also the wires working from this along the line of the Meridian road to York Station.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

General MAURY,
Mobile:

Enemy's cavalry column at Aberdeen about 10,000 strong. Lee and Forrest are between it and Sherman's infantry, at Meridian. They are under orders to unite and attack it, and are in easy supporting distance. No movement from Meridian. They have torn up the railroad track about 10 miles out.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to General Johnston, at Dalton.)

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

Order eight or ten steam-boats up the Alabama River to transport troops from Montgomery to Selma.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The mortar fleet increased this morning off Fort Powell. There are now ten mortar-boats and two gun-boats off that place. Firing not yet opened.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Following just received from General Cantey, at Bucatunna, 2.30 p. m.:

> Scouts from Enterprise report the enemy leaving Enterprise, falling back toward Meridian. Major Ketchum gone up to establish telegraph at Quitman; Enterprise if practicable.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *February* 20, 1864.

General POLK:

Intelligence been received that the whole force of the enemy left Enterprise yesterday morning moving in the direction of Meridian. All reports of columns moving east or west from Enterprise are untrue. An intelligent citizen of that place, held in custody by the enemy during their stay, expresses the opinion that the entire force will move back toward Vicksburg. Reported that General Lee was fighting them day before yesterday at Alamutche Old Town.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 20, 1864.

His Excellency Governor WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

The emergency seems to require the use of the military forces of the State of Alabama in support of that of the Confederacy in resisting the movements which now threaten your State. May I ask you to place such force under arms immediately and hold it subject to my call. I suggest its concentration at points in easy communication with a line from Meridian to Selma.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

On the 17th instant I made call for all the forces of the State. I will aid you all in my power. I send by mail copy of my proclamation.

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

CUBA, *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Demopolis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I remained at Old Town with my regiment till one hour by sun yesterday p. m., when, the enemy appearing at my picket-post on the railroad, I fell back to this point, and am in the direct road to Livingston. In making a reconnaissance yesterday near Old Marion to see what the enemy were doing, I had, I fear, the misfortune to lose the major of the regiment and a captain. The enemy are pressing me here, and I shall move at once in the direction of Livingston, and picket the railroad and roads behind. The infantry of the enemy are thought to be in Old Marion in camp yesterday evening, though their drums have been heard [this] morning from my camp; so said. I have not heard them. An intelligent Yankee now in my camp, a prisoner taken yesterday, says the enemy intend moving east as soon as they find Grierson. Has made a successful trip. This for what it is worth.

I have the honor to be, general, yours, truly,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel.

YORK STATION, *February* 20, 1864.

Col. THOMAS M. JACK:

The enemy left Enterprise at 10 o'clock yesterday, taking the direct road to Meridian. No advance of enemy beyond Cuba Station in my immediate front.

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

YORK STATION, *February* 20, 1864—sundown.

Col. T. M. JACK:

The Yankees are reliably reported at Lauderdale Station in force to-day. Looks as if they were intending to go up the railroad. Left Enterprise on yesterday, as I advised you. All quiet in our front.

Truly,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 20, 1864.

Capt. R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the result of my observations and information as to the position, force, and direction of the enemy at or near Aberdeen yesterday:

Arriving in about 6 miles of Aberdeen, I learned from scouts of Colonel Forrest that a large picket force of the enemy were stationed on the road I was traveling, viz, the Burton and Aberdeen road, at its junction with the Aberdeen and West Point road, about 4 miles from Aberdeen. I also learned from the scouts that Colonel Forrest was moving in the direction of the enemy on the West Point and Aberdeen road. I then changed my course so as to intercept Colonel Forrest, which I did at Payne's Chapel, 8 or 10 miles from Aberdeen. Colonel Forrest had with him a portion of his brigade, consisting of or amounting to about 400 men. He continued moving in the direction of Aberdeen until he came on the enemy's pickets at the point above referred to, where he routed them and drove them into Aberdeen. I continued with Colonel Forrest (who fell back to Payne's Chapel) until 2 o'clock this morning. Scouts were sent out in all directions, and from them during the night we learned the following facts, viz: That Aberdeen had been occupied by a force of the enemy, not exceeding 400 cavalry and three pieces of artillery; that all of this force had been withdrawn late on the evening of the 19th in the direction of West Point, with the exception of a few marauding parties and pickets; that no considerable force of the enemy had crossed the river in this direction; that the force at Aberdeen had made a junction with the column from toward Houston, at or near Prairie Station, and was encamped about 6 or 8 miles from Colonel Forrest when I left him. Their direction seemed to be down the railroad toward West Point, in which direction Colonel Forrest was to move this morning to join General Forrest. The whole force of the enemy in North Mississippi does not exceed 5,000 men, according to the best information that can be received. Their object appears to be to destroy the grain and provisions along the line of the railroad.

Very respectfully,

C. G. ARMISTEAD,
Colonel Cavalry, Provisional Army, C. S.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Waverly, February 20, 1864.

Capt. R. M. HOOE:

Captain Odom and the men of my command met me at this place. They left General Forrest at West Point at 12.30 o'clock, and state the enemy was advancing 4,000 strong, skirmishing slightly. General Forrest was sending McCulloch's brigade to the enemy's right; kept General Richardson in front, and Colonel Forrest, with whom the general expected me to effect a junction, was working around to the enemy's left and rear. General Forrest was confident of capturing the force. I regret that I have been so slow in my movement, but am crossing over the river as rapidly as possible, and I think will be over by daylight. If the enemy does not take the alarm and retreat. I think we will get them in a close place to-morrow. Please inform me if there is any communication by telegraph with General Forrest.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. BARTEAU,
Colonel, Commanding.

GAINESVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

Dispatch received. Will leave in half hour for my command. You can communicate with me here or at Macon. Answer.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

VERNON, MISS., *February* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The enemy is moving out on the Wire road toward Yazoo City, from 1,000 to 1,500 infantry, 250 to 300 cavalry, a few pieces of artillery, and some wagons. Some gun-boats and transports in Yazoo River. Colonel Mabry with his brigade is moving to meet them. Cannonading now above Mechanicsburg.

BLAKE.

Abstract from return of the army in the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, February 20, 1864; headquarters Mobile, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	14	....	....	14	14	....
Cantey's brigade:						
Brigade staff	6	.....	.....	6	8	.....
Infantry	160	2,305	2,428	2,890	3,637	....
Cavalry	16	154	188	215	288	....
Shoup's brigade, artillery	120	1,296	1,371	1,587	2,869	24
Total	302	3,755	3,987	4,698	6,802	24
Baldwin's brigade, infantry	114	1,323	1,403	1,618	2,925	....
Mackall's brigade, infantry	56	503	538	635	1,908	
Total	170	1,826	1,941	2,253	4,833	.....
Quarles' brigade, infantry	150	1,137	1,218	1,423	2,130	....
McNair's brigade, infantry	104	803	927	1,073	2,012	
Total	254	1,940	2,145	2,496	4,142	.....
Higgins' brigade:						
Artillery	51	887	1,004	1,105	1,307	....
Cavalry	6	206	218	238	333	.....
Total	60	1,093	1,222	1,343	1,640	....
Grand total[a]	800	8,614	9,295	10,804	17,431	24

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[a] Maury's cavalry command being detached at different points in the State and coasts of Mississippi and Alabama, no return of the command has been received.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *February* 21, 1864.
(Received 22d.)

The PRESIDENT:

The enemy has left Meridian and is moving toward Columbus. Nothing recent from the cavalry.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

YORK, *February* 21, 1864—12 o'clock.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: I dispatched you yesterday all the reliable information I could get from above and below on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and its confirmation this morning, all which the operator here says went forward correctly. The enemy left Meridian day before yesterday, eleven regiments infantry, one regiment cavalry, one battery artillery strong, taking the direct road to Meridian [Columbus ?]. Scouts yesterday report the enemy in force (what force I have not learned precisely) advanced as far up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as Lauderdale. I have sent to find out and will report as soon as I do. On this road there is nothing except the pickets in this morning from Cuba report large fires in that vicinity during the night. I have sent to see what that means. I am short of ammunition and want the means of taking care of it. Please dispatch me if I can get accouterments from Demopolis. I do not know what has become of our ordnance train. I also want an ambulance or two, as I frequently have to leave my sick on the march for want of them. I have just learned from Captain Oliver that our train is on this side of the river. I will send my ordnance officer to attend to getting the accouterments. Rest assured, general, I will send promptly all information I get, and keep a sharp watch on their movements. Scouts just in report the enemy on this road gone back to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

I am, general, very truly,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel.

YORK STATION, *February* 21, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The report from my front is that the enemy have moved on De Kalb, Kemper County, Miss., the direct route to Columbus. Reliable, I think. Shall I move up on this side of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad? If so, telegraph me.

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 21, 1864.

Captain BATES, *Comdg. Post at Gainesville:*

Information from Colonel Perrin, commanding regiment between Meridian and Demopolis, is that the enemy is reported to have gone from Meridian upon De Kalb, Kemper County, on the direct road to Columbus. You will try and verify this movement, and in the mean time give this information to General Lee.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Waverly, February 21, 1864—2 a. m.

[Capt. R. M. HOOE:]

Your dispatch of 20th received. I will move from here by daylight to the Aberdeen and West Point road. I cannot believe that the force of the enemy exceeds 3,000, and certainly can be all bagged by proper co-operation of forces. I fear he is already retreating, for scouts report wagon train moving rapidly back northward. I see from a courier from General Forrest's headquarters that he is expected at Columbus, probably apprehensive of the enemy moving away to our extreme right. No such movement is yet indicated, yet possibly might take place, as I have been so late in intercepting his rear. Is it practicable, however, for a force to be thrown up the river on the east side opposite Aberdeen? If such were done a small command could keep him from crossing, as the enemy has no pontoons. As my command is now nearly all on this side the river, I will do the best I can to head the enemy and aid in his capture, which I feel confident can be done. The enemy is not too strong for our forces if they all do their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. BARTEAU,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, MISS.,
February 21, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

Notify me here and at Artesia about the attack at Waverly; whether it is a demonstration or real attack. I think it is a feint, and am of the impression that Forrest thinks the main force is in his front.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SEVEN MILES NORTH OF WEST POINT,
[*February* 21, 1864]—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The enemy are evidently moving up Sakatouchee. They are moving up the railroad and are retreating. I will move on and keep you posted. Send a line of couriers after me to carry dispatches to you. They are now halted in a swamp in front of us, 1 mile south of John A. Walker's.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

P. S.—Colonel Barteau with his brigade is across the Tombigbee moving parallel with the enemy. Move Richardson and General Gholson up the river toward Houston, to prevent enemy crossing Sakatouchee.

N. B. F.

AT JAMES EVANS' PLACE,
TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF WEST POINT,
[*February* 21, 1864.]

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

I find that the enemy has taken the Houston road to Winston's farm. I think they are badly scared. I wish you to move everything south of Line Creek and picket the fords. I will follow on until I can ascertain the route they have taken. If they should cross the creek and attempt to move west of Starkville, General Lee and yourself will be in position to follow or cut them off. If they fall back toward Pontotoc I will follow on as long as I think I can do any good. Send the 2,000 and move as rapidly as possible with the light artillery. I ordered Colonel Neely with his force this morning to Tibbee Station. Recall him at once and Bell's brigade, provided you find the enemy moving west. Direct General Ruggles to keep scouts out in direction of Decatur, Ala.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, MISS.,
February 21, 1864.

Capt. G. W. BATES,
Commanding Post:

I arrived at this place at 4 p. m. The enemy reported to be pulling back to Marion. I shall press their lines close and try to find out their movements.

H. GUIBOR,
Captain.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 21, 1864.

Col. SAMUEL TATE:

I am in want of some slave labor and desire to obtain it in the easiest manner possible. Your residence here has enabled you to know the parties who could furnish it. Accepting your offer of service in any department, you are hereby requested to procure for me as promptly as possible the following number of negro laborers, to report to the officers named at the point opposite their names, viz: 100 at Demopolis, Captain Porter in charge; 100 at Bluff Port, Lieutenant O'Hea in charge; 100 at Jones' Bluff, Lieutenant Vernon in charge; 100 at Hays' Ferry, Lieutenant Donellan in charge; 100 at Moscow, Lieutenant Vinet in charge.

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *February* 21, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

I am ordered to send you the main portion of the cavalry that I have. This makes it necessary that I should withdraw my forces. As I am now in the immediate presence of the enemy, I cannot dispense with cavalry. As soon as I can get a little halt I will send the cavalry as the President has ordered.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
[*February* 21, 1864?]

President DAVIS:

Your order in regard to cavalry is received. It involves the necessity of withdrawing my army to Bristol. As soon as this is done, the cavalry will be ordered.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 21, 1864—10 p. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The enemy is re-enforcing to a considerable extent from Chattanooga. Can't you make an infantry raid and break up his railroad and get out of his way before he can reach you?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 21, 1864—10 p. m.

President DAVIS:

General Johnston telegraphs me that the enemy is rapidly re-enforcing at Knoxville from Chattanooga. My own information is to the same effect. It appears to be necessary, therefore, that I should withdraw my small force far enough at least to draw him out.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, Tenn., February 21, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The cavalry that I have had is ordered back to General Johnston, except about 1,300 effective men. This makes it necessary that I should withdraw my forces to a point in my rear with less exposed flanks than in my present position, and will take me so far back and leave me so little cavalry, that I can hope to do nothing more than wait for the enemy to turn me out by one flank or the other, and throw me gradually back. It leaves us, too—that is, General Johnston and I—with two armies between us; this army entirely helpless, except the enemy comes up and attacks me in front. The enemy can concentrate both armies upon General Johnston, without the chance of a counter move by me against this portion of his line. You will readily see my difficulties, as well as those of General Johnston. Under the circumstances. I can see no great hope of doing more than check the enemy occasionally on this road, unless he is bold enough to come out and attack me. This he will not do, as he can always throw me back by turning my flanks by his superior numbers and excess of cavalry.

It seems to me that the only thing left for me is to mount the command and move into Kentucky. If I can get on the railroad between Louisville and Nashville I can hold Kentucky, I think. At all events, I can hold it long enough to force the enemy to quit Tennessee and allow General Johnston to advance and regain it. The only way to mount us is by sending us 5,000 mules from Virginia, 2,500 from Georgia, and 2,000 from South Carolina; I have 5,000. Of these I can get along with about half, by taking no wagons except for ammunition; we will be able to get enough for other purposes from the enemy. We have no time to spare, and the whole thing should be kept from other parties.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

Yours of the 21st has been received. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you keep your infantry command together, and let the cavalry destroy the boats. You can send Rucker's Legion, which will report to you to-morrow at Dandridge, down for that purpose. Major Taylor, it is hoped, will soon be able to supply you with clothing. Your wagons are on the way to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your dispatch of 20th instant and memorandum is received. I sent you by courier this morning a circular order, regulating the retrograde movements of this army. I repeat in substance your portion of it: You will retire to-morrow morning from your present position, fall back and take up a line between Sevierville and Evans' Ferry to-morrow evening. You will the same evening cross one of your divisions over to Dandridge, ordering it to report to Brigadier-General Johnson at that point. The next day you will move, with the other division, across the Pigeon and French Broad Rivers, and take up a line near Newport, where you will halt until you get further orders. Order a good lookout kept on your retreat for any of our wagon trains, and if you hear of any of them being behind and unprotected, protect them if possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. C. WHARTON, *Comdg. Brigade:*

You will, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, move your whole command, baggage and all, to Bull's Gap, starting to-morrow morning. Arrived there, you will employ your force in putting the road in as good condition as possible. If your artillery is not able to make the trip by the road, Major Taylor will furnish transportation for it to Carter's Station by railroad. The horses will, in that case, go by the road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morristown, February 22, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am moving my command back, and propose to occupy a range of hills extending from the Nola Chucky across to the Holston as our principal line, and the two streams just mentioned as our flanks. This position, I think, could be held until the roads are so good as to allow the enemy to turn it by passing up the Holston toward Bristol.

The enemy, having two armies between General Johnston and myself, can concentrate his entire force against either of us, and can certainly crush mine unless I get out of his way. General Johnston has just telegraphed me that the enemy has concentrated his main force in my front, near Knoxville. My information is to the same effect, and that he is pushing his forces forward from Kentucky through Nashville; that he has stopped granting furloughs, and that his men are refusing in every instance to re-enlist.

The concentration in my front has induced me to retire to the line above mentioned. I had given orders for the retrograde movement in consequence of a telegram received from the President to send Martin's cavalry to General Johnston, and as everything was ready to move when I received his second dispatch, and as this heavy force was concentrated in my front, I thought it best to retire. A similar move on the part of the enemy must continue to throw me back as often as he makes it, unless my force is considerably augmented.

In view of our difficulties, and the general situation, I propose to endeavor to mount my entire command and move it across the mountains into Kentucky. It seems to be almost impossible for me to overcome the distance and the difficulties of supplying troops with forage and subsistence on the route into Kentucky. If the troops march in, and if we should get there with this small force of infantry, we might be obliged to return without accomplishing a great deal. But if we can go into Kentucky as mounted infantry we can get possession of the railroad there and hold it long enough to force the enemy to leave Tennessee, and we can remain in Kentucky until General Johnston can come up and join us.

It seems almost impossible to get animals enough to mount the entire command, but by extra energy I hope that it may be done by the middle of April, and that we could by that time set out for Kentucky. I have written General Lee upon this subject, and hope that he may be able to aid us in furnishing a large number of horses and mules. I believe that about a third of the men can furnish their own horses or mules. I have 5,000 mules. I propose to take half of these, using wagons only for ammunition, and hoping to capture enough in Kentucky for our supply trains. If General Lee can let me have 3,000 or 4,000, General Beauregard 2,000 or 3,000, and General Johnston 1,000 or 2,000, I shall be able to go into Kentucky and remain. We will require many horse and mule shoes, many saddles and bridles and spurs, and a large depot of corn at Abingdon or Bristol to start upon.

Other movements of cavalry by General Forrest and General Wheeler should follow mine, so as to cut the enemy's communication in rear of Chattanooga and occupy the cavalry of that army whilst I am getting some few supplies in Kentucky on my arrival there. Then the cavalry in Western Virginia should co-operate in the general move. I have merely mentioned the general points of the grand move.

I take the liberty of sending this directly to you, in order that it may be as secret as possible. If you think well of the proposition, please take great pains not to let it go beyond the President and yourself, as it will be but a partial success if the enemy ever gets an intimation of it.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—If the views are adopted we should go to work with great energy immediately. Please telegraph me your approval or disapproval, that I may know whether to go to work at the plans.

J. L.

DALTON, *February* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
New Market, Tenn.:

Our scouts report the main force of the enemy in your front at Lenoir's Station.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 22, 1864.

General P. R. CLEBURNE, *Tunnel Hill:*

Send 2,500 troops to-morrow. The cars will leave at 8 a. m. It is necessary the troops should be here by 4 o'clock in the morning.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 22, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

I can furnish General Hardee with both field transportation and artillery.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

(Similar to President Davis.)

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 22, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
Via Gainesville:

I send you the following just received from Colonel Perrin.*

I deem it of the utmost importance for you not to permit the column in your front to escape. I send you the Kentucky regiments to Gainesville by steamer to-morrow morning—about 600 men and officers. If you can use them best as infantry for the time you had best communicate with them at Gainesville. I have only to repeat that if it be possible do not permit the column in your front to escape you. The Kentuckians will be in Gainesville on the morning of the 24th. I have the equipments for them at this place, and I think I have nearly horses and mules enough to mount them. If you can afford them any assistance in that way it will facilitate them in reporting to General Forrest for duty at once.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I move across the Tombigbee River with Loring's and French's divisions to-morrow morning, and shall follow the enemy in his retreat to Pearl River. I may have a part of General Hardee's command to accompany me. It is now with me. My confident hope and great expectation is that you will crush the force now before you. Its failure to make a junction with Sherman has broken up his campaign, and to crush that cavalry column would be to complete his discomfiture.

L. P.

YORK STATION, *February* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: Enemy have left Meridian; now at Daleville, en route to De Kalb. No enemy on Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This is reliable. Colonel Perrin will move his column up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, keeping up a line of couriers to the operator here. I will keep you posted. Colonel P. is active and has scouts well up to the enemy's column.

S. W. OLIVER.

YORK STATION,
February 22, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

Capt. Battle Fort, of my regiment, staid at Lauderdale Station last night. The whole town burned and the enemy gone to Daleville. No damage done to the railroad above that point. I have heard nothing from my scouting parties in the vicinity of Meridian. Will hear very soon and report at once.

I am, general, very truly,

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel.

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*See Polk to Cooper, Part I, p. 338.

YORK STATION, *February* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Latest dispatches confirm the report that the enemy have left the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and gone to Union, and a portion went direct back from Meridian on the Hillsborough road, blocking up the road behind them.

R. O. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., February 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I am virtually without a command at this place and in this department, and have been without one since the abrogation of districts by General J. E. Johnston, consequent upon the assignment of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee to the command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, and I have awaited, not without solicitude, your action in the matter of my assignment according to the views you may entertain, and in accordance with any just claims I may have been supposed to have to official consideration. Having visited Meridian recently with the view of presenting the subject personally to your attention, and having been prevented from doing so by the crisis which was then assuming a form and magnitude overruling almost all personal considerations, I deemed it both expedient and respectful to suspend for a brief period pressing upon your attention the object of my visit, and returned again to my post. The existing emergency has most satisfactorily demonstrated the correctness of my views and claims to a well-defined and specified command. I now, therefore, embrace the earliest moment to request that you assign me to such command as my rank and services may entitle me, or that you will, in case you have no command, apply to the War Department for my assignment to a command elsewhere, in accordance with my rank, and that self-respect which I cannot consent to compromise by being held in a false or anomalous position as a military man.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., February 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SYKES,
Forty-third Mississippi Volunteers:

COLONEL: I learn to-night with much surprise that you have probably left your post, guarding the east side of the Tombigbee from Cotton Gin Port down to the mouth of the Buttahatchee, and moved with your detachment toward Loohattan and left the river undefended. You will return without a moment's delay to Cotton Gin Port and resist any attempt of the enemy to cross the Tombigbee to the east side of the river. Should they cross you will check them all you can. Keep in their front, burn all bridges behind you, keep me advised of all their movements, and also communicate with Col. Richard Harrison, who will be to-morrow at Aberdeen; also notify

Colonel Morton, who has been to-day ordered to Aberdeen with his command, embracing a section of Captain Rice's light battery, under Lieutenant Haller, to proceed immediately to Cotton Gin, to occupy the east bank of the river, to carry out the same instructions given you above. You will be careful to destroy all ferry-boats and guard all fords as far as practicable. Check the enemy in any attempt to cross the Tombigbee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR EMORY'S BRIDGE, VIA TIBBEE,
February 22, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 23d.)

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

Forrest at last accounts was within 3 miles of Okolona in pursuit of the enemy, who was still retreating. I think they are bound for Memphis. On evening of 20th two brigades of infantry were 10 miles east of Decatur, moving westward. Their army is evidently returning to Vicksburg.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Eight Miles south of Egypt, February 22, 1864.

Col. RICHARD HARRISON:

If General Ruggles is at Columbus you will assume command of all the mounted force of General Ruggles and move up to Cotton Gin Port. The enemy is at Okolona and may attempt to cross at that point or above. Should they do so you will harass and prevent them from doing so. Should they cross you will check them all you can. Keep in their front, burn all bridges behind you, and keep me advised of all their movements. Send a copy of this to General Ruggles.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 22, 1864.

Major-Generals Loring and French will move with their commands as early as practicable to-morrow morning across the river and await further orders. Loring's division will move in front, French's division following.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Miss., February 23, 1864.

Col. RICHARD HARRISON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to inclose an order from Major-General Forrest, received some two hours since, which you will promptly execute. During the general's temporary absence command the troops which can be assembled in the vicinity of Cotton Gin Port belonging to the command. You will communicate to these headquarters, as well as to General Forrest, all important matters connected with movements of the enemy. You will order Col. Isham Harrison's regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes' detachment, Colonel Morton's battalion, Lieutenant Haller's section of Rice's artillery to proceed immediately to Cotton Gin Port, or such other point for the defense of the Tombigbee in that vicinity as may become necessary. It is to be remarked that orders have been sent to the respective commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 23, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, in the Field:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that he is in receipt of your communication informing him of the retreat of the enemy, probably with the view of falling back on Memphis, and that he desires you to press him closely and to continue to harass him. The general also desires me to say to you that you will issue the necessary instructions to General Forrest to enable him to carry out this object. The general desires to be kept constantly advised of your own and the enemy's movements.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 23, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
In the Field:

GENERAL: Your dispatches from Line Creek of 4 p. m. yesterday are received. I regret that the enemy has escaped you. If he has, you will of course pursue him and harass him—I mean his cavalry. If you shall have dispersed his cavalry you will then attack and harass his infantry so long as it continues its march. I shall move my infantry forward on the line pursued by the enemy as far as it may be expedient, and if it be possible for you to hold him until I can get up my re-enforcements I desire you to do so.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., February 23, 1864—6 a. m.

Maj. J. O. BANKS,
Commanding Post:

MAJOR: You will order Captain Rogers to move with his cavalry company immediately from this point to Cotton Gin Port, and then to hold the east bank of the Tombigbee River and prevent the enemy from crossing over. You will also direct him to hold under observation all ferries and fords between that point and Aberdeen, and retain the ferry-boats on the east bank of the river and south, or destroy them, so as to prevent the enemy from crossing, if found necessary to do so. The greatest promptitude is necessary in this march (made light, without baggage) and the execution of these orders. He will maintain his position until further orders, and on the arrival of a senior officer with troops will report to him for duty in the execution of these orders, the receipt whereof will be promptly acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 23, 1864.

I. Col. A. P. Thompson will proceed with the Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky Regiments to Gainesville by steamer so soon as transportation can be furnished. He will mount them and report to Major-General Forrest.

* * * * * * *

IX. Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring will assume command of the column composed of Loring's and French's divisions, and move with it by easy marches via Livingston to Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and there await orders.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 23, 1864.

General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: Detail at once from your command the number of men required by Admiral Buchanan to man his vessel. He complains of the failure to furnish him men. Notify him the men are ready and obtain his acknowledgment.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *February 23, 1864.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Your dispatch of the 20th, respecting the rolling-stock of the road between Atlanta and Dalton, has been before the President, and I am instructed to inquire of you as to the fact when, where, and by whom the rolling-stock was taken, the amount, and the authority under which it was done, and if known to you, what became of it.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *February* 23, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

General Wheeler reported during the night a Federal army at Ringgold and a body of 10,000 at Red Clay, 14 miles on the Cleveland road. I have therefore suspended the movement ordered by you. Am I right?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Similar to Longstreet.)

DALTON, *February* 23, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

General Polk telegraphs, under date of 22d instant: "The enemy is moving westward in two columns from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad." General Polk with his infantry, including two of Hardee's brigades, moves this day in pursuit.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 23, 1864.

General WHEELER:

Are your cavalry observing the column of the enemy reported by you on the Cleveland road? It is all important.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: When driven back by enemy destroy all bridges in your rear and make the road as impracticable as possible. Offer him every obstruction and difficulty in your power.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 23, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I have just received the following dispatch from Atlanta: "No troops have yet arrived from Charleston; they are going through by way of Macon and Columbus." Thinking they may be intended for Lieutenant-General Polk I give no orders.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 23, 1864.

Senior Officer of Hardee's Corps, at Montgomery:

By order of the President, all of Hardee's corps that has not passed beyond Montgomery, south or west, will at once return to this place. The enemy is advancing; is now in force at Tunnel Hill. Lose no time.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February* 24, 1864.

General Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *February* 24, 1864.

General BROWN,
Commanding, Rome:

Send two regiments to Calhoun to guard the depot there. Cars will be sent for them.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DALTON, *February* 24, 1864.

Colonel BONDURANT,
Commanding Artillery, Kingston:

Hasten the movement of your artillery. Have the cars arrived at Kingston to carry your ammunition boxes? Answer.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 24, 1864.

General RODDEY,
Rome:

Move your command to Resaca instantly, says General Johnston.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DALTON, *February* 24, 1864.

General WHEELER,
Tunnel Hill:

As driven back destroy bridges, and make road as impracticable as possible to enemy.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 24, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

The forage and subsistence between Greeneville and Knoxville is entirely exhausted. Our animals cannot get along there unless we can get supplies from the east, outside of this department. We cannot hope to forage in rear of this, so near as Greeneville, without cavalry, and we shall have but little after Martin leaves us.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 24, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton:

One division of General Hardee's troops arrived; the rest I have halted where they are. Enemy's plans having been broken up: he has abandoned the campaign and is retreating toward Canton with his infantry and Corinth with his cavalry. There being no prospect of overtaking his infantry, I have no need of General Hardee's troops, and will order them back to Dalton immediately.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

(The above dispatch sent also to His Excellency President Davis, Richmond.)

HEADQUARTERS,
West Point, February 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: The enemy are retreating up the railroad. The general directs that you will send him 2,000 men, mounted, immediately; also Hoole's battery. He wishes you to hold the bridge. He is of the opinion that they are going to Cotton Gin to cross the river. In the event they do, he wants you to move immediately to Columbus. He wishes General Gholson to picket the river all the way up. He is following the enemy with his escort.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. TATE, JR.,
Assistant Inspector-General.

STARKVILLE, *February* 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

Do you know anything of Col. Isham Harrison's regiment? If you do, please order it to the vicinity of Artesia, to await my orders. Forrest defeated the enemy near Pontotoc on 22d, capturing 100 prisoners and five pieces of artillery. He reports them routed. I have sent cavalry in pursuit of Sherman, who is returning westward, but do not expect them to overtake him.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., February 24, 1864.

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VII. Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee will proceed with the troops under his command to Dalton, Ga., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Senator from Arkansas, being deeply interested in the transmission of arms and funds to the Trans-Mississippi Department, has undertaken and been specially commissioned by me to accompany and supervise the parties to be sent in charge of munitions of war and funds. They will be arranged under the direction of ordnance officers, with aid furnished by the Quartermaster-General, and are expected from time to time, as opportunities offer, to proceed with reasonable escorts to the Mississippi. The successful accomplishment of these plans is of great importance, and interests me much.

You are requested to give reasonable escorts to the points which may be selected on the river as they may be required, and to afford all protection, aid, and facilities you reasonably can to the execution of the plan. Hon. Mr. Mitchell will confer with you and explain his views,* and I ask for him your favorable consideration and effective assistance.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

(Similar letter to General Maury.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

HDQRS. FORREST'S CAV. DEPARTMENT,
Starkville, February 25, 1864.

You will move the three brigades at West Point, viz, Bell's, McCulloch's, and Forrest's, together with the entire wagon train and all the captured artillery and other property, to this point to-morrow. If you cannot come so soon, move on the following day with the Federal prisoners.

By order:

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 25, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General, Richmond*:

GENERAL: I have thought it best to assign General Buckner to the command of the division recently commanded by General Hood and to assign General Field to the division lately commanded by General Buckner. In consequence of the badly crippled condition of General Field, it is thought the interest of the service will be advanced, inasmuch as General Hood's old division is the largest that I have, and will therefore require the most active and energetic officer that I have. General Buckner's old division is very small, composed of but two brigades at present. It will therefore better suit General Field's condition, for the present at least.

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*See Polk to Cooper, March 5, Vol. XXXIV, Part II.]

I have felt the less hesitation in this as General Lee suggested such assignment of General Buckner.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 25, 1864.

President DAVIS:

General Martin with his own division is ordered to General Johnston; the other division seems to be necessary to cover the only foraging country there is near us; without it, I do not think that we can get the little forage that is left. My suggestion about the cavalry was made at a time when I was not expecting to advance. As I was in the immediate presence of the enemy at the time the order came, I did not think it safe to send it off. I do not think that it would be safe to attempt to remain upon my present line without one of the divisions that General Wheeler brought here. General Hodge reports his command to have averaged a march of 20 miles a day since August last, and that he is not in condition to go into the field. I hope that he may be able to go into the field soon, and that we can then spare the other division to General Wheeler. Could we not by impressing railroads and stopping passenger trains for forty days throw forward forage enough for an emergency. With this and great exertions here I hope that we may meet the demands. I have reduced my transportation to little over an hundred wagons; the rest to be used for supplies of forage and subsistence. A like reduction will give us 3,000 or 4,000 wagons or supply trains in the States east of the Mississippi.

Let me urge my proposition to the honorable Secretary of War, in my letter of the 22d.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Midway, East Tenn., February 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

You will move your division in the morning to Greeneville and camp at some suitable locality within 2 or 3 miles of that place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Midway, February 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry, East Tennessee:

The lieutenant-general commanding, under orders from the President, directs that you, with your own division of cavalry, proceed at once, by the most practicable route, to join General J. E. Johnston, at Dalton, Ga. You will use your own discretion as to whether you had better go in a body or in detachments. You will leave Dibrell's brigade and the Texas brigade in position at Newport and will transmit to them such orders as you have. You will advise us how soon you can make your arrangements for leaving. The lieutenant-general commanding gives you these orders with regret. He had hoped in retaining the services of your command to have helped the great cause by that good work which it is so well capable of performing.

Trusting, however, that you are but removed to a new field of glory, I remain, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General

DALTON, *February 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Greeneville, Tenn.:

We have been skirmishing all day successfully. Enemy's force estimated at nearly three corps, including Wolford's cavalry. His plans not developed.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February 25, 1864.*

Col. W. F. BRANTLY,
Commanding Walthall's Brigade,
One mile this side Resaca:

You will, with your brigade, move without delay and rejoin your division.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February 25, 1864.*

General J. C. BROWN,
Rome, Ga.:

Move forward to this point at once with the remainder of your brigade at Rome; it is important. Colonel McMicken is ordered to furnish transportation. Answer.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 25, 1864.

Colonel OLADOWSKI, *Calhoun:*

Send up here without delay, post haste, 20 rounds of ammunition for the whole army. Keep it on the cars here. Answer.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 25, 1864.

Col. H. OLADOWSKI, *Calhoun:*

Send up 2,000 rounds of Napoleon ammunition, assorted; also some Parrott and 3-inch rifle and fuses.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 25, 1864.

General RODDEY, *Rome, Ga.:*

Proceed at once to Dalton. In the opinion of General Johnston the delay in your movement is inexcusable.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

ATLANTA, GA.,
February 25, 1864.

Col. JAMES WILSON,
Commanding Regiment, Chattahoochee Bridge:

COLONEL: Having been advised by telegraph from General Johnston to be very careful about our bridges and be very vigilant, I write to request, and beg to suggest, that if you can it would be well to have a good guard from regiment, if possible, placed under the bridge as well as over it, as it is most likely an incendiary would take advantage of the darkness of night to operate below rather than above. I have sent a small cavalry company just beyond the bridge to aid in guarding it, and trust that they may render some assistance. I write without any knowledge of your arrangements for guarding the bridge, and being only desirous of doing good for the service, I trust you will take the suggestions made in the spirit which prompts them. I will be glad for any suggestions you may give me, to aid in the better protection of our place with which I am charged, should we have any trouble. I expect warm work will soon commence at the front, when we in the rear should be doubly vigilant.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Hood having arrived will enter upon duty with this army.

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., February* 25, 1864.

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XXVIII. Major-General Breckinridge is hereby assigned to the command of the Trans-Alleghany or Western Department of Virginia. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones is relieved from duty in that department, and will be held subject to future assignment.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 26, 1864.

General J. C. BROWN,
Resaca:

Come up with your command which came with you to-day.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 26, 1864.

General J. C. BROWN,
Resaca:

Stop the train with your troops that have not yet passed Resaca, until further orders at Resaca. If possible, switch the trains off and let them remain in or by it, prepared to come on at a moment's warning. Expect the enemy from the direction of Villanow.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DALTON, *February* 26, 1864.

General BRAGG,
Richmond:

The quartermaster reports Cheatham stopped at Montgomery. It is important that he return immediately. I ask that he be so ordered.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 26, 1864.

General BRAGG,
Richmond:

I have had the pleasure to see the announcement of your position. I ask that Major-General Anderson may remain in command of his division. He prefers this, and if one of the two is required in Florida let it be Major-General Bate.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 26, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:
Richmond:

I respectfully propose that Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson retain the command of his division, which he desires, and Major-General Bate be assigned to command in Florida.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 26, 1864.

President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

From your dispatch of the 24th, I fear that the difficulty of forage cannot be overcome. If this is the case, my command had better join Johnston, that we may cut the railroad and river between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and starve the Yankees out. There is nothing between Chattanooga and this place that will subsist any force. Our cavalry can hold this line, as the enemy can only make raids here until he can use the railroad this side of Knoxville.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 26, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Your telegram received. If you have had any success, advance troops, threatening the most assailable flank, and push forward. The enemy is not prepared to fight, and energy against his weak flank, if he has one, will drive him to his fortifications. If he has no weak flank, make a show of force in his rear and you will drive him in, and I can then reinvest Knoxville, or, if you would prefer, join you or otherwise. The force here cannot well quit Knoxville, even for a day, and it is too much demoralized to accomplish anything outside the breastworks. I have ordered Martin's division of cavalry back to you. Can't you order the stragglers of the other division up to me?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
No. 17. } *Midway, Tenn., February* 26, 1864.

The transportation of the army in East Tennessee will be reduced to the following basis, viz:

Army headquarters, one 6-mule wagon.

Quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments of army headquarters, one 6-mule wagon.

Division headquarters, one 6-mule wagon.

Quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments of division headquarters, one 6-mule wagon.

General staff of two brigades, one 6-mule wagon.

Quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments of four brigades, one 6-mule wagon.

Field and staff, quartermaster, ordnance, and medical departments of two regiments, one 6-mule wagon.

Cooking utensils of each brigade, one 6-mule wagon.

Medical wagon of each brigade, one 6-mule wagon.

As ambulance for each brigade, one light 4-mule wagon.

Field and staff, and company officers of each battalion of artillery, one 4-mule wagon.

Cooking utensils of each battalion of artillery, one 6-mule wagon.

As ambulance for each battalion of artillery, one light 4-mule wagon.

This order will be immediately and vigorously complied with. All surplus transportation will be turned in to Major Taylor, chief quartermaster.

By command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

O. LATROBE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 26, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

The last of your troops left this morning. I have heard rumors of a forward movement upon your front and am anxious about the facts. Please telegraph me.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 26, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

I have ordered all the railroads in Mississippi east of Pearl River injured by the enemy repaired immediately, and ask your co-operation in impressing all the property necessary to accomplish it. I have given the requisite authority to Maj. George Whitfield, of the quartermaster's department, and want 300 negroes with axes, spades, and shovels about Shubuta.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 26, 1864.

Maj. S. HILLYER,
Quartermaster, Selma:

No further use for steam-boats after the last of General Hardee's troops have returned to Montgomery.

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Macon, Miss.:

I am directed by the lieutenant-general to say to you that he desires to see you and General Forrest together. You will order him to join you and report at his headquarters at Demopolis as soon as practicable. A steam-boat leaves here to-night for Gainesville, by which you might come down. Put yourself in communication with it by telegraph, and if you desire to use it do so. It will be subject to your orders.

By order of Lieutenant-General Polk:

W. D. GALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 26, 1864.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

I have ordered two days ago the immediate reconstruction of the telegraph lines and the railroads west of Pearl River. Parties are at work, and hope in a short time to have all re-established. Ample authority to army officers given for impressments wherever needed.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,
February 27, 1864.

Major-General WITHERS,
Selma:

Order the Alabama regiment of Clanton's brigade, now at Selma or Montgomery, to this point as early as practicable.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February* 27, 1864.

General BRAGG,
Richmond:

In case of battle I should be compelled to divide this army into three corps. The divisions for battle and permanent organization should be the same. I ask authority to form three corps. It seems to me that General Polk's infantry, above what is wanted to garrison Mobile, is too small a force to be of use in Mississippi, but would be very valuable here.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 27, 1864.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: Letters received from the President and Secretary of War soon after my assignment to this command gave me the impression that a forward movement by this army was intended to be made in the spring. If I am right in that impression, and the President's intentions are unchanged, I respectfully suggest that much preparation is necessary—large additions to the number of troops, a great quantity of field transportation, subsistence stores and forage, a bridge equipage, and fresh artillery horses. Few of those we have are fit for a three days' march, as they have not recovered from the effects of the last campaign. To make our artillery efficient, at least 1,000 fresh horses are required, even should we stand on the defensive. Let me suggest that the necessary measures be taken without delay.

The artillery also wants organization, and especially a competent commander. I therefore respectfully urge that such a one be sent me. I have applied for Colonel Alexander, but General Lee objects that he is too valuable in his present position to be taken from it. His value to the country would be more than doubled, I think, by the promotion and assignment I recommend.

Should the movement in question be made, Lieutenant-General Longstreet's command would necessarily take part in it. Other troops might be drawn from General Beauregard's and Lieutenant-General Polk's departments. The infantry of the latter is so small a force that what would remain after the formation of a proper garrison for Mobile would be useless in Mississippi, but make a valuable addition to the Army of Tennessee. But of these matters you are much better informed than I.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Greeneville, February 27, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th is received. The general system of the enemy's plans is evident enough—that is, to concentrate his force upon some point, and gain territory, and fortify; then proceed in the same way on some other point. It seems to me that we should concentrate and recover Tennessee and Kentucky. This we can do if we will go to work with the determination that it shall be done. The mode that I propose is the easiest and most rapid one—that is, to mount my command here and throw it across the mountains upon the enemy's line of communication. The difficulty is to get the mount. About a third of my men can get their own horses. I can spare 2,000 mules by reducing my transportation to what all armies should be. I believe that I could collect 1,500 animals from the Department of West Virginia by a similar reduction. You could spare 2,000 or 3,000, if you remain on the railroad lines; General Beauregard could spare a thousand; I suppose a thousand could be spared from Alabama and Mississippi.

Saddles and bridles could be got by impressment. Corn, horseshoes, and muleshoes should be sent here in abundance to give two or three days to start upon. To do this, all railroads should be impressed, and passenger-cars stopped for forty days. I have just returned from Knoxville or its vicinity. I went there under the hope that I could be re-enforced sufficiently and make a capture of the Yankee army there. My own force was strong enough, but for the apprehension of a succoring army. As General Johnston could not prevent Grant's army from moving up against me, and as I could get no re-enforcements to provide against such a move, I concluded that it would be useless to lay siege to Knoxville again. If General Johnston and I could have acted promptly in this co-operation, we should have drawn the army now invading Mississippi off very rapidly, and we would have been able to capture the army at Knoxville before succor could have reached it. We left the enemy in a badly demoralized condition, and nearly starved out. Now, however, he is running cars up to Loudon, where they meet the trains from Knoxville.

There is nothing between this and Knoxville to feed man or horse. Our supplies are getting very short, too. Here nothing but extraordinary exertions will save us, and the sooner we get to work to make them better [the better] it will be for us. If I can find an opportunity I shall make you a hasty visit soon.

I remain, general, very respectfully, yours,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

If you don't try some flank movement, the enemy will, and throw you out of position.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[FEBRUARY 27, 1864.]

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

I could not live a day between this and Dalton. I thought of marching by Knoxville to join you, but could not subsist my army on the road in passing. Is the enemy still in your front? If he is, a little flank movement will dislodge him.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

DALTON, *February* 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
New Market, Tenn.:

Detaching to Mississippi makes me unable to adopt your suggestions. Stragglers shall be returned. If you were so placed that we could write or act in conjunction it would strengthen both. Can you not subsist south of Knoxville?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[FEBRUARY 27, 1864.]

President DAVIS, *Richmond:*

I think that there can be no doubt about the re-enforcements sent the enemy at Knoxville. I could fight the force if it would come out. Knoxville is much more completely fortified now than when

I was before it in November. It would not be worth the trouble of laying siege there now, unless we could be strong enough to drive off a succoring army. It is probably a diversion in front of General Johnston. I think that I had better be here where I can give my troops rest, unless I can see a chance of results.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 27, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Special orders this day direct Brigadier-General Morgan to proceed with his command, excepting that portion of Kentucky cavalry under Colonel Grigsby, to General Longstreet's command, Department of East Tennessee, taking the most practicable and expeditious route. Please hasten him forward.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 27, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to the command assigned to him by the War Department in Middle and West Florida.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. Bate is assigned to the command of Breckinridge's division.

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *February 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General:

Can you in any way increase my supply of artillery horses? They are in very bad order and in number very deficient. We want at least 600. About a month since a requisition was made on Maj. N. W. Smith, but he has up to this time furnished none.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Greeneville, Tenn.:

The enemy fell back night before last to Ringgold.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DALTON, *February* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Decatur, Ga.:

You will move your command with dispatch to East Tennessee and report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, taking the most practicable route. You will not take with you the Kentucky troops transferred to you from Grigsby's command.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 28, 1864.

I. Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood is assigned to the command of an army corps to be known as Hood's corps.

II. The following is announced as the organization of the army:

Hardee's corps: Cheatham's division, Cleburne's division, Walker's division, Bate's (late Breckinridge's) division.

Hood's corps: Hindman's division, Stevenson's division, Stewart's division.

The artillery regiments will remain as heretofore—that is, Major Smith's regiment will remain attached to Hardee's corps and Lieutenant-Colonel Bondurant to Hood's corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Greeneville, February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

Your favor of the 27th has been received. The lieutenant-general commanding thinks that you might find a better line for your infantry on the line between Warrensburg, Cosby, and Bull's Gap than in its present position in the gaps.

You might hold the gaps with cavalry only. This line would unite your infantry more, and connect you more readily with the force in Bull's Gap.

Will you examine the ground in regard to this disposition of your troops, and report the result?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Greeneville, February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Brigade:

Your favor of the 26th is received. Colonel Dibrell pickets down the railroad as far as Russellville, with his main force at Rogersville Junction. By communicating with him you could always find out when it would be safe or unsafe to run your hand-car. You ask how to pay off the non-paroled men of your old brigade on duty with you. Do you intend it to be understood that any of the non-paroled prisoners are on duty? If so, the lieutenant-general commanding wishes them to be relieved and sent to some camp to await exchange. It is expected that all prisoners in this department will soon be exchanged. The lieutenant-general has opened communication for that purpose. How many of your men are unexchanged?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,
February 28, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

Sherman's campaign being over, which from the Yankee accounts it seemed was intended to be a precursor of that of Grant from Chattanooga, the mind turns naturally to the latter. In reflecting on the posture of affairs there are certain views upon which my mind has settled in regard to the spring campaign, which I beg leave respectfully to submit for your consideration.

The point from which the most important movement is to be made in the spring is Chattanooga. The amount of force confronting it under General Johnston is not believed to be adequate to resist it successfully. The remoteness of Chattanooga from the enemy's base exposes his flanks through long lines—that in front of me, not less than 600 miles from Chattanooga to the Mississippi River. I respectfully suggest that the infantry force under my command be increased by the addition from General Johnston's army of one division, and I strongly desire that the division sent me be my old division of Tennesseeans, now commanded by Major-General Cheatham. This division consists of about 4,000 men, effectives. The material composing it was raised by me chiefly in the western district of Tennessee—a few regiments from Middle Tennessee. If this division were ordered to report to me at once I would send it up to the border of the district or into it, and I am confident that I could increase its strength to double its present numbers by recovering a large number of men who during the last three years have left it and gone back to the district, and others who have never been in the service. The addition of this force to my present command, and the additions I shall receive from Mississippi and Alabama to that command, will give me a column of 15,000 infantry. To that I am confident of adding a column of 15,000 cavalry, which would give me a united column of 30,000 with which to operate on Grant's right flank in the spring. To enable me to do this it would be necessary to order General Kirby Smith to operate with all the troops at his command vigorously upon Banks' whole line, and upon any points in Sherman's department west of the Mississippi at which he might leave forces. These demonstrations, together with the garrison at Mobile, thought to be adequate to take care of itself, and detachments of cavalry along the Mississippi River front, would be all that would be required to protect my department pending the campaign. It is not doubted that General Grant will recall Sherman's army, which must constitute a large part of the force with which he must operate from Chattanooga. It is his old and tried army, and he would and must have it with him if he proposed a heavy movement. My plan would be to throw myself across the Tennessee River by the use of pontoon trains, which I can easily get up, and assail his flank and rear. If at the same time General Longstreet were ordered with the forces under General Breckinridge to constitute a column and throw himself across the mountains on his left flank, with Morgan's cavalry to aid him, and with as many of Johnston's as he could spare, I should feel quite confident of being able to break up Grant's expedition effectually, if not shatter his army. Should we be successful we might take the offensive and invade his territory. I shall be pleased to hear from you on this subject, and am, Mr. President,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, February 29, 1864.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

The existing organizations of the War Department for collecting and accumulating subsistence and quartermaster stores in this military department are working inefficiently for the objects proposed, and operate so as to hamper exceedingly the freedom of the military dispositions and movements of the commander of the department. The objects proposed are good, but the modes of effecting them are faulty. They were instituted, so far as I know, at the instance of the chiefs of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, with the lights before them, but without consultation with the commanders in the field. The experience of General Bragg in the Army of Tennessee during my service in that army, as well as that of General Johnston while in command of this department, I know to be that of my own, and there is a concurrent judgment as to the inexpediency of the present arrangement. I desire, therefore, respectfully to urge a change. The change I would suggest will relieve the department commander from the vexations of the present system and his military operations from the dangers to which it exposes them, while it would accomplish more effectually all the objects sought for by the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments.

The object of the War Department, as I understood by these arrangements, is to accumulate not only the stores required for the army in this department, but all surplus stores existing within its borders; so much as may be needed for the army to be issued from the depots on requisitions of the general commanding, the rest to be held subject to the order of the War Department for the service of other armies in distant fields. To effect this the chiefs of the

Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments have established within the pale of this military department independent organizations, reporting to them at Richmond direct. Their operations, not being under the orders of the commander of the department, are unknown to him, and the officials conducting them, not being subject to his supervision, are known to him only by the necessity he is under of drawing upon them for such supplies as they may happen to have, or by the redress which is asked of him against their official irregularities. The inconvenience and hazard of this dependence of an army in the field on quartermasters and commissaries over whom the commander has no control could not have been considered by the Department when the present system was instituted, and when it is added that by a circular from the Quartermaster-General to his chiefs it is ordered that all requisitions for stores shall be made on his depots, and be first sent by commanders to Richmond for his approval before they can be honored, the magnitude of the evil will be realized.

The truth is the system cannot be worked; it must be broken down and disregarded by the necessities of the case or it will break down the armies in the field. Besides, the system involves the employment of a double or triple set of agencies, clerks, and retainers, and swells the ranks of idlers and drones. I respectfully suggest that the work to be done in the department be placed directly under the charge of the commander of the department, who should be held responsible for the efficiency and thoroughness with which it is done. Instead of being managed as at present, let these subsistence and quartermaster agents be required to report to department headquarters, and the department commanders be required to incorporate them into and to have them made part of his general staff. The annoyance and labor to him will be far less than at present; the Government, which is 1,000 miles off, will have a better guaranty for the thoroughness with which its work is done, and the army commander will neither be kept in the dark as to the resources upon which he is to rely nor have the success of his operations dependent on the capacity or efficiency of staff officers whose labors he does not direct and for whose fidelity he has no responsibility. The department commander is at present required to furnish a tri-monthly field return of the troops under his command, and those troops are at all times subject to the orders of the Government, to be placed where it shall direct; so might it be with the stores. A quartermaster's or provision return might be made three times a month, to accompany the field return, showing all the stores on hand, equally with the field return as to the troops at the disposal of the Government. If it should be found that the department commander would appropriate a larger share of the general accumulation than belonged to him, it would be easy to check that by restrictive orders.

What I have said of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments applies with equal force to the Department of Field Transportation, now in the hands of Major Paxton. It may be well to add that owing to my having no official responsibility for the oversight and preservation of these stores they were exposed to be lost in the recent invasion of this department, and that my cares and labors were greatly increased by efforts to find them out and save them. I know the inconvenience of making changes in a system organized, but it was an experiment in the first place, and if the parties whose opportunities of observing its workings best pronounced it a failure, and at the same time submit another mode by which all that is proposed is accomplished without inconvenience, the change should not be an obstacle. I send this communication by Captain Hough, of the inspector-general's department, who will more fully explain the damaging operation of the arrangement complained of. I respectfully and earnestly request that it may be changed.

Your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *February* 29, 1864.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

If General Taylor can be spared for the duty to which I designed assigning him (with the cavalry in East Louisiana) prior to the late movements, you will order him to report to me at this place without delay.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, February 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: General Forrest left yesterday afternoon for Demopolis. He directed me to say to you that he desired all the teams to be in as good order as possible, the weak and broken-down mules to be exchanged for others in good condition; that you would send all the surplus ammunition, if any, together with such as may not be of the right kind, to this point; also, that you will exchange all the muskets as far as it can be done for other guns of caliber .54, placing all (if it can be done) Enfield rifles in one regiment. You will order all the gunsmiths and tools, in charge of an ordnance sergeant, to this point to report to General Ruggles' chief of ordnance, who will procure suitable buildings and put them to work. The general commanding directs that you will endeavor to get everything that may be required and have the command in readiness to move, as he has no doubt we will move in a very short time.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 60. } *Demopolis, Ala., February* 29, 1864.

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VI. The Twenty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiments are temporarily detached from Buford's brigade. Commanding officers of these regiments are ordered to proceed with their commands to Selma, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers.

VII. The commanding officer First Mississippi Infantry is ordered to report with his regiment as infantry without delay to Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring for assignment to Featherston's brigade.

VIII. Col. Richard Harrison, Forty-third Mississippi Regiment, is ordered to report with his regiment as infantry without delay to Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring for assignment to Featherston's brigade.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.,
February 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Demopolis:

Unless you can make use of General Ruggles in your command I know of no assignment that can be made of him here; many general officers are off duty waiting assignments, but there are no places for them.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Dalton, Ga., February 29, 1864.

Maj. NORMAN W. SMITH,
Chief Inspector, Augusta, Ga.:

MAJOR: The army is again in its orginal position, but how long it will stay so we do not prophesy. The reduction of transportation is made in the old and worn-out wagons; all that can possibly be used are thrown with supply train for the army. The reduction is made from the troops, not from the supply trains. The transportation for the army is still too small in quantity for the army to move on the offensive. I will be able to make the report for the artillery this week. My report for the month of January would have been made but for the unexpected advance of the enemy. The horses for artillery are arriving. The want of horses is great for artillery, as many of the guns are drawn by 4 when they should be supplied with 6; some, I see, are drawn by 5. Many mules are used in the teams, which render the efficiency of the battery in a manner ineffective. Two hundred more horses cannot be supplied. Six hundred and twenty mules will be required for the pontoon train. Colonel McMicken hopes you will be able to supply them very soon. In sending horses to the army great care should be taken, guarding against diseases, particularly the glanders; many of the late arrivals have died from this disease. Artillery horses in future will be condemned by me; my certificate will accompany all condemnations in future. I shall work to the extent of my ability for you and this army. The supply trains of the army, as far as I have seen, are in fine condition, and will do fine work. Send me a good clerk, if you can get me one. I will write you more fully in a day or two.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. CHAFFIE.
Major and Inspector, Army of Tennessee.

RICHMOND, *February* 29, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Colonel Grigsby's brigade is excepted.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 49. } *Richmond, Va., February* 29, 1864.

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XXXII. Brig. Gen. A. Iverson will proceed without delay to Dalton, Ga., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding, &c., for assignment to the command of the brigade of Georgia cavalry.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
February 29, 1864.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Can I begin to prepare to execute the plan proposed to the honorable Secretary of War in my letter of the 22d?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET, *Greeneville, Tenn.:*

The Department cannot determine the propriety of your movements; that rests in your discretion. It is advisable, however, that the court-martial in General McLaws' case assemble as soon as it can properly do so. Report your determination, and communicate it, also, to the president of the court.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GREENEVILLE, *February* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON, *Comdg. Division:*

The lieutenant-general commanding still thinks you had better move your force back. If the cavalry you have is not sufficient to hold the gaps you can have a regiment of infantry in each till better cavalry arrangements can be made.

The only attack apprehended at either position is possibly one of cavalry. Should your judgment concur in this you can move without further orders. Such regiments as re-enlist in whole and whose time of service is actually about to expire will be granted 5 per cent. of furloughs on re-enlistment in addition to the General Orders, No. 13. This not to include regiments originally enlisted for "three years or the war."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Abstract from return of the army of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding, February 29, 1864.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters:						
Staff and escort	6	44	44	61	97	......
Engineer troops	15	103	103	119	157	......
Total	21	147	147	180	254	.. ..
Loring's division:						
Infantry	459	4,554	4,508	5,699	10,158	.... .
Artillery	22	353	340	417	646	16
Total *a*	481	4,907	4,848	6,116	10,804	16
French's division:						
Infantry	237	2,285	2,265	2,899	5,002	......
Artillery	12	180	170	208	287	8
Total	249	2,465	2,435	3,107	5,289	8
Cavalry (Lee's) *b*	652	7,685	7,611	9,981	16,640	......
Ruggles' command	11	74	73	110	137	......
Post of Cahaba	37	254	254	351	501	......
Post of Demopolis	11	138	138	233	333	.. ...
Post of Selma	22	174	174	216	262	......
Grand total *b*	1,484	15,844	15,680	20,294	34,220	24

a Aggregate present and absent of Loring's division includes 918 men absent as prisoners of war.

b No report from General Forrest, and pieces of artillery attached to Lee's command not accounted for.

Abstract from return of the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Col. Edward Dillon, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864; headquarters Camp Dick Garnett.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District staff	6	....	6	6
Woodville, Miss. (Capt. James H. Jones), 38th Mississippi Regiment, Company D.	3	34	37	72
Clinton, La. (Capt. Joseph Gonzales), Miles' Cavalry Legion, Companies B and C.	4	75	79	170
Camp of paroled and exchanged prisoners (Maj. James T. Coleman), Miles' Cavalry Legion, Bryan's company.	5	70	75	125
14th Confederate Regiment (one company), Capt. Louis S. Greenlee	3	30	33	56
9th Battalion Louisiana (partisan rangers), Capt. William Turner	16	209	256	*a* 860
Powers' regiment cavalry, Col. Frank P. Powers	32	235	267	492
Camp Dick Garnett	1		1	1
Total	70	653	754	1,782

a 490 of these men are deserters.

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* For abstract of February 20, see Part I, p. 334.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, February 29, 1864; headquarters Dalton, Ga.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	25	159	159	195	255	......
Hardee's army corps:						
Headquarters	28	195	194	271	369	......
Cleburne's division	490	5,336	5,200	6,770	9,969	......
Walker's division	374	4,814	4,739	5,888	9 424	......
Bate's division	390	3,541	3,419	4,380	7,189	......
Artillery (Smith)	47	970	948	1,161	1,751	45
Total Hardee's corps *a*	1,329	14,856	14,500	18,470	28,705	45
Hood's army corps:						
Headquarters	13	64	63	138	295	......
Hindman's division	486	5,840	5,701	7,000	12,212	......
Stewart's division	407	5,319	5,190	6,292	11,750	......
Stevenson's division	479	6,165	6,033	7,391	11,111	......
Artillery (Bondurant)	38	889	857	1,060	1,277	36
Total Hood's corps	1,423	18,277	17,844	21,881	36,645	36
Cavalry:						
Wheeler's corps	387	3,992	3,916	5,748	10,973	......
Artillery attached	7	185	182	216	279	10
1st Louisiana Cavalry	14	81	76	120	308	......
Total cavalry *b*	408	4,258	4,174	6,084	11,560	10
Artillery reserve (Hallonquist)	45	683	648	815	1,036	32
Miscellaneous:						
Engineer troops (Presstman)	20	406	403	485	614	......
1st Louisiana Infantry (Regulars)	8	62	59	80	256	......
Total miscellaneous	28	468	462	565	870	......
Grand total	3,258	38,701	37,787	48,010	79,071	123

a Cheatham's division, en route between Montgomery and Dalton, not reported; its effective total last report was 4,204. Bate's division (late Breckinridge's) exchanged for Stevenson's division.

b Actual date not known; strength the same as reported for February 20, p. 776.

Organization of the artillery in the Army of Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.

Helena (Arkansas) Artillery, Lieut. James G. Marshall.
Semple's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple.
Warren (Mississippi) Light Artillery, Lieut. H. N. Steele.

Martin's Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Higgins.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. H. D. Calhoun.
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Hoxton's Battalion.[*]

Fowler's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. John Phelan.
Marion (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

Palmer's Battalion.

Maj. JOSEPH PALMER.

Cherokee (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.
Marshall's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. L. G. Marshall.
Rowan's (Georgia) battery (formerly 3d Maryland Battery), Capt. John B. Rowan.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. J. W. BONDURANT.

Cobb's Battalion.[*]

Cobb's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

Courtney's Battalion.[*]

Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Lieut. John H. Bingham.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Capt. James Garrity.

Eldridge's Battalion.[*]

Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. William J. McKenzie.
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Huwald's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.
Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

First Battalion.

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Anderson's (Georgia) battery, Capt. R. W. Anderson.[†]
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Havis' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.

Second Battalion.

Maj. S. C. WILLIAMS.

Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. Reuben F. Kolb.
Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Putnam Darden.
Jeffress' (Virginia) battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.

Third Battalion.

Maj. JAMES F. WADDELL.

Bellamy's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Richard H. Bellamy.
Emery's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Winslow D. Emery.

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[*] Actual commanders not reported on original return.

[†] Reported as commanding January 31; actual commander February 29 not indicated.

Abstract from return of the Department of East Tennessee, Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding, February 29, 1864; headquarters Greeneville, East Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	15	....	....	15	19	......
Field's division (Buckner)	533	5,446	5,446	7,277	14,432	......
McLaws' division (Kershaw)	370	4,298	4,298	5,832	11,095	......
Buckner's division (Johnson)	195	2,444	2,444	3,217	5,367	......
Wharton's brigade	54	815	815	1,096	1,363	......
Jackson's brigade	49	322	322	428	786	......
Total infantry	1,201	13,325	13,325	17,850	33,043	......
Cavalry (Ransom):						
Headquarters	6	....	....	6	6	......
Dibrell's division	189	1,685	1,685	2,442	3,424	......
Jones' brigade	95	952	952	1,184	2,857	......
Giltner's brigade	137	1,241	1,241	1,525	2,529	......
Vaughn's brigade	88	641	641	813	1,137	......
Total cavalry *a*	515	4,519	4,519	5,970	9,953	......
Artillery (Alexander):						
Alexander's battalion	14	369	369	425	778	20
King's battalion	13	369	369	437	579	16
Leyden's battalion *b*	15	351	351	415	603	13
Freeman's battery	4	77	77	92	110	4
Total artillery	46	1,166	1,166	1,369	2,070	53
Grand total *c*	1,777	19,010	19,010	25,204	45,085	53

a Martin's division (ordered to Army of Tennessee) and Hodge's brigade not reported. Rucker's Legion disbanded and regiments transferred to Dibrell's division and Vaughn's brigade.

b Unfit for service, the horses being broken down.

c The garrison of Saltville not reported.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAV. DIVISION,
Garvin's Ferry, Miss., January 1, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I reported the condition of the road from Yazoo to Sunflower in a previous communication. I found them much worse than represented. Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan pronounced them impracticable for his train before starting through the mud. I insisted upon a desperate effort and succeeded in getting my train to this place, but have worked three days and got Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan's train only 6 miles, and have them stuck hard and fast at this time, before, too, they reached the worst part of the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan has decided to turn back, as there is 8 miles of road between this place and Bogue Phalia, much worse than the road I have passed over. I regret very much the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, as I have had two officers with me from Colonel Harrison's forces on the opposite side [of] Mississippi River to arrange time and place of crossing.

I impressed yesterday all the ox teams in this vicinity, and tried to get the train to this place with them, but could not succeed. I cut a new road, but found the old trace much firmer and better than a new road. The whole swamp is perfectly boggy, and at this time the ground is covered with snow and frozen just hard enough to cut and bruise the legs of the animals as they break through. I got the artillery through with but very little difficulty; broke a great many traces, but did not stall. I will leave my train here and go on the river for a few days and attempt the capture of transports, &c. From Bogue Phalia to Mississippi River the road is good. I will inform Colonel Harrison at once that Colonel D. cannot reach the river with his train.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. S. ROSS,
Commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAV. DIVISION,
Garvin's Ferry, Miss., January 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUNCAN,
Commanding Ordnance Train:

COLONEL: Colonel Ross directs me to say that he has this morning ordered a company back to assist in bringing up your train. He has also sent a staff officer to see how it is progressing. Colonel Ross is informed that no responsible officer is giving much attention to the train, and directs me to say that while his orders only require him to escort the train to the river he is nevertheless willing and anxious to render all the assistance in his power to facilitate its movements. He thinks it of the utmost importance that the train be urged forward with the greatest rapidity and crossed before the enemy has time to adopt measures to prevent it. He desires, therefore, that you will give the matter your closest attention.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ROSS' BRIG., JACKSON'S CAV. DIV.,
Near Benton, Miss., January 20, 1864.

I. The different regiments of this brigade being encamped apart, each will be held strictly to account for all depredations and misdemeanors near its encampment.

II. Regimental commanders will each keep a patrol, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and 4 men, scouting through the country, night and day, with instructions to suppress all depredations and arrest all men found outside their camp limits without a pass approved by proper authority.

III. Regimental commanders are authorized to grant passes to go any distance under 4 miles for a period not exceeding one day. Applications to go more than 4 miles from the encampment must be approved at brigade headquarters.

IV. All applications to be approved by the brigade commander must be forwarded from regimental headquarters by a courier and not by the applicants themselves.

V. Certificates of the publication of all orders to the troops three times, as required by general orders, must be promptly forwarded, properly folded and indorsed, as other official papers.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Benton, Miss., January 23, 1864.

Capt. G. MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: On the 15th instant a forage train, with Federal infantry regiment as escort, came ashore at Bolivar Landing. Captain Evans, with 12 scouts from this brigade, attacked the train a short distance in rear of the escort and succeeded in capturing and bringing off 7 prisoners and 7 horses and mules. Two boats with troops passed up on 15th and one passed down 17th. These troops are no doubt going and returning from furloughs. Nothing indicates that troops are being sent down the river to re-enforce points below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. ROSS' BRIG., JACKSON'S CAV. DIV., *Near Benton, Miss., January 23, 1864.*

I. Information having reached these headquarters that some of the men of this brigade have thrown away or disposed of their arms, it is hereby made the duty of the regimental commanders to at once inspect their entire commands with the view of finding out such as have been guilty of this high misdemeanor, and each enlisted soldier of the brigade found without arms will be required to account for the last that were in his possession.

II. A report of all the names of all the unarmed enlisted men in each regiment, together with the written statement of their respective company commanders as to the disposition of the arms last furnished them, will be forwarded to these headquarters immediately after the inspection.

III. Regimental commanders are required to forward charges and specifications against each man who has lost, thrown away, or illegally disposed of any arms belonging to the Government, or who fails to account satisfactorily for those heretofore furnished him.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Benton, Miss., January 24, 1864—3 o'clock.

Capt. G. MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: My scouts report two transports and one gun-boat loaded with troops at Satartia 12 o'clock to-day. Should they move on up river they will have time to reach Yazoo City to-night.

H. P. MABRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Benton, Miss., January 24, 1864—5 o'clock.

Captain MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Scouts report gun-boat (eight guns) 2 miles above Satartia 10 o'clock this morning. Cavalry and infantry in sight when he left. Just received order from General Lee to appear in review at Vernon on 26th. Your order for change of camp received. Should movement of enemy not interfere, I will move brigade to Vernon for review, thence to Mechanicsburg.

H. P. MABRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Benton, Miss., January 24, 1864—5 o'clock.

Major HOLT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Dispatch received. My scouts report gun-boat and transports loaded with troops at Satartia 10 o'clock this morning. Should enemy not interfere, I will be on review on 26th.

H. P. MABRY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Spires, January 31, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Before visiting Clinton I sent Captain Snodgrass and 30 men to capture the negro picket on Steele's Bayou from Skipwith. The enemy had gone, leaving 4 negroes to picket near gun-boat. They were killed and 50-odd mules captured, nearly all branded U. S.; they are thin in order, but will be serviceable. Captain S. reports troops passing down daily; says they will have between 40,000 and 50,000 men in Vicksburg very soon, to advance on Jackson and other points. No news from scouts in front this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: One of my scouts left Skipwith's Landing 10 a. m. Saturday; up to that time twenty-eight transports had passed down loaded with troops. On Friday and Friday night at least twenty transports went up the river empty, to all appearances. While being in the vicinity of the landing watching 400 of the marine fleet that came and occupied the position of Osband's negro troops, Mr. Hampton, a relative of the aide-de-camp to General Johnston, came to the scouts and told them that troops were coming down the Arkansas and White Rivers to join in the contemplated expedition from Vicksburg.

Scouts think this information correct from the fact that the negro camps on the opposite side were transferred to this side, and about 1,000 or 1,500 negro women and children were brought to Carolina Landing and formed camps. Mr. H. told them that these men at Skipwith's Landing were to remain there. Scouts from the front report Osband's negroes at Haynes' Bluff. I have sent men inside these lines to gain correct information of positions, &c., of the force on Clear Creek and vicinity. The Third Texas Cavalry re-enlisted to a man this evening; their term of original enlistment terminates in June or July next. The men of this regiment a short time since I think were a little dissatisfied and desired to reorganize or be transferred to Trans-Mississippi Department, but their action to-day shows their determination to do their duty as good and true soldiers, leaving to their superior officers the privilege of saying where their services to the South are most required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Spires' Farm, February 2, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry Corps, Canton, Miss.:

GENERAL: Eleven boats came up within 1½ miles of Liverpool, where I had taken position; three gun-boats in advance; five large side-wheel transports next, and those in rear were so far off I could not tell whether they were transports or gun-boats. The boats in advance kept beyond range of my artillery, firing occasional shots. The transports moved up and down the river all day between Satartia and Liverpool. About 3 p. m. an infantry regiment and squadron of cavalry marched from Satartia toward Liverpool, and when about 1 mile from the former place were met and fired upon by a squad of my cavalry. They turned back at once and were taken on board a transport, and at 4.30 p. m. the whole fleet moved down the river, excepting one gun-boat, which is now anchored at Satartia. I can come to no satisfactory conclusion as to the object of the expedition, as they made no attempt to procure forage within several miles of me and I am informed that it is very scarce below that distance.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Captain Moorman, assistant adjutant-general, and Colonel Starke.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Liverpool, February 3, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry Corps, Canton:

GENERAL: The boats reported yesterday evening are again in sight, moving up from Satartia. I have moved out to a good position on the river and will await their coming within range of my artillery.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Captain Moorman, assistant adjutant-general.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Liverpool, February 3, 1864—10 a. m.

[Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry Corps, Canton:]

GENERAL: Engaged enemy's gun-boats at 9 a. m. Gun-boats held in check. One passed up before my artillery got in position. It is now in sight and returning. There are ten boats now in sight and others coming up. Enemy advancing on land. * * * [Balance of dispatch is destroyed.]

[L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Liverpool, Miss., February 3, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry Corps, Canton:

GENERAL: The enemy are still checked at this point. They have landed three regiments infantry to drive us from the hills. Skirmishing very heavy. One gun-boat lying on the bend just above (the one mentioned in my former dispatch as having passed up this morning) and fires an occasional shot at my position. Two gun-boats lying in the river one-fourth mile below Liverpool. I have drawn off my artillery and am now fighting them with small-arms. Some transports just below the gun-boats, landing troops. I have sent the Third Texas to Mechanicsburg to guard the Ridge road. The enemy are reported on that road, but only a small body of cavalry.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Captain Moorman, assistant adjutant-general, and Colonel Starke.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Liverpool, Miss., February 3, 1864—4 p. m.

Captain MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Three regiments of Yankee infantry charged the Sixth and Ninth Regiments of my command, and were repulsed and driven back to their boats. I do not know whether they will attempt it again or not. I have ordered the First Texas Legion, which has been operating during the day on the left, to re-enforce the Sixth and Ninth Regiments. Colonel Mabry, with his regiment, Third Texas, is on the Mechanicsburg and Yazoo City road, and he reports the enemy in his front and at Mechanicsburg. The force has not been ascertained, but I will in a few hours know. The gun-boat and transports are still in the river, as reported in my last dispatch. Gun-boats shelling us occasionally. I have ordered my train back on Benton road. I have kept General Loring informed and have sent copies of dispatches to him; also to Colonel Starke, commanding brigade.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Liverpool, [*Miss.,*] *February* 3, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry:

GENERAL: The enemy are still held in check at this place by my command; they are one brigade strong in my front, and have made the second charge to drive us from the hill we have occupied to-day and have been repulsed by the Sixth and Ninth Texas Regiments of my brigade, with six-shooters at 25 paces distance. They have advanced again but are coming up very cautiously, firing at long range, evidently intimidated. Enemy left many dead and wounded in our possession. The force of the enemy at Mechanicsburg reported by Colonel Mabry to be in considerable numbers, infantry and cavalry. They are moving a force along the road from Mechanicsburg to this place. The Legion of my command has been ordered forward to guard the approach on that road. The casualties thus far have been small on our side; several killed and wounded, numbers not yet ascertained.

[Later dispatch.]

6.30 P. M.

The enemy have all gone back down the river, leaving one gun-boat at this point. Their wounded and dead are left in our possession. My men are now picking up their guns and accouterments and bringing in the enemy's wounded. Both negro and white troops were left dead on the field by the enemy, some of them within 20 paces of where my men were in position, dismounted. Prisoners captured report that the expedition intended for Yazoo City, and that they started with twenty days' rations. I do not think that their falling back indicates that they have abandoned the expedition, but have only retired for the night. The gun-boat that passed up this morning is still lying in the bend of the river about 1 mile above Liverpool.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy for Captain Moorman, assistant adjutant-general.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 3, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The enemy reported at Mechanicsburg, in Colonel Mabry's front, have retreated toward Vicksburg via Ridge road. I am now in camp at my old encampment, some 4 miles from Liverpool. The boats are still in the river, between Liverpool and Satartia, as mentioned in my last dispatch. My battery (of two pieces) has exhausted all its ammunition, with the exception of about 30 rounds, which I am reserving for an emergency. Please to hurry forward the other sections belonging to my battery, under command of Lieutenant Johnston, as soon as possible, for the enemy's gun-boats can pass me now without much damage. The transports are afraid to attempt it. Our loss as far as known is about 20 killed and wounded, including Lieutenant Ringgold, Ninth Texas, killed; enemy's much greater.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded copy to General Loring.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. ROSS' BRIG., JACKSON'S CAV. DIV.,
Spires' Farm, Miss., February 3, 1864.

Because of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy, the brigade commissary is hereby authorized and directed to impress all beeves and hogs found in this section of country, leaving on each place a sufficiency for family support.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAV. DIV.,
Liverpool, Miss., February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Clinton, Miss.:

GENERAL: From a confidential dispatch from General Loring to Colonel Scott, commanding infantry force at Deasonville, I see that he contemplates burning the grain at Pickens and Vaughan Stations. I am certain that unless a much heavier force than that in my front advances in this direction I can prevent them from doing anything beyond the mere occupation of Yazoo City. They had one brigade of infantry on the fleet and two regiments infantry and Osband's negro cavalry on land at Mechanicsburg yesterday. Two of my regiments whipped the brigade and fleet, and the Third Texas kept the force advancing via Mechanicsburg in check and compelled them to retire late in the evening.

The infantry brigade attempted to drive the Sixth and Ninth Texas from a high hill, on top of which there was a depression forming natural breast-works. They were driven back twice. The Nineteenth [One hundred and ninth] and Eleventh Illinois Infantry came to the base of the hill, within 25 yards, when my men used their pistols and drove them back in great confusion, many of them throwing down their arms in their hasty retreat. Night and a gun-boat which lay in short range watching and shelling us until dark prevented us from getting all the arms left on the field. Many, however, were saved. The Legion was engaged for a short time with the force that attempted to flank the portion of the Sixth and Ninth Texas, and behaved very creditably.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 4, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Infantry, Canton, Miss.:

GENERAL: Fighting has commenced again this morning. The Third and Ninth Texas Regiments of my command are now engaged at Liverpool. The prisoners captured yesterday report only two regiments of negro infantry on the transports and that only two corps are advancing on Jackson. I am about starting to Liverpool, and will report more definitely what is occurring there as soon as I know.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Captain Moorman, assistant adjutant-general.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Liverpool, Miss., February 4, 1864—9 a. m.

General LORING and
Captain MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Five transports and five gun-boats have just passed this point. No others are now in sight below. They had on board two negro regiments and one regiment of white troops. I have no news from the column that advanced by land yesterday, and I think that the force that has just passed is all that is going to Yazoo City. I will leave one regiment here, and move with the others and section of artillery to Yazoo City. They ran by under a heavy fire of musketry, at range of 250 yards, with men and horses on board the transports entirely exposed. Much damage must have been done them. I will move my courier-line on this side of Scott's Ferry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Yazoo City, February 5, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Three gun-boats came up to this place [this] morning, but failed to effect a landing. One of them was engaged at 250 yards by one of my rifle pieces and was seriously damaged, and could with difficulty be drawn off. The others, after shelling us an hour, dropped back down the river and are now lying in the bend, 1 mile from the city. The transports are just below, supposed to be landing infantry. I have a good position, and am ready for them. Two other transports, besides those mentioned in a former report, passed Liverpool coming up; one at 8 p. m. yesterday, the other at sunup this morning. They were both fired into by the Sixth Texas, which is stationed there. A negro soldier belonging to one of the enemy's gun-boats was captured last night, and reports that 5 men were killed dead and 20 wounded on their transports yesterday morning while passing Liverpool. The Ninth Texas fired into them there. Lieutenant Taylor, commanding scouts, reports enemy concentrating a large negro force at Snyder's Bluff. Inclosed I hand you his report of this and also of the murder of 2 men belonging to the Sixth Texas Regiment of my brigade by negro troops near Mechanicsburg.* As I close the gun-boats have moved up and have commenced shelling again.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

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*Taylor's reports not found.

[Fragment of letter preceding one dated Headquarters Texas Brigade, Jackson's Cavalry Division, March 3, 1864.]

[YAZOO CITY, *February* 5, 1864.]

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:[*]

* * * * * * *

apprised of my presence in the country.

I think the fleet will go down the river to-night. Reports reach me that the enemy are moving up the railroad toward Goodman. If I find such is the case, I will move in that direction in the morning. My teams and horses are all broken down, and must be rested or abandoned soon.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Yazoo City, Miss., February 6, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Since my last dispatch of 3.15 p. m. yesterday, in which I informed you that the enemy failed to reach the city with their gun-boats and had retired to put off their infantry, two gun-boats returned about 4.30 p. m. and attempted to shell my troops out of position. Failing to do so they retired again, and my scouts report that the transports and gun-boats moved off down the river several miles and are out of sight. My men were posted in the breast-works around the city yesterday, dismounted, to fight their infantry, but they would not "come to time," but after maneuvering awhile, as if they intended to attack, retired again to their boats. They have been re-enforced, I am satisfied, with at least one regiment, as two transports ran by Liverpool night before last, coming up. The Sixth Texas Regiment lined the banks and fired heavy volleys into them as they passed. They are very timid since being so badly whipped at Liverpool, and I am confident of whipping them again if they land and fight me here. I have a fine position, and if I only had another section of artillery to post at Liverpool I could capture every transport that attempted to pass.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Major-General Loring.)

HDQRS. TEXAS BRIG., JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Yazoo City, Miss., February 6, 1864—12 m.

Captain MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The enemy have gone back down the river disappointed in their hope of landing at this place. My scouts report them passing Satartia on their retreat. I shall move my command back to the vicinity of Liverpool at once. Please say to General Jackson that I am very much in need of another section of artillery. I will not ask particularly for the other portion of King's battery, but if that cannot be given to me now I hope he will send some other. With another section I can render much more efficient service here than without it. I think I can prevent even gun-boats from coming up the river, unless they are accompanied by a very large land force of infantry.

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[*] First part of letter not found.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
New Market, February 16, 1864.

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III. In the absence of Lieut. Col. J. F. King, Thirteenth Virginia Battalion Artillery, Maj. W. M. Owen, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, is assigned to the temporary command of that battalion.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abeel's (Gustavus N.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Abercrombie's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Adams' (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Adams' (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Adcock's (Perry) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Ahl's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Aiken's (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Akin's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Alabama First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Alabama Second Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Aldrich's (Simeon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Allen's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Allen's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Allison's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Allison's (Rolland H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Amsberg's (George von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Anderson's (C. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*
Anderson's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Anderson's (R. W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Anderson's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Andrew's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Antrim's (Jacob S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Arkansas First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 46th Regiment.*
Arkansas Fourth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Arrington's (T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Arthur's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Asbury's (Rufus R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Ashby's (H. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Augustin's (Jacob M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Austin's (J. E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Babcock's (Walter S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bailey's (Chesley D.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*

Bains' (Samuel C.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Baird's (John P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*

Baker's (Alpheus) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*

Baker's (Myron) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*

Baldwin's (Norman A.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Ball's (Edward) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Ball's (Glover A.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 3d Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*

Ballentine's (John G.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*

Ballinger's (Richard H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*

Barber's (Gershom M.) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Barentzen's (Lauritz) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*

Barnes' (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Barnes' (William) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery A.*

Barnett's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*

Barnett's (William S.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Barnum's (William L.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

Barr's (James, jr.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 10th and 44th Regiments.*

Barr's (John) Cavalry. See *William H. Warren's Cavalry, post.*

Barret's (Overton W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Barrett's (Wallace W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*

Barry's (Robert L.) Artillery. See *Lookout Artillery, post.*

Barteau's (C. R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Bassford's (Stephen A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*

Bates' (Edward P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*

Baucum's (George F.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 8th and 19th Regiments.*

Beach's (Albert F.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*

Bean's (Onslow) Cavalry. See *James E. Carter's Cavalry, post.*

Beck's (Arnold) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Beck's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*

Beebe's (Yates V.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*

Belknap's (William W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Bell's (Leroy S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Bell's (William B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Bellamy's (Richard H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion, Battery B.*

Bennett's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bennett.*

Bennett's (John E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*

Benteen's (Frederick W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Benton's (Coleman D.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Benz's (Bartholomew) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Berkey's (John M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*

Berry's (William W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Biddle's (James) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Biffle's (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Biggs' (Jonathan) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*

Bingham's (George B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bingham's (John H.) Artillery. See *James P. Douglas' Artillery, post.*

Bishop's (Judson W.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Bishop's (Loomis K.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*

Bishop's (S. L.) Infantry.* See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Battalion.*

Bishop's (William W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Blake's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Blakeley's (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Blanden's (Leander) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Bohn's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Bolton's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Bond's (Emery S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Tooops, 112th Regiment.*
Bond's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Bond's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Boone's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bostick's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
Bouanchaud's (Alcide) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Bouck's (Gabriel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Boutell's (Ira) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Bouton's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Bowles' (Pinckney D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Bowman's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Bown's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Boykin's (Ed. M.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Boyle's (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Boyles' (W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Boynton's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Bradford's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bradley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Brady's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Bratton's (John) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Briant's (Cyrus E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Tooops.*
Brott's (Elijah C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Brown's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Brown's (Jack) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (Nathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Brown's (Orlando, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Brown's (Simeon B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Brown's (William) **Artillery.** See *Overton W. Barret's Artillery, ante.*
Brown's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Brownlow's (James P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Broyles' (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Bruhn's (Anton) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Buckley's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Buckner Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Bulger's (Michael J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Bullitt's (William A.) **Infantry.*** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Bunn's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Burdick's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Burke's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th and 26th Regiments.*
Butt's (Edgar M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Calhoun's (H. D.) **Artillery.** See *T. B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*
Calloway's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Camp's (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Campbell's (F. L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments.*
Campbell's (Wallace) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Capers' (Ellison) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Carey's (Oliver H. P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Carlin's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Carman's (Ezra A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Carr's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Carskaddon's (David) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carter's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Carter.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Carter's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Casement's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Chalmers' (Alexander H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Chandler's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Chandler's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Channell's (Alfred M.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Cheek's (Christopher T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Chenoweth's (J. Thomas) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment Infantry (mounted).*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chew's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 30th Regiment.*
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Choate's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Cladek's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Claflin's (Cornelius) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Claiborne's (James R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 37th Battalion.*
Clancy's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Clanton's (N. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Clark's (William) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion.*
Clarke's (J. Lyle) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 30th Battalion.*
Clarkson's (A. W.) **Sappers and Miners.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment Engineers.*
Clement's (N. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Clift's (James) **Home Guards.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Clifton's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Cluverius' (W. T.) **Artillery.** See *Charles E. Fenner's Artillery, post.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cobb's (Robert L.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Cockefair's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Cockerill's (Armstead T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cockerill's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Cogswell's (William) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Cogswell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Coleman's (David) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Coleman's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *W. R. Miles' Legion, post.*
Colgrove's (Silas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Collett's (J. H.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Collins' (N. D.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *N. D. Collins.*
Columbus Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Colvin's (C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Colvin's (John H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Comparet's (John M.) **Infantry.**[*] See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Conant's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Conoley's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Cook's (Edmund C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Cook's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Coon's (Datus E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Edgar H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Corbin's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Corns' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) Artillery. See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Cosner's (Alfred) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Coward's (A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cox's (N. N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Craft's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Thomas Craft.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Crane's (Nirom M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Crawford's (J. A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Crawford's (R. Clay) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion.*
Cresson's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Crews' (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Croft's (Edward) Artillery. See *Columbus Artillery, ante.*
Crook's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Crosley's (George W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cross' (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Cross' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Crossland's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Crowe's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Croxton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Cudney's (Albert) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Culberson's (A. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Battalion State Guards.*
Culbertson's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cummings' (Henry J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*

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[*] Temporarily commanding.

Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curry's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops 21st Regiment.*
Curtis' (Isaac W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Curtiss' (Frank S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Cutcheon's (Byron M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Dachsel's (Gustave) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Dammert's (William) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Daniel's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Darden's (Putnam) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Davidson's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davidson's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Davidson's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Davies' (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (Alvin H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Davis' (Reuben A.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Davis' (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Dawley's (Richard L.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Dawson's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Day's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, post.*
Deaderick's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Deakins' (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th and 48th Regiments.*
Dean's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Dean's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Demarest's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
De Moss' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *N. N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Denning's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Dent's (S. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Derby's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Desha's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Devol's (Hiram F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dewey's (Joel A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickenson's (Crispin) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, post.*
Dickerson's (Christopher J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dickson's (Barton) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Dillard's (Miles A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dillard's (William Y.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Dobbins' (Joseph J.) **Cavalry.** See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Dobozy's (Peter P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d (4th) Regiment.*
Dodd's (Ozro J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Donnelly's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Doolittle's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Dorr's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dortch's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Doss' (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Douglas' (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops.*
Douglass' (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Drake's (John V.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Draper's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*

Dresser's (George W.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Dreux's (Guy) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Driscoll's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Du Bose's (Dudley M.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Duckworth's (W. L.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Duer's (John O.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Duff's (William L.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Battalion.*
Duncan's (James R.) Artillery. See *M. W. Havis' Artillery, post.*
Dunklin's (James H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Dunlap's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunlop's (Isaac L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dunn's (David M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Dunwoody's (James A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
Dupré's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Dupré.*
Durand's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Durrive's (Edward, jr.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Dye's (James T.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Dyer's (S. M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Dustin's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Eakin's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Earle's (R. G.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Earp's (C. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Eastman's (Harry E.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Edgerly's (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Edie's (John R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Edmundson's (David) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Edmundson's (Henry A.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Edwards' (A. C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Ehlers' (John H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Elam's (John W.) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Eldredge's (Milo B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Elkin's (Rush L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Marcus D.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Elting's (William R.) Artillery. See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
Ely's (John J.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Emery's (Augustus H.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Emery's (Winslow D.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion, Battery A.*
English's (George H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Enyart's (David A.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Erdelmeyer's (Frank) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Esembaux's (Michael) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Este's (George P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Eve's (John G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Fahnestock's (Allen L.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Falkner's (W. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Farleigh's (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Farrell's (M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (John K.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (Lester B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*

Faulkner's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Livingston's).*

Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Fenner's (Charles E.) **Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops.*

Ferguson's (T. B.) **Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Ferrell's (C. B.) **Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops.*

Fickling's (William W.) **Artillery**. See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*

Fidler's (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Finlay's (Luke W.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Fishback's (John B.) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Fisher's (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*

Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Fitch's (William T.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Flad's (Henry) **Engineers**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Flood's (James P.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*

Flournoy's (P. C.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d and 6th Regiments.*

Flynn's (Patrick) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*

Foote's (Thaddeus) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Forney's (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*

Forrest's (Jeffrey E.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Forsberg's (Augustus) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Foster's (John S.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*

Foster's (William G.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Foules' (H. L.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops.*

Fowler's (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Foy's (James C.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*

Fox's (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*

Francis' (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*

Franklin's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Franklin*

Freeman's (Samuel L.) **Artillery**. See *A. L. Huggins' Artillery, post.*

French's (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment.*

Frohock's (William T.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 66th Regiment.*

Froman's (Anderson) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*

Fry's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Fulkerson's (Abraham) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*

Fulton's (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th and 44th Regiments.*

Galbraith's (Robert) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Gallagher's (Michael F.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Gallagher's (Thomas) **Artillery**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Gallfy's (Andrew) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*

Gambee's (Charles B.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*

Gamble's (A. Marion) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Gantt's (George) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*

Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*

Garrett's (G. W. B.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Garrity's (James) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Gary's (Martin W.) **Infantry**. See *Hampton Legion, post.*

Gates' (Elijah) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 3d Regiments.*

Gay's (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*

Gee's (James T.) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

George's (James Z.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Gholston's (James S.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Gibson's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*

Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Giesy's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (James I.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Giltner's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Gittings' (Erskine) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Gleason's (Newell) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Glenn's (Luther J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Gloster's (A. W.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Godard's (Abel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) **Artillery.** See *Henry C. Semple's Artillery, post.*
Gompf's (Jacob D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Gonzales' (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *W. R. Miles' Legion, post.*
Good's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Goodloe's (Isaac B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A (C).*
Goodnow's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Goodwin's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Gordon's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Grace's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Gracey's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*
Graham's (Milton) **Cavalry.*** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Graves' (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Gray's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Greathouse's (Lucien) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Greene's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Greenleaf's (Leeds) **Cavalry.** See *Orleans Light Horse, post.*
Greenlee's (Louis S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Greer's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *R. M. Russell's Cavalry, post.*
Gregory's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *William L. Bradford's Cavalry, ante.*
Griffin's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Grobler's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Grower's (William T. C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Guenther's (Francis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Guibor's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Guthrie's (James V.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hagan's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Hale's (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hale's (Francis E.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Hall's (Bolling, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 1st and 3d Battalions.*
Hall's (Ephraim G.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hall's (Hiram W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hall's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*
Hall's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Haller's (B. F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *T. W. Rice's Artillery, post.*
Halpin's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Hamilton's (O. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hamilton's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hammerstein's (Herbert von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hamrick's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Hanna's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Hannon's (M. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Hansell's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *William H. Warren's Cavalry, post.*
Hanson's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*
Hapeman's (Douglas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Hardy's (Milton W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hare's (Christopher C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Hargrove's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*
Harlow's (Edward G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*
Harper's (James P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d (3d) Regiment.*
Harper's (Robert W.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Harris' (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harris' (Samuel J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Harris' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Isham) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Harrison's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hart's (Benjamin R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Hart's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harvey's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Havis' (M. W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Hawes' (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Hawkes' (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (E. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Haymond's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Haynes' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Hearsey's (William) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hedges' (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hegler's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Heilman's (William H.) **Artillery.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Henagan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henderson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Paris P.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Henderson's (R. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Herren's (Gadi) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Herring's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hess' (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Hester's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*

Hibbet's (Jefferson J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Higgins' (Asa) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Higgins' (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Hiram M. Bledsoe's Artillery, ante.*

Hildt's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Hipp's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Hitchcock's (Nicholas F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 90th Regiment.*

Hoblitzell's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Hobson's (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Hobson's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Hodge's (Walter G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Hodges' (Wesley C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Hodgson's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Hoffman's (Daniel W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Holder's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Holeman's (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

Holland's (Orlando S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Holman's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Holt's (H. C.) **Artillery.** See *Buckner Artillery, ante.*

Holtzclaw's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*

Hoole's (James L.) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*

Hopkins' (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*

Hoskins' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Brookhaven Artillery, ante.*

Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*

Houchin's (Woodford M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

House's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*

Houston's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Houston.*

Houston's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*

Hovis (L. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*

Howard's (Henry, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Howe's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*

Howell's (Evan P.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*

Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Hubbard's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1st Battalion.*

Hubbard's (Lucius F.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Huggins' (A. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Hughes' (Dennison S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*

Hull's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Humphrey's (William) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Hunter's (Alexander M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment, Battery D (F).*

Hunter's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*

Hurd's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*

Hurd's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Hurst's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Hurst's (Fielding) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Hurt's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*

Hutchins' (N. L.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Battalion.*

Huwald's (Gustave A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Ijams' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battalion.*

Immell's (Lorenzo D.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*

Inge's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Ingram's (Tillman) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Irvin's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Isom's (John) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery B.*
Iverson's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *James C. Thrall's Artillery, post.*
Jackson's (Allan H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Jackson's (James) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Jackson's (J. F. B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jackson's (W. H.) **Body Guard** (Escort). See *W. L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Jaensch's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Jameson's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Jaquess' (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jefferson's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Jeffress' (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Nottoway Artillery, post.*
John's (Abraham) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
John's (Howard D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Johns' (B. F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 7th and 9th Regiments.*
Johnson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 29th, 30th, and 34th Regiments.*
Johnson's (Ruel M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Johnson's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Johnston's (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
Jolly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Jones' (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th and 27th Regiments.*
Jones' (Bushrod) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Jones' (Dudley W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jones' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jones' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Jordan's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Judy's (Alfred J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Judy's (Washington W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Kaerchner's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Keeble's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*
Kelly's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Kelly's (Solomon W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kemper's (Milton) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion.*
Kenan's (Daniel L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Kennard's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kennett's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Kern's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Kerr's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Kerr's (Lucien H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Key's (J. C. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kilgour's (William M.) **Infantry.*** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
King's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
King's (Selah W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Kirby's (Isaac M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Kirkbride's (Andrew B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kirwan's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Kizer's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Thomas N. Kizer.*
Klein's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knight's (Isaac P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Knight's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Kolb's (Reuben F.) **Artillery.** See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Kreider's (Jacob P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Laird's (Seth M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Lamb's (Jonathan J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Lampkin's (A. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mobile Infantry, post.*
Langen's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Langley's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Lanier's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Lankford's (A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Lash's (Jacob A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Lawrence's (Maecenas C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Lawson's (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Lay's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Ledig's (August) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Lenoir's (T. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lennard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Lester's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Lewis' (F. S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
L'Hommedieu's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Lieb's (Herman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th (5th) Regiment.*
Lillard's (Newton J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Lilly's (Eli) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Lilly's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Linsley's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Lister's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Little's (F. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Little's (Stinson) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Livingston's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
Lloyd's (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Logie's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Logwood's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *F. M. Stewart's Cavalry, post.*
Lollar's (Hugh G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Long's (Alfred) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Vedette).*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Louisiana First Battery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A (C).*
Louisiana Second Battery Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B (D).*
Louisiana Seventh Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Louisiana Eighth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Louisiana Ninth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Louisiana Tenth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Louisiana Eleventh Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 49th Regiment.*
Louisiana Twelfth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Love's (James R.) Infantry. See *W. H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Lowry's (Francis H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lowry's (Robert) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lowry's (William M.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Lucy's (Jackson A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lynch's (William F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Lyon's (George P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Lyon's (Hylan B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Lyon's (William P.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Mabry's (Hinchie P.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McCafferty's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
McCaleb's (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
McCaleb's (Hubert A.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th (6th) Regiment.*
McCall's (James S.) Artillery. See *Thomas J. Stanford's Artillery, post.*
McCalla's (R. C.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
McCants' (Robert P.) Artillery. See *Marion Artillery, post.*
McClaskey's (Charles B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McClure's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
McClure's (John D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McCook's (Anson G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCown's (James) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McCullough's (James) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McDougall's (Archibald L.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McDowell's (Samuel M.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*
McGill's (James D.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
McGlashan's (Peter) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment (State).*
McIlvain's (Alexander) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
McIntire's (James) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McIntire's (William T. B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKamy's (James A.) Infantry. See *W. H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
McKeaig's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (G. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKenzie's (William J.) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
McKinney's (Chris. C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
McKleroy's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (William) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops.*

McLemore's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McLendon's (J. M.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
McManomy's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McNally's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
McNaughton's (Harlow P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
McWhorter's (Meshack L.) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Malone's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Manderson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Maney's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
Manning's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops.*
Marshall's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Marshall's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Marshall's (L. G.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Marshall's (L. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Maryland Line. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Mastick's (Ermon E.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Matson's (Courtland C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Matthaei's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Matthews' (Timothy S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Maumann's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (Cicero) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *John G. Ballentine's Cavalry, ante.*
May's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Mehringer's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Meigs' (Josiah V.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Merkle's (Christopher F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Merrill's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Merritt's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Meyers' (Ernest J.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Meyers' (Francis J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Battery.*
Mihalotzy's (Geza) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Miles' (Jonathan R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miles' (W. R.) **Legion.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Miller's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Miller's (John K.) **Cavalry.*** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Miller's (Silas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Mills' (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mims' (A. L.) **Cavalry.** See *G. W. McKenzie's Cavalry, ante.*
Mims' (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Minnis' (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Mississippi First Cavalry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

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* Originally called 12th Regiment.

Mississippi First Heavy Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th (5th) Regiment.*
Mississippi First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*
Mississippi Second Heavy Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th (6th) Regiment.*
Mississippi Second Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 52d Regiment.*
Mississippi Third Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
Mississippi Fourth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 66th Regiment.*
Mississippi Sixth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade. See *Missouri Troops, Union;* also *Alfred W. Ellet.*
Mitchell's (W. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Mobile Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Montgomery's (James H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Moody's (D. N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moody's (Young M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Mooney's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Moore's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Moore.*
Moore's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (Frank A.) **Artillery.** See *Francis McNally's Artillery, ante.*
Moore's (Franklin) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jabez H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Moore's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Moore's (Jonathan B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moreland's (M. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morgan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Morris' (John I.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Morrison's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (Emmett M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Morrison's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morrow's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Morse's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *C. R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Morton's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Moss' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mueller's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mullen's (Bernard F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Murchison's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Murphey's (Virgil S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Philip H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Murray's (Albert M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Murray's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Murray's (Eli H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Murray's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments.*
Nabers' (James F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*

Nale's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*

Nance's (James D.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Neal's (John R.) **Cavalry**. See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, post.*

Neely's (James J.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Neff's (Andrew J.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*

Nell's (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*

Nelson's (T. M.) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops.*

Netterville's (John T.) **Cavalry**. (Official designation not of record.) See *John T. Netterville.*

Neville's (John W.) **Artillery**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*

Newbold's (Joseph H.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Newcomb's (William L.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*

Newsom's (John F.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Nichols' (Samuel D.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) **Artillery**. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*

Nisbet's (J. W.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 26th Battalion.*

Nitschelm's (Charles F.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*

Nolte's (John F.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Norton's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See —— *Norton.*

Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*

Noyes' (Edward F.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*

Oates' (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*

O'Brien's (A. G.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*

O'Brien's (William) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*

O'Connell's (Patrick) **Pioneers**. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, Pontoon Battalion.*

Oliver's (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Oliver's (McDonald) **Artillery**. See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*

Oliver's (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*

O'Neal's (Edward A.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*

Orleans Light Horse. See *Louisiana Troops (Cavalry).*

Orme's (T. J.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Livingston's).*

Osband's (Embury D.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

Otey Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*

Overton's (Edward J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*

Owen's (Alfred D.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*

Owens' (James A.) **Artillery**. See *Arkansas Troops.*

Oyler's (Samuel P.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*

Packer's (Warren W.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Paine's (F. J.) **Cavalry**. See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, post.*

Palmer's (David J.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*

Palmer's (Solomon) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*

Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Parkell's (Alonzo B.) **Cavalry**. See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Parker's (Nathan) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Parker's (William W.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops.*

Parsons' (Edwin B.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Patrick's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Patrick's (Matthewson T.) **Cavalry**. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Patterson's (Michael L.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Payne's (Henry N.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*

Payne's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Pearson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Peeples' (Tyler M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery D.*
Peloubet's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Perrin's (R. O.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Perry's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Person's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Peters' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Pharr's (H. N.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Phillips' (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d and 64th Regiments.*
Phillips' (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, ante.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickett's (Albert L.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Ping's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pitman's (R. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*
Platt's (Wesley) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Pleasants' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Porter's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Poteet's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Pound's (M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment, Infantry.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (R. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Powell's (Walter H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Prather's (Allen W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Pratt's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B (D).*
Prescott's (Mark H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Presdee's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pressley's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th and 19th Regiments.*
Price's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Prince's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Proudfit's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Purdy's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Quin's (Josephus R.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Rainey's (A. T.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ramsey's (W. A.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Randals' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Ray's (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Reed's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reeves' (G. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reid's (H. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Repp's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Rexinger's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Reynolds' (Arthur E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Reynolds' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Rhodes' (Hinman) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*

Rice's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*

Rice's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry, ante.*

Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Rice's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*

Richards' (Thomas W.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*

Richardson's (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Rider's (Godfrey, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Rider's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*

Riedt's (August) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*

Riley's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*

Rinaker's (John I.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*

Roberds' (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*

Roberts' (Aurelius) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Roberts' (Calvit) **Artillery.** See *Seven Stars Artillery, post.*

Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Robinson's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*

Robinson's (George J.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*

Robison's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*

Roby's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Roe's (Nelson C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Rogers' Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Rogers.*

Rogers' (Andrew W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*

Rogers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Rogers' (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 31st Regiment.*

Rogers' (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*

Rolshausen's (Ferdinand H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*

Romer's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*

Ross' (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*

Ross' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Rouse's (N. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

Rowan's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*

Rucker's (E. W.) **Cavalry Legion.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Rumsey's (Israel P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Russell's (A. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Russell's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Salkeld's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Sampson's (Ezekiel S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Samuels' (D. Todd) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Sanders' (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Sanders' (C. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Sanford's (John W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 2d and 4th Battalions.*

Sawyer's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*

Schill's (Adolf) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*

Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*

Scott's (Donald D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Scott's (E. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*

Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*

Scott's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Scott's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Scribner's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Scully's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Searcy's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment and 23d Battalion.*

Seay's (Abraham J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*

Segebarth's (Pennsylvania) **Artillery.** See *Daniel P. Walling's Artillery, post.*

Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Selden's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*

Seley's (Abel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Semple's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*

Seven Stars Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*

Sexton's (Elbert G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*

Seymour's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Shaaff's (Arthur) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Shafer's (Henry W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*

Shafter's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 17th Regiment.*

Shane's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*

Shane's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Shanks' (John P. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Shea's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Shedd's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Sheetz's (Josiah A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Sheffield's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*

Sheldon's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*

Shield's (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*

Shier's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Shy's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*

Silver's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th and 60th Regiments.*

Simms' (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 53d Regiment.*

Simpson's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*

Simpson's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*

Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Skeels' (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*

Slemons' (W. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Slemp's (Campbell) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 64th Regiment.*

Slocomb's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*

Slocum's (Paul E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*

Smith's (Arthur A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Smith's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Smith's (C. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 36th Battalion.*

Smith's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Smith's (Frank G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*

Smith's (Franklin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*

Smith's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*

Smith's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (mounted).*

Smith's (James T.) **Artillery.**[*] See *Jacob Culbertson's Artillery, ante.*

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[*] Temporarily commanding.

Smith's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Smith's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Smith's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Smith's (Luther R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Orland) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Smith's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Smyth's (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smyth's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Snodgrass' (John) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Sparrestrom's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Spencer's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spicer's (Newell W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Spooner's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Stacey's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Stafford's (F. E. P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stallworth's (Nicholas) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Stambaugh's (Joseph W.) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Stanford's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Stansel's (Martin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Starke's (Peter B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Starling's (Edmund A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Starr's (Mathew H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Steedman's (I. G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Steele's (H. N.) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
Steele's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *William H. Warren's Cavalry, post.*
Steger's (T. M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Stegman's (Lewis R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Steinhausen's (Albert von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Stephen's (M. D. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Stevenson's (Thomas A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stewart's (F. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Stigler's (James M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Stiles' (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Stimming's (Theodore) **Infantry** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Stockdale's (Thomas R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment (Wilbourn's).*
Stockton's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Stokes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Stone's (T. O.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment, Infantry.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Straton's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 34th Battalion.*
Street's (Solomon G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Strickland's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Sudsburg's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Sullivant's (Lyne S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutherland's (Bliss) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*

Swain's (Edgar D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Swan's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Swanson's (W. G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Swanwick's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Swayne's (Wager) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Sweeney's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 36th Battalion.*
Swett's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
Swift's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Sykes' (C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Tallerday's (David S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1st Regiment.*
Tannrath's (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Tarrant's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Taylor's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Taylor's (Jacob E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Marsh B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Osmond B.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Taylor's (Thomas T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Taylor's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regiments.*
Temple's (Morris D.) **Artillery.** See *Lyman Bridges' Artillery, ante.*
Tennessee First Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment, Battery D (F).*
Tennessee First Heavy Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d (3d) Regiment.*
Tennessee Second Heavy Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d (4th) Regiment.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First Cavalry.** See *James E. Carter's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Sixth] Cavalry.** See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Seventh] Cavalry.** See *W. L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.*** See *C. R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.†** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth Cavalry.** See *William S. McLemore's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth [Eighth] Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifth Cavalry.** See *G. W. McKenzie's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eighth [Thirteenth] Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Ninth [Nineteenth] Cavalry.** See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Tenth Cavalry.** See *N. N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eleventh Cavalry.** See *Daniel W. Holman's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twelfth Battalion Cavalry.** See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twelfth Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Thirteenth [Fourteenth] Cavalry.** See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifteenth [Twentieth] Cavalry.** See *R. M. Russell's Cavalry, ante.*

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* With Forrest's command.
† With Wheeler's command.

Tennessee (Confederate) Sixteenth Battalion Cavalry. See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, ante.*

Tennessee (Confederate) Sixteenth [Fifteenth] Cavalry. See *F. M. Stewart's Cavalry, ante.*

Tennessee First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*

Tennessee Second Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*

Tenney's (Marcus D.) Artillery. See *Kansas Troops, 1st Battery.*

Thielemann's (Christian) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Thomas' (W. H.) Legion. See *North Carolina Troops.*

Thomasson's (Theodore S.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery A.*

Thompson's (A. P.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Thompson's (Charles R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*

Thompson's (R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Thompson's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Thomson's (Samuel T.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*

Thomson's (Thomas) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Rifles.*

Thornburgh's (Duff G.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*

Thornburgh's (Jacob M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Thrall's (James C.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*

Tiemeyer's (John H.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*

Tillman's (James D.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*

Tillson's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Tilton's (Albert M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Tilton's (Sewall D.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Tison's (W. H. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 32d and 45th Regiments.*

Titus' (Herbert B.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Tobin's (Thomas F.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Tolles' (William R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*

Tolton's (Joseph B.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Topping's (E. Hibbard) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*

Torrey's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Tourtellotte's (John E.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Towers' (John R.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Towner's (Justin D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Townsend's (Charles D.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Tracy's (Albert) Infantry. See *U. S. Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*

Trafton's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Trans-Mississippi Battalion.* See p. 584.

Travers' (George W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Trimble's (Edwin) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, 10th Regiment (May's).*

Tripp's (Stephen S.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Trowbridge's (Charles F.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*

True's (Clinton J.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*

Trumbo's (Jacob A.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*

Turnbull's (Charles James) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 25th and 35th Regiments.*

Turner's (Benjamin M.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*

Turner's (Charles) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*

Turner's (James J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*

Turner's (R. W.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Turner's (William) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*

Turner's (William B.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*

Unthank's (Charles L.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

Utley's (William L.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*

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* Temporary organization representing several regiments.

Vaiden Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Vance's (John L.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Vanosdol's (Robert J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Van Tassell's (Oscar) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Van Vleck's (Carter) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Vaughn's (Thomas F.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Vestal's (Warner L.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Voelkner's (Louis) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Voris' (Jeremiah) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Waddell's (J. D.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Walker's (Calvin H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Walker's (David N.) Artillery. See *Otey Artillery, ante.*
Walker's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Walker's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Palmetto Sharpshooters, ante.*
Walker's (W. A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Walker's (William C.) Infantry. See *Thomas' Legion, ante.*
Wall's (J. M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
Waller's (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Walling's (Daniel P.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Ward's (Durbin) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Ward's (John H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Ward's (John J.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Ward's (Lyman M.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Warfield's (E.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 2d, 15th, and 24th Regiments.*
Warren Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Warren's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Waterman's (Arba N.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Waters' (Louis H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Waties' (John) Artillery. See *Palmetto Artillery, ante, Battery B.*
Watkins' (E. P.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Watkins' (Hezekiah) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Watkins' (William M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th and 47th Regiments.*
Watters' (Z. L.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 8th Battalion.*
Watts' (Elijah S.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Waul's (T. N.) Legion. See *Texas Troops.*
Weatherford's (James W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Webb's (Junius Y.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Webber's (A. Watson) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*
Weems' (John B.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Wehler's (Edward) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Weisbrod's (Rudolph J.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Welch's (Johnson M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Welle's (George E.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Went's (Edwin) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Wharton's (Jack) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Wheeler's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Wheeler.*
Wheeler's (James T.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wheeler's (William) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Wheeler's (William C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Wheeler's (William W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Whitaker's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Whitaker.*
Whitaker's (Joseph W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Whitaker's (Richard T.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

White's (B. F., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

White's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

White's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment (Wilbourn's).*

White's (John) **Artillery.** See *Wilder Artillery, post.*

White's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Whiteley's (Richard H.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*

Whittemore's (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*

Wickliffe's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*

Wiedrich's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*

Wiggins' (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*

Wilbourn's (C. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Wilder Artillery. See *Indiana Troops.*

Wiles' (Greenberry F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*

Wilkinson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Willets' (Henry J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*

Williams' (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*

Williamson's (Emanuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*

Williamson's (James A.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment, Rifles.*

Willis' (Leonidas) **Cavalry.** See *T. N. Waul's Legion, ante.*

Willison's (Asias) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*

Wilson's (A. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Wilson's (George) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Wilson's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*

Wingfield's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*

Winkler's (Frederick C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Winn's (Samuel J.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Battalion.*

Winn's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 25th Regiment.*

Winston's (Edmund) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Winston's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Witcher's (V. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 34th Battalion.*

Withers' (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Wolihin's (Andrew M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery C.*

Wood's (Andrew M.) **Artillery.** See *Elgin Artillery, ante.*

Wood's (Edward J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*

Wood's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Wood's (Peter P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

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[†] Composed of 12th and 16th Tennessee Battalions.

[‡] Greer's regiment merged in.

[§] Logwood's regiment merged in.

[‖] Sometimes called 1st Heavy Artillery.

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[6] Originally 2d Louisiana Battery, A. D.

[7] Originally 1st Tennessee Battery, A. D.

[8] Originally 1st Arkansas, A. D.

[9] Originally 8th Louisiana, A. D.

[10] Originally 10th Louisiana, A. D.

[11] Originally 11th Louisiana, A. D.

[12] Originally 12th Louisiana, A. D.

[13] Originally 3d Mississippi, A. D.

[14] Originally 1st Alabama, A. D.

[15] Originally 4th Arkansas, A. D.

[16] Originally 6th Mississippi, A. D.

[17] Originally 9th Louisiana, A. D.

[18] Originally 7th Louisiana, A. D.

[19] Originally 4th Mississippi, A. D.

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